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The Docket

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Maxwell Raps UC Budget Cut

Dean Richard Maxwell, when recently asked by **The Docket** to comment on Governor Reagan's U.C. budget-cut proposal, said that it would be, if carried out, extremely injurious to the development of the University.

According to the Dean, "There are two serious difficulties with an economy program in the Law School at this time. The budget support is already inadequate for faculty salaries and essential support activities such as the library. In a stable situation the institution would perhaps survive a lean year without great harm being done."

"But this new governmental policy has caught the University in the midst of an expansion to meet pressing needs in the state which is unequalled in the history of higher education. The law school has, for example, just doubled its physical facilities. If faculty

and library resources cannot be brought into these facilities the value of this investment for legal education is lost for several years.

Time Investments

"It has taken tremendous investments of administrative and faculty time in planning and recruitment activities to bring the school to the position of dynamic growth and distinction it occupies. This constructive and complex growth is now stopped. The halt is temporary but the momentum has been lost; a new build-up of energy and enthusiasm will be slow.

"The school was thriving despite inadequate financing because it was part of a great and growing university which seemed to be an institution in which able people could work with great effectiveness in the solution of the problems of society through the process of education and research. I think

that the energy and leadership of the university faculties is a greater factor in the economic well-being of the state than is generally realized.

"This is but one facet of the University's importance to the state, but I feel it should be realized that a diminution of the University's ability to serve is a more complex thing than a cutback in the services provided by such facilities as the Department of Motor Vehicles.

California Industries

"The vast intellectually-oriented industries of California have not grown here merely because the weather is warmer than elsewhere in the winter. All over the United States education is building toward the great standard California has supplied. California must compete for the best men in a national and international market.

"For the time, at least, our

competitive capacity has been gravely reduced. The people of California, by their support of Proposition 2 in the last election, seem to have endorsed the educational ideas embodied in Master Plan for Higher

Education. Steps should be taken as quickly as possible to make it clear that in this part of its program California has not lowered its sights to mediocrity."

S.B.A. Declares Its Position On Budget

In an emergency session called for last Friday, the SBA passed a resolution that included the sending of the following letter to Governor Reagan, the Board of Regents, and all of California's legislators. In addition, the resolution endorsed an attempt to join with UCLA's Medical School to further the goals embodied in the letter, as well as exploring the possibility of affiliation with the California Federation of Students

Dear Governor Reagan,

We the undersigned Student Bar Association officers speaking for ourselves and for the 645 students of the UCLA School of Law vigorously protest your recent actions in connection with the University of California.

Your proposals for a possible tuition and reductions in the University budget meet with overwhelming disapproval at our school.

The majority of students at this law school intend to practice in California. They are today receiving a tuition free education. However, upon graduation and successful practice, each will contribute a substantial amount (above average) in California taxes.

Further, attorneys in California devote a great deal of time providing free legal services to the poor in such projects as Legal Aid and Neighborhood Legal Services. The California judiciary system and Bar Association, both leaders in the United States, have been built by highly competent lawyers, judged upon entrance to state law schools on ability to perform rather than ability to pay.

We believe that in this way California has made an investment in its future by insuring a top notch education to its most qualified students in the hope that they will become more productive members of our society. Certainly this investment has proven sound as evidenced by the enormous rise in technology, industrial productivity and business expansion that has taken place in this state in the past quarter century. Are you willing to sacrifice these achievements for a temporary decrease in property taxes?

It is our belief that a wise administration plans for the future with sound investments today rather than by tampering with proven institutions by means of temporary expedients.

While not all of us supported your candidacy in the past election, each of us wants to work for and support plans for the continued growth and greatness of our University. Please assure the people of this state that you will not sacrifice the prestige and quality of California's superior educational system through drastic budget cuts or a tuition. Towards this end you will gain our support and confidence.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur Avazian
Arthur Avazian
Student Bar Association President

Lawrence Biegel
Lawrence Biegel
Junior Class President

Steven Perren
Steven Perren
Senior Class President

Michael Levett
Michael Levett
Freshman Class President

SBA Resolution Letter

J.D. To Be Debated Before Committee

Joint Faculty-Student Relations Committee will hold a hearing on the J.D. degree in the Moot Court Room Friday, February 3, at 2 o'clock. The purpose of this meeting is to receive evidence and arguments for and against the adoption of the J.D. degree.

Mr. Jordan Faust (in favor of the J.D.) and Mr. Barry Foerster (against the J.D.) have agreed to appear before the committee and present evidence. Once the Committee has heard from both sides, it will submit all the arguments to the Law School faculty. The faculty will then determine by majority vote whether or not to retain the LL.B.

If the J.D. is accepted, the proposal will be sent to the Academic Senate, Los Angeles division, for approval. A committee of the Senate will first examine the request and make recommendations. Then the matter will be taken before the entire Senate, which consists of all faculty members of the University of California in the Los Angeles area.

Stiff Opposition

There, according to Dean Maxwell, the J.D. proposal may run into stiff opposition. A likely accusation might be

that the Law School is a weak department in the university which is trying to upgrade its status by instituting a doctorate program.

If the J.D. is adopted, the adoption occurring no sooner
(Continued on Page 4)

UCLA Grad. App't'd. Dean

By JAKE GREGORY

On January 7, 1967, Anthony X. McDermott was instituted as the new Assistant Dean of the UCLA Law School, replacing James Malone who will be serving as the Dean of the School of Law at Willamette University next year.

Assistant Dean McDermott, who is 27 years old, was born in Teaneck, New Jersey, moving to California when he was nine. After graduating from Vista High School in San Diego, he attended the University of Santa Clara, UC Riverside and Pomona College, before graduating from UCLA in 1961 as a pre-medical zoology major.

He then attended the UCLA School of Medicine, but left after his first year, with the
(Continued on Page 4)

UCLA DOCKET

VOLUME XI, NO. 4

Thursday, February 2, 1967

G.S.A. Rep. Hughes Censored By SBA

By RONALD MICON

Within the context of the continuing discussion over the value of any student government, the SBA presents a clear illustration of both extremes on the scale of efficiency and productivity. The success of this year's organization is amply evidenced by, among other things, the freshman orientation program, the Legal Forum series, and the annual law school picnic.

At the same time, however, the SBA has in many respects failed to carry out its responsibilities adequately. The most recent meeting was held on January 11. In spite of the fact that this was the first meeting in almost a month, the members who had assembled failed to constitute a quorum. As a result the many pressing matters on the agenda were only further postponed and the members present could merely engage in a general discussion of the controversial issues affecting the student body.

Perhaps the most important item that was to have been brought up was the very issue of lack of attendance. An anticipated resolution to censure GSA representative Ron Hughes for his failure to participate in any meetings of both the SBA and the GSA was prevented from reaching the floor because of the lack of a quorum.

Hughes Condemned

The "irresponsible conduct" of Hughes has come under heavy fire from his colleagues on SBA, and it was hoped that a move could be made to remove him from the GSA and replace him with a more adequate representative.

During the emergency

session of SBA held last Friday, Make Levetts motion to censure Hughes was unanimously passed.

Hughes it not alone, however, for Law Review Representative Pete Blackman and Moot Court representative Make Josephson are also infrequent participants.

In regard to this situation, Vice President Jerry Levitz suggested a study of the Constitution of SBA so that its composition can be revised to "meet the realities of a student body association." He suggested a different mode of representative selection as well as automatic termination for failure to attend.

It should not be concluded that these few are representative of the entire membership, for this is not the case. There are, under the leadership of President Art Avazian, several dedicated members actively working for an effective and productive association. These include, e.g., Docket Editor Barry Foerster, Secretary Sue Schaefer, Third Year President Steve Perren, Second Year President Larry Biegel, First Year President Mike Levett, Lita Blatner, and Treasurer Phi Delta Delta representative Tom Wolfson.

Men of Praise

Especially deserving of praise is Vice President Jerry Levitz, who is the most dynamic and moving force within the organization, and BDP representative Bruce Polichar who has been an "unusually capable fraternity representative". These two are actively engaged in the Conference of California Law Schools, an organization designed to promote cooperation and continuity in solving the problems con-

fronting the accredited law schools of this state.

Polichar is in charge of administering the conference to be held at UCLA on April 15, at the conclusion of which the SBA will sponsor a dinner party for the delegates.

The program was approved by all at the SBA meeting with only some dissatisfaction expressed by some that the budget wasn't large enough to include the mammoth dinner guests. Among other business discussed was the proposal by Dean Maxwell that the student lounge be completely redecorated and refurbished. He called for suggestions from the students as to their desires for the new room.

Letter to Maxwell

Reacting to this request for student desires, Secretary Schaefer was directed to write a letter to the Dean containing the group's suggestions and adding "whatever she thought would be nice." At this point, PDD representative Lita Blatner suggested that possibly a new location could be found for the women's lounge. She described the present facilities as "an 8 by 12 room with two johns to share with the undergraduates and the public traffic," and completely inadequate for our students of the fair sex.

Those present agreed that this condition was most unfortunate and Polichar suggested a resolution supporting new facilities. Since no resolution could be voted on, it was decided to put the request in the letter to Dean Maxwell.

At this point, the discussion turned to one of the more important issues raised, the temperature variations in the building. The quorum minus
(Continued on Page 4)

THE UCLA DOCKET

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U. C. Budget Cut...

We heartily concur with Regent Norton Smith's recent statement that cutting the University's budget would be "the falsest kind of economy that human beings can indulge in." We give the following two reasons:

1. The University of California has been California's greatest economic resource. It has provided this state with vast research facilities and a knowledgeable young population. Both of these products have attracted many scientific and other intellectually-oriented industries to California.

California's economy has become increasingly dependent upon the knowledge and skills acquired in college. Therefore, to reduce the UC budget is to attack both the quality of the University and the economic well-being of this state.

2. The University's present budget is inadequate. A further reduction would augment the existing inadequacies. Take faculty salaries for instance. The 1966 American Association of University Professors' annual report of faculty compensation shows that thirty-three schools maintain higher salary levels than the University of California.

Thirty Three

Thirty-three schools can outcompete UC in recruiting top-ranking academicians by offering better pay. In the UC Schools of Letters and Science during the 1966-67 academic year, a full professor is paid \$17,638 and an associate is paid \$12,048. But at Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, and Yale, a full professor is paid on the average \$18,561, and an associate \$12,115.

The discrepancy is greater when comparing law professors' salaries for the year 1964-65:

	Full Prof.	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Instructor
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(a) Harvard, Yale, Michigan, Columbia, Princeton	Average \$21,347	\$16,383	\$11,686	\$ 6,750
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(b) Michigan State, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Purdue, Indiana, Ohio State, Washington, Oregon	Average \$16,387	\$13,050	\$10,496	\$ 5,368
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(c) University of California (for all campuses including UCLA)	\$17,578	\$10,405	\$ 9,000	\$ 6,240
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The 1966-67 comparisons of law professors' salaries do not show much improvement for UC:

	Full Prof.	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Instructor
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(a) Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, Yale, Princeton	Average \$22,185	\$16,387	\$13,707	\$ 7,925
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(b) University of California	\$20,317	\$11,702	\$ 9,150	\$ 6,926
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Last Fall, the Regents recommended that next year's faculty salaries be raised by 7.5 per cent. In light of Governor Reagan's remarks, the prospect of salary increases is nil.

Case of the Month

179 Cal. 581

In the Good Ol' Days, or
My, But You're a Cunning Linguist

Dean Talks Of Future Law School

Dean Richard Maxwell of the UCLA School of Law addressed the Law School on Friday, Jan. 12, in a speech entitled, "The State of the Law School". Dean Maxwell discussed the following topics of major interest to law students, and friends of the Law School.

Dean Maxwell began his remarks by discussing the recent additions to the physical plant of the law school itself. Maxwell pointed out the advances which have been made to make student life in the law school more pleasant. This purpose will be completed by the introduction of new furnishings in the library as well as the old student lounge. The end result should be better facilities and a less institutional atmosphere.

Dean Maxwell then discussed the quarter system and its effects on law school curricula. Maxwell stressed that his dislike of the quarter system continues, although he has not sought to inhibit it or prevent its arrival at the law school. Maxwell mentioned that he would like to hear from the students on this subject.

Summer Session

He then revealed plans to have a ten week summer session for this summer, but he pointed out that law school will not have sufficient funds to have a summer quarter for 1967. The Dean suggested one good aspect of the new system, which may prove to add an element of flexibility and variation to the law school curriculum in the future, viz. the dividing of the school year into "smaller chunks".

In his own words, "It may be possible in five years to take the law student into a clinical situation for one quarter, without disrupting his schedule for graduation. It may be possible for some people to take a quarter in residence at a foreign law school."

The present dean of the Haile Selassie Law School in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is Professor James Paul of this law school, who will return in July of 1967. Finally, financing is the key to the success of the quarter system at the UCLA Law School.

Dean Maxwell next turned his attention to the subject of the California Bar Exams. "The bar exam has been shortened and improved, but it still remains a trial by ordeal — a wholly outrageous situation. Students will be live sacrifices, so Abe Lincoln can sit in the minds of legislators and give them a sense of comfort."

Maxwell advised that there was little chance of changing this situation in the near future. Besides the test itself, he specifically criticized the method of correcting the exams, the long delay in receipt of results, and the strange accreditation requirements for California law schools, i.e. the neighborhood law school behind the local pub.

Considering the large number of would-be lawyers, Maxwell suggested that an objective examination given upon graduation from law school would be the best solution to this problem.

International Study

Maxwell concluded his speech by briefly touching on the subject of international studies, and new faculty mem-

Alumni Notes

After the Bar

—BY PAUL TONKOVICH

This article presents a bachelor's view of the social and recreational aspects of the practice of law in a downtown law firm. Of primary interest to all young attorneys, whether married or single, is the Junior Barristers section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

Singrads Explained

By NEIL ESKIND

Those law students who are single, not card players, and who have some extra time might well consider Singrads as a possible diversion. Singrads is a social organization which was started about four years ago. The name is a condensation of the words "single graduates," although it has been interpreted in other ways by various members of the UCLA Student Body and Administration.

From its inception Singrads has been run, in part, by law students and in fact boasts a constitution which requires a majority of the entire unmarried UCLA graduate student body to have a binding vote. The organization was started to fill a gap in the social life of those single graduate students who did not feel comfortable in the undergraduate social structure.

Open to All

No formal membership is required and functions are open to all single graduate students and all single undergraduate girls. Singrads has nominal financial support from the Graduate Students Association and is technically a standing committee of the GSA, although it retains almost complete autonomy.

In its history Singrads has sponsored a variety of events ranging from mixer-dances held on campus to a financially disastrous trip to the Greek Theatre to the First and Second UCLA Computer Dances. This quarter Singrads has already held two parties and two mixer-dances and is planning a ski trip to Mammoth over Lincoln's Birthday. Those interested in information concerning upcoming events can call the GSA Office in Kerckhoff Hall or check the calendar or personal sections of the Daily Bruin.

The law school plans an expansion of the curriculum and facilities to include a section for international studies, designed to act as "agencies of research, thought, and public service."

Maxwell referred to the present exchange programs, those involving Latin America and Africa, as important first steps in this area.

The following additions to the faculty of the law school were announced by the dean:

Michael Asimow from Boalt Hall; James Paul, present Dean of Haile Selassie Law School; Richard Wasserstrom, Dean of Arts & Sciences at Tuskegee Institute; and Arthur Rosett from Columbia Law School.

Membership in this group is available to all attorneys who are 35 years of age or younger. The outstanding events sponsored by this group include their monthly luncheon meetings, where distinguished speakers discuss topics of considerable interest to practicing attorneys, and their one or two annual stag functions which generally include dinner and an ample quantity of alcoholic beverages.

During the past year these stags were held in July at the Pabst Brewery and in November at the Los Angeles Police Academy. Both the luncheon meetings and the stag functions are generally very well received because they give everyone a chance to get acquainted on an informal basis.

Junior Chamber

The Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce also sponsors monthly luncheon meetings and in the past the Junior Barristers and the Junior Chamber have gone together on certain occasions in order to present speakers, including one gubernatorial candidate, who might not otherwise be available to only one of the groups.

Town Hall, which is a non-partisan discussion group, presents extremely interesting speakers from all vocations and professions. As is the case with both the Junior Barristers and the Junior Chamber, Town Hall is divided into many sections, including, e.g., an international relations section, a regional planning and development section, an industrial relations section and a metropolitan transportation section.

Membership is available upon recommendation, to all interested persons. Most of the Town Hall luncheon meetings are held at the Biltmore Hotel, which is the most centrally located of the downtown hotels, but some of the more significant meetings are held either at the Ambassador or the Statler.

Mens' Clubs

There are at least six major downtown mens' clubs, including the California Club, the Jonathan Club, (which also has a building at the beach), the University Club, the Athletic Club, the Stock Exchange Club and the Petroleum Club, all of which have large memberships and most of which feature complete recreational and dining facilities.

These clubs provide a comfortable place to conduct social or business gatherings and meetings. More lawyers and businessmen seem to be joining these clubs all the time. For those of you who enjoy an occasional cocktail with the opposite sex, there are many local bistros which offer a combination of hors d'oeuvres, loud music and weak drinks.

The high point of the week comes on Thursday and Friday afternoons when many of these places have official cocktail hours. For the sports fans it will be interesting to note that a lawyers basketball league has been formed.

Forum: Keep or End the Quarter System?

Ed. Note: "Too fast, no time to relax, no time to contemplate." These are the major criticisms of the new Quarter System voiced by several law students whose articles appear below. Yet most felt the system is here to stay and that it would be best to try to adjust to it. Some members of the faculty were sharply attacked for their refusal to alter their teaching methods to fit the new system. One student failed to take any position because "The system is barely out of the embryonic . . . stage."

Pro's & Con's of Quarter System

By Charles POST, '68

The justification for establishing the quarter system at the Law School was to put the school to work full time with the rest of the University. There were to be four financed quarters, and buildings were not to be left idle during the long summer or left busy with a makeshift summer program.

Now, for one reason and others, the financed summer quarter is not to be. This leaves the system without its justification. But it is here, and though Dean Maxwell said in his "State of the Law School" address that it is possible that he might ask to go back to semesters, it seems to me unlikely that he will so ask or that we will so go.

The birth of the quarter system has been painful enough. Getting back to the womb of semesters would be tougher still. The fourth quarter will no doubt eventually be financed. We have succeeded with the first quarter, so it would seem that the remaining job is to make necessary adjustments.

No Adjustment

Professors faced with a desire to "cover" the same amount of material in a shorter period who were unable or unwilling to adjust their material seemed to do one of two things.

They either proceeded as if nothing had changed and then doubled the length of assignments at the end of the quarter (which was no change for some), or they just lengthened all the assignments and skimmed over them (one of the quickest ways to improve

a school's prestige is to make the courses harder with longer assignments and less explanation).

It is probably not going to be overwhelmingly difficult to make adjustments. Professor Bauman told me there is a good chance that very few classes will carry beyond one quarter next year (except for the first year classes which are in kind of a class by themselves anyway), and probably students will take fewer classes meeting more times a week.

He also said every effort would be made to have an exam at the end of every quarter. This will surely give professors and students more time within a quarter. Dean Maxwell has suggested that the new system offers advantages over the old in some areas.

Smaller Chunks

Because the quarters divide the year into smaller chunks, it may be easier to develop worthwhile programs where students spend a quarter either at another school or in some kind of clinical, practical environment. So the adjustments offer opportunities as well as difficulties.

During exam time this last quarter, students had only ten weeks' material to review—unless a semester's content was fitted into ten weeks, then there was not a savings, just the loss of some time to digest the material. Also, with a one week final period there was less time to cram in between finals.

If fewer courses are taken
(Continued on Page 5)

New System Speeds Along The Old Year

By John ROGAN, '68

The sense of speed the Quarter System provokes is exhilarating. But the average student is still in school the average nine months out of the year. It's something akin to doing seventy in a Lincoln with the A. C. on as opposed to a Sprite with the top down. You're going to get there in the same length of time either way—but the latter makes for a little more disheveling ride.

Christmas is less than a month past, yet there are only seven week-ends left to study for finals—if you happen to spend week-ends reviewing. The law school need no longer be administered 'in terrorem.' If you have a calendar and any sense of timing at all you can take care of this without any professional assistance.

But the effects will still exhibit all the diversity of last names in the student phone book. And hopefully no more of us than at present will have to take the morning shot of

chalky antacid. I personally have no obligation to the system for this reason. I'm anxious for this particular facet of "the best years of my life" to become fond retrospect, even if its hasty passage is largely psychological.

Gathering Dust

I suspect that a lot of law texts did nothing but gather dust for at least two weeks in December and they will do likewise for a week in March. I know mine did and will. But then I didn't break any academic endurance records over the holidays last year either.

It's going to be awhile before class averages and professors' evaluations of their courses reflect any trend lines in this respect; even then the effects may very likely be negligible. And I think many will admit this method makes for a more enjoyable, less guilt-ridden vacation.

Dean Maxwell has openly expressed his disfavor with quarters. If I interpret him correctly, he feels the above

mentioned sense of haste does much to undermine the subtleties, the contemplative give and take, the think and re-think of a sound legal education.

Perhaps his point is valid—he is certainly eminently more qualified to make this evaluation than any student. But again—the system is barely out of the embryonic and into the fetal stage (remember that those of you considering further graduate work down on Le Conte).

I have pointedly ignored many of the nuances brought out in other discussions of this topic. Considering my opinions and space limitations that is forgivable (also the hours of those seven weeks sweep relentlessly on). I would but make the modest proposal that from now until next September anyone caring to make particularly vociferous comments about "quarters" take a tip from someone involved in one of THE controversies and subtitle his essay "Rush to Judgment."

Short Quarters Inhibit Conceptual Courses

By Larry BOOHER, '67

It is my understanding that the University adopted the quarter system to make substantial savings by operating the physical plant year-round, offering full-time instruction in each quarter including the summer. The student will be free to attend all or any three quarters each year, thus in theory increasing the capacity of the University without adding to the physical facilities.

If the law school can operate at increased capacity while saving money, then the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages associated with the quarter system. These ad-

vantages will only accrue if the law school operates in the proposed fashion. However, it seems unlikely to me that the law school will in fact operate this way.

First Year

Undoubtedly all first year students will have to attend the three winter quarters together. Because of the way many classes now carry over between quarters, it seems unlikely that a significant number of students will be able to take off which ever quarter they wish.

As a result the three winter quarters will operate at full capacity, while only those who can afford to attend school year-round will enroll in summer school—the same situation which existed under the semester system. Thus the advantages generally credited to the quarter system will probably never be realized by the law school.

On the contrary, there may be an increase, possibly a amount to 50%, in certain costs such as those connected with registration. The quarter system definitely affects teaching in law school, but it affects different courses in different ways. There are essentially two types of courses offered in law school. Those primarily of informational content which require mostly memorization to pass, e.g., wills.

And those which are primarily conceptual, requiring more understanding than memorization to pass, e.g., copyright. If a memorization course is split over two quarters because of the large amount of material involved, it becomes difficult to remember how certain material of-

ferred twenty or more weeks ago was handled by the professor.

Notes No Better

In such a situation notes may not be any better, and perhaps worse, than a commercial outline or summary. When a conceptual course is crammed into a ten week quarter, the student is under a severe handicap if he does not figure out what is going on until the ninth or tenth week of the quarter.

The same sort of problem arises in seminars where it may take several weeks to acquire sufficient background to be able to undertake effective research, e.g., the national security seminar which in fact may be finished in about fifteen weeks.

The time factor under the quarter system is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It is certainly easier to learn ten weeks of material than it is to learn fifteen weeks of material. On the other hand, it is easier to learn fifteen weeks of material than the twenty weeks of material presently offered in a two-quarter course—especially if the student has a final in more than one twenty-week course in the same week.

Illness Devastating

And illness or other temporary handicaps to studying can be much more devastating under the quarter system than under the semester system whose fifteen weeks contain definite room for flexibility. Another, perhaps less serious, disadvantage of the quarter system is the extremely long break given first year

(Continued on Page 4)

Faculty Fails To Accept Schedule

By Don ALLAN, '67

The major advantage of a quarter system over a semester system for a student is that he is allowed more time to concentrate on fewer courses. Yet some members of the faculty are making a concerted effort to defeat our quarter system before its merits can be judged. They have spread out their upper-class courses in small packages over two quarters while loading their examinations all into one.

One professor announced the first day of his second/third year course that for purposes of his course the quarter system did not exist. His students would take an exam worth six units in a quarter when the course's unit value was only two!

This pompous attitude overlooks the simple fact that in the following quarter those students will be taking other terminal courses plus bearing the burden of his extra four units of examination.

No Vacation

For example, take a student who signed up for International Law, Federal Antitrust, and Commercial Transactions among other first quarter courses. None of the named courses have exams until they terminate in the second quarter. Assume, also, the student takes 14 units both quarters. Result: He finds himself with four units worth of exams for the first quarter and 23 for the second! And Christmas was to be a vacation?

It may be true that legal education can not be com-

pressed in the same manner as undergraduate education. Certainly one would not give an examination in the first quarter of a first year course. Nor need the quarter-system be applied to any first year course for it to have merit for the upper-class program.

And whether or not the system is retained is another question, too. But if we are committed to an experiment, and it appears we are, we should at least be sure it is a valid one. All second and third year courses must adhere to the principles of the quarter system. Decisions by unconcerned faculty members deciding they won't try to adapt themselves will doom an new system before its merits can be judged.

Forum: Keep or End the Quarter System?

Law Students Now Lack Leisure Time

By Paul BRONSTEIN, '67

The semester system leaves one on Christmas and Easter vacations filled with guilt feelings for not doing his homework. As the vacations draw to a close the guilt feelings turn to worries and anxieties about the future consequences of such neglect.

But is it better to have homework-free vacations while we cram into our minds in nine or ten weeks the information gleaned from hours of instruction and hundreds of pages of reading? In fifteen weeks plus vacation periods, one has time to digest the course material so that hopefully at exam time what comes out are coherent thoughts about a newly learned subject, rather than tons of reiterated trivia.

There is something to be said in favor of a week or two vacation during a semester. I always used these periods to catch up in reading, to go ahead of the assignments, or to review those tasty morsels of legal dogma thrown my way. The quarter system denies me this period of legal analysis, free from the rigors of classroom attendance and preparation.

Relaxing Christmas

Instead, I had my Christmas vacation to relax and recover from my hectic pace during the prior quarter. And to reflect on the oncoming winter rat-race! I have heard that fewer classes in a quarter would yield less pressure due to the fewer final examinations. But for me this was not the case. With the period for final examinations shortened to 6 days, I found myself with three finals in a row.

And fatalistically I leaped, pen in hand, into Room 114 to begin the ordeal. Where in the past I had had five finals per semester, the quarter system left me with four. Some lucky ones had fewer yet because their classes stretched into new horizons, to culminate in a final frenzy next March. Final examinations then will be fitted neatly again into six days, and five or six examinations in that period of time will not be uncommon.

I am very happy that my class requirements did not require me to take classes extending beyond one quarter. The added pressure in March or June would have been much greater than I would have wanted to bear. I have heard students complain that the professors have been assigning a semester's work to do in a quarter. Also, I have heard professors complain that they have had to omit certain portions from their assignments due to the time restrictions of the quarter system.

Now Four

Most former three unit classes are now four quarter units, cutting at least five class hours from the course. Former two unit courses are now three quarter units, giving about the same amount of class hours for the course. I have not noticed any significant difference in the amount of material assigned per class hour during a quarter as compared with a semester class.

The professors I had last quarter seemed aware of the students' time limitations when they made their assignments.

Another current student complaint concerns the grading of student examination papers. Admittedly it has appeared to me that it's been taking a longer period of time to correct examinations and send out grades, than it did under the semester system.

My classes, however, seemed to be much larger than most of my classes under the semester system. With less courses taught per quarter than had been taught during the previous semesters, a student, especially in the third year, has a limited choice of courses. The classes therefore have been much too large.

I certainly understand the professors' problems with regard to grading of the examination papers. The fact remains, however, that the delay in receiving grades is an added pressure on the student, along with the other pressures inherent in the quarter system.

Firmly Committed

At this point in time it is probably inappropriate to speak of whether the law school should or should not be on the quarter system. It appears to me that our school is firmly committed to the quarter system. What is appropriate now is to discuss exactly what steps should be taken to improve it.

A complete reevaluation must be made of the law school curriculum. Courses must be studied to see if enough time is being allotted to adequately cover the course material without rushing through it. Possibly some changes in unit credit should be made for individual courses.

The problem of the many examinations given in a short,

(Continued on Page 6)

Mc Dermott

(Continued from Page 1)

belief that he could contribute more to the legal profession. While in law school, Dean McDermott affiliated with PDP and also served as the Senior Class president.

Enjoyable Years

Graduating in 1965, Dean McDermott looks back at law school as "the most enjoyable three years spent." From 1965 to 1966, Dean McDermott associated with Older, Maher, Cazier and Hoegh in downtown Los Angeles and found working with a general business-oriented law firm enlightening.

This experience, more than any other, he feels gives him added insight and qualities in law. While being in charge mainly in the admissions and student affairs at the law school, Dean McDermott wishes to counsel and advise students with regard to problems concerning their legal education and career.

Booher

(Continued from Page 3)

students between the first and second quarters.

Part of the making of a law student is the never ending pressure he encounters during his first long year. Now, under the quarter system a four-week vacation dilutes this pressure and weakens his first year experience which is designed to push the neophyte law student beyond his previous capacity.

Assignment of a research problem is inadequate to maintain the requisite pressure, if simply because the first year student has not progressed far enough

SBA

(Continued from Page 1)

two voted to write Dean Maxwell about this also.

Closely connected with this, was the attack leveled at the new vending machine room and patio by first year prexy Mike Levett. He characterized these as well as the lighting and design of the new class rooms as "ill conceived and ill considered." This gave rise to a short but heated discussion that was never resolved.

Budget Resolution

Levett then proposed a resolution condemning the budget cuts and tuition. This was opposed vehemently by Levitz and Polichar who felt that the ASUCLA statement was conclusive for the entire student body of UCLA. Levett countered contending that the law school has "an independent meaning." Little support was raised and the matter dropped.

Other significant announcements included the notice of the J.D. debate, notice that the SBA had construed its constitutional provision on dues as meaning \$1 per quarter, and notice that the Law Day Dance would be held Saturday, April 29. President Avazian humorously expressed hope that President Johnson would schedule Law Day around this time so that the two would coincide.

J. D. Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

than sometime toward the end of this year, the next hurdle would be the Coordinating Committee of Graduate Affairs of UCLA. This Committee would examine the rationality of the proposal — e.g. whether it makes sense to award a Masters in law (LL.M. after awarding a doctorate (J.D.).

Then the proposal would be sent to the statewide Academic Senate meeting in the Fall of 1968. If approved, it would then go to the President of the University for submission to the Regents. By the time the Regents give their approval, two years will have gone by.

Procrastinators Will Fall Prey

By Bob HARRIS, '68

We are told, practically from birth, that procrastination is bad, "a thief of time." In fact, however, in the study of law it may be a virtue. The study of law requires more than the mere memorization of rules—it requires concept integration.

If mere memorization is the goal of legal education the seekers after efficiency can point with unbounded pride at the quarter system. Why, after all, allow 15 weeks for a process which any oaf can master in 10? Concept integration, on the other hand, takes time. Material is ingested in bits and pieces.

Without time for subconscious organization — mental digestion—it is regurgitated largely as it was ingested—a bit at a time. But what has

concept integration to do with procrastination? Non procrastinators—those who keep up-to-date outlines which are reviewed periodically—are unaffected by the quarter system.

Vacation Time

For them, under the semester system, Christmas and Easter vacations were vacations. For procrastinators, however, Christmas and Easter were the times when outlines were written. Entire days were spent on one course and cases read at the beginning of the semester were reread from a broadened perspective. Time had produced a measure of concept integration which was reflected in the outline.

But under the quarter system, there is no time for outline-making by procrastinators, because there is no vacation before exams.

Three Values of System Discussed

By George TURNER, '68

For two reasons there is little value in attempting to make meaningful judgments between the merits of the quarter system versus the semester system.

1. Those of us who have studied under both approaches recognize the differences are more argumentative than real. 2. Regardless of our particular preference, we are using the quarter system. Therefore, instead of straining our emotional crossbows, the focus should be on making the system work.

This observer sees three potential values in the quarter system.

1. Faced with the shortened period to cover a subject, perhaps the staff would be willing to critically analyze the practical value of some aspects of their subjects and test accordingly. Case in point.

Last year one property professor taught a class which could only be classified as masterful. Throughout, every aspect of the subject was put in perspective as to its historical and present day use.

Yet one-half of the final was centered around the fee tail. One wonders under the pressures of the quarter system, if a professor could more readily recognize that the student must choose what is now relevant instead of testing in such a way as to have a dead tail wag the now living body of the law.

Justified Courses

2. Subjects which because of the particular nature, did not justify a full semester or year, may now be practical for a quarter or two. One example is wills. Up until this year the class on wills was for a semester. This was obviously too

(Continued on Page 5)

Too Many Exams, Too Many Courses

By Sharon GREEN, '68

By objectives to the effects of the quarter system on the law school are not based on any deficiencies inherent in the quarter system. The advantage a quarter system offers is that it can enable students to enroll in a small number of concentrated courses which are completed in a briefer period than the semester. However, in the Law School an opposite effect has resulted from the use of the quarter system. This is partly due to the two unit courses.

For example, the minimum unit load is twelve; four three-unit courses would satisfy the requirement, but if a student enrolls in a two-unit course he is usually forced to take five courses. Since many courses are three units in one quarter and two units in the following quarter most of us are taking more courses than we can adequately sustain.

A better approach would be

to offer five unit courses five days a week for one quarter, instead of spreading them over two quarters. In the situation where a six-unit course is spread over three quarters many students are caught in circumstances forcing them to take six courses, due to overlapping of courses (the end quarter of one two-quarter course, and the beginning of another two-quarter course, and the need for sufficient units to graduate.

Net Effect

The net effect is a horror — numerous exams, and such a large number of courses that adequate review is impossible, even though conscientiously begun long before exams. There is one obstacle to condensing the courses into one quarter. That is the impossibility of mastering the code oriented courses in a short period of time, maybe it can be done, but I would panic in

(Continued on Page 6)

SPORTS

by MIKE MARCUS

Thanks to Jim Murray, Sid Ziff, J. D. Morgan, Tom Prothro, and John Wooden for their best wishes on this first column. It's a pleasure to work with such people.

Got a low grade point? Don't worry! If you are good-looking or athletically-inclined there is still a future for you in politics. Last November the Actors' Guild made more inroads into the political scene and so did a few jocks. Jim Beatty and Tom Gola were elected to their respective state legislatures and Bob Mathias to the U.S. Congress.

The ramifications of this trend could someday find the President pitching on the opening day of the baseball season rather than just throwing out the first ball. The Law School is keeping in step with the University's athletic program. A confidential source (Warren Soloski) has informed me that several good prospects from the Big Ten are now being courted by Dean Maxwell for admission next fall.

Also being considered is a move into big time competition. Football games have been scheduled with the Westwood Home Owners' Association, the parking service, the bar association, and your local draft board. Athlete of the month: Just beating out Bernie Jacobs as first recipient is Ken Graham.

Ken The Kid

Don't let the "kid" title fool you. Overcoming great obstacles—he isn't allowed in the gym because the custodians think he's a high school student—he has utilized a sweeping hook and rocket-like kick action to become a definite scoring threat. Team of the month: The Basketball Team for its outstanding team play.

Intramural Report: At the end of the first quarter, LLB was the leading independent with 241 points. Second was Chimbo with 209 points. LLB is second in overall IM competition behind Phi Kappa Sigma's 254 points. Football (80 points) and volleyball (73½ points) were LLB's biggest point-getters.

The football team made it to the finals before it lost but its best game of the season was in a non-league game against the U.S.C. Law School and its Heisman trophy winner Terry Baker. Several of Baker's passes were intercepted and the S.C. offense never got moving. Meanwhile, the UCLA contingent scored four touchdowns and completely overwhelmed the Trojans.

The Law School volleyball team dominated the IM field, sweeping through the finals against Beta Theta Pi, the all-fraternity champion, by the scores of 15-6 and 15-3. The team, made up of Blackman, Dye, Scott, Feinstone, Lipscomb, Brock, and alternates Magasin, Rigg, and Condict, is now looking forward to playing teams from the University of California campuses during the spring break.

LLB Scores

LLB has already picked up some points this quarter. Russ Porter came out of seclusion to his amazing 48 out of 50 free throw attempts to win the individual title. Russ will demonstrate his free throw style and show the nerve endings on his fingers to any interested persons during the lunch hour.

Intramural calendar: Activities this winter quarter include bowling, table tennis, handball, and wrestling. Signups for coed doubles volleyball are Feb. 2 and Feb 23 for coed track and field relays. Spring quarter activities will include softball, two-man volleyball, and swimming. Any students interested in participating in IM competition should see third year student Tom Cummings.

Post... Pro & Con

(Continued from Page 3)

during a quarter next year students will have fewer, more manageable finals. Exams every ten weeks should encourage more frequent review and this should aid comprehension. What is more, professors seem more willing to be available and students more inclined to seek their advice.

Teacher Trait

It seems to me that one of the traits of a good teacher is that he make it known that he is available and that he can be talked to without either party feeling the formality of the classroom or especially accountable for what he says. So things which encourage this availability are good.

The big problem with the shorter exam period is that some courses carry over into the next quarter and the exam for those courses requires twice the review in half the time. There are some courses that meet just two times a week over the entire year with one exam at the end of the year. While I suppose this theoretically gives one longer to digest the course, I think as a practical matter the mate-

rial at the beginning of the year is past the digestion stage.

Those who feel that the exam process is a punishing ordeal which occupies much too important a place in the life of the school will see the extra exam period as an added burden. Those who feel that they work better under the compulsion of frequent exams or feel that more exams increase the correlation between grades and ability will see the extra period as an advantage.

More Accurate

It seems to me that as long as grades are as important as they are, that system which will make them a more accurate reflection of ability is to be favored. I think there is less chance of distortion with more exams. At the same time I wish grades were less important and I don't think having more exams is going to move us away from emphasizing them.

Ideally we would concentrate on the content of the courses and let the exams take care of themselves, but practically this is as impos-

(Continued on Page 6)

Turner

Continued from Page 4)

long. Consequently some aspects of probate were added.

If the two were separated, we just might have time to work not only on the cases and theory, but spend time on the practical problem of drafting. And speaking of drafting, a quarter system may well justify a class on drafting of legal instruments. When this observer questioned one professor as to why it was not taught, the excuse was that exposure was to be given in each class where appropriate. The realities dictate that it is not.

3. There is serious need to consolidate some classes from two or three quarters into one. What justification can possibly be given for extending a six hour class over three quarters? No reason seems apparent why such a class is not taught in three hours for two quarters or five hours for one quarter.

Personal experience for five years under the quarter system convinces this observer that such consolidation adds significantly to the learning process. The administration hopefully will recognize that even a law student faces a span of interest problem.

In summary, the quarter system could 1. lend itself in helping the professors limit class material and testing to the relevant, 2. offer new practical direction in the division of subject matter, and 3. provide for a consolidation of subject matter into shorter periods without sacrificing material information.

Student Exchange For UCLA, Chile

Five Chilean law students and a professor arrived on campus Jan. 29 to participate in the second annual State Dept. sponsored student exchange program between UCLA and the University of Chile.

The Graduate Student Assn. and the Chile-California Program co-hosted the group which will be at UCLA for about five weeks attending numerous informal seminars and touring Los Angeles and Northern California.

The major objective of their visit will be to acquaint themselves first hand with life in the United States. UCLA professors and students, local citizens and public officials will be playing a part in the comprehensive and intensive program of educational and social activities being prepared for the group.

The visit of the Chileans will be the first part of the two way exchange. In August of this year an equal number of UCLA representatives will go to Chile for a similar program of seminars and tours arranged by the law school of the University of Chile. Selection for positions in the group will be made within the next few weeks.

Law students or graduate students interested in studying some legal question related to Latin America may apply for the program by filling out an application available at the Office of the Coordinator,

(Continued on Page 6)

LAW WIVES

By Donnie Meyerhoff

The UCLA Law Wives are beginning the quarter in full swing. "La Fiesta Fantastica" is just around the corner; the eighth annual Law Wives Fashion Show and luncheon is being sponsored this year by Lanz Fashions. The Statler Hilton will host the luncheon on Saturday, March 11th.

The show is open to all, a law husband is not required for this function! Tickets are available from any officer or may be obtained by writing the UCLA Law Wives, c/o the Law Wives Box, UCLA Law School. Donation for the tickets is \$4.75 and goes in part to the Legal Aide Nursery. Ending this month's activities is a progressive dinner party on January 28th.

The lead house for appetizers is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dempsey, 5125 Zelzah, Encino. All members

interested in coming please call Mrs. John Cook, 787-7581. The general meeting for February will be the annual silent auction, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Hollis, 11041 Saticoy, Sun Valley.

Horrible Things

All those horrible "things" you received for gifts, wedding or otherwise, are saleable to someone so dig them out of closet and cubby hole and bring them along. Bidding is silent and half the sale price is yours. This fund raiser has proven fun and profitable in the past.

Also in February, the fourth in the Professor's Course lecture series. Professor Graham will speak on "Trial Practice" on February 21 in room 1327 at the law school.

On February 25, the annual Tri-School Brunch will be held. Watch for more information in the Chamber Chatter.

Law School Conference Held at Boalt Hall

By BRUCE POLICHAR

On November 12, 1966, a conference of California law schools was held at Boalt Hall in Berkeley. Our school was represented at the conference by Messrs. Jerry Levitz and Bruce Polichar. Fifteen California law schools were represented at the meeting. They were California Western, Golden Gate, Hastings, Loyola, McGeorge, San Fernando, Santa Clara, Southwestern, Stanford, UC Berkeley (Boalt), U.C.L.A., Univ. of San Diego, U.S.C. Also attending the Conference were the following delegates from one American Law Schools Association; John Hederman (President, Danny Spence (Regional Vice President), and Earl Hagen (Executive Director). It is the opinion of the U.C.L.A. delegates that this was an extremely valuable meeting, and that future conferences (noted below) can be of great value in making the views of law students known to those responsible for developing the paths that legal education will be following.

The November Conference stated:

"The interest in the J.D. shown at the conference, if translated into action by participating schools, can well prove to be the first step in demonstrating student initiative and leadership on issues of concern to the profession"

It is my feeling that even more may be accomplished at the Spring Conference at U.C.L.A. The sponsoring of ad hoc conferences of interest to all in the state can well be a big step forward to solving, on our own initiative, some of the problems of a state experiencing growing pains. Perhaps it would some day be possible to sponsor conferences on more substantive legal issues in addition to the work already begun. This is something to think about.

The agenda of the meeting contained the following topics: 1) Should the California law schools adopt the J.D. degree as a first law degree? 2) Should we make law school placement facilities available to law firms that discriminate on the basis of race, religion or nationality? 3) What can

be done to make student participation programs a more integral part of the law school curriculum? (I should point out at this point that I have held off writing this article until I had received the summary of the Conference's work from those who directed it.)

I. The J.D. Degree:

The Conference unanimously approved the following resolution in favor of adoption of the J.D. degree:

WHEREAS, There is a lack of uniformity among law schools as to the name of the first degree in law awarded to successful applicants; and

WHEREAS, Confusion has arisen in the minds of the public as to the difference, if any, between the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree and the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree; and

WHEREAS, Graduation from a law school requires the successful completion of a course of study substantially above and beyond that required for the bachelor's degree in the Arts and Sciences; and

WHEREAS, The course of study in a law school is comparable to or more demanding than other professional courses of study in which the professional doctor's degree is awarded, and

WHEREAS, It is deemed to be in the best interest of the public and of the legal profession that this confusion in terminology be eliminated and that the high standards of professional training and the competency of graduates of law schools be recognized by a uniform practice with respect to the title of the first degree in law.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The student organization of the following California law schools: California Western, Golden Gate, San Fernando, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Southwestern, University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Southern California, and the University of San Diego recommend for all California law schools favorable consideration of the conferring of the degree of Juris Doctor

(Continued on Page 6)

Law School Conferance at Boalt

(Continued from Page 5)

(J.D. by such schools on those students who successfully complete the program leading to the first professional degree in law.

II. Discrimination in hiring practices on the basis of race, creed, or nationality:

The discrimination resolution was defeated as a result of most of the schools voting "no authority". (Since the representatives were expected to vote according to the feelings of their respective student bodies many of the delegates were hampered by the fact that some of the issues had not been in any way discussed or acted upon by their schools.) Since the specific resolution was not presented to us until we arrived at the Conference most of us were unable to commit our school to a position which could be considered as an "official" vote on the matter. The report of the Conference reads:

"The formal resolution on Discrimination was tabled until a meeting at U.C.L.A. in the spring. Jim Page gave a talk on active recruitment of minority students for law schools. After this talk the delegates felt that the resolution offered was too negative in tone. It was suggested that more positive plan.

"It was pointed out that we were confronted with two separate issues:

1) Recruiting minority students for law schools;

2) Assuring such students an equal chance for jobs upon graduation.

"A resolution on the second may not go to the whole problem. Hence, the Spring Conference can be formulated around these problems."

III. Development of Student Participation Programs:

The focus of the discussion was the extent of student participation in the legal process. While some schools have programs where students were handling the research and interviewing processes with indigents by themselves, others have no such programs. There is some doubt as to the limits of a student's efforts under the current Canon of Legal Ethics.

It was pointed out that currently there are several administrative agencies before which students can represent indigents. Programs in this direction are currently being explored on a limited scale at Boalt and is an area in which other law schools plan development.

It was generally agreed that before the delegates at this conference can push for a California law allowing students to represent indigents in civil and criminal cases, a strong foundation must be laid through substantial, effective and carefully planned legal aid programs at all the schools. Ideally, students would be introduced to legal aid training in the first year. This could give the student opportunity to demonstrate his competence and accordingly through the second and third years could be moved up to increasing responsibility. Stanford suggested that such an approach is the only foundation upon which a bill to allow third year students into the courtroom could be introduced. Such a backlog of demonstrated training, control and competence would insure that passage of the bill would neither jeopardize the clients' interest or that of the Bar. In

addition, it would provide valuable opportunity for qualified law students.

The delegates declared that more work would be needed to develop such programs and that a progress report would be presented by the delegates at the Spring Conference.

On April 15, 1967, a second Conference of California law schools will be held at U.C.L.A., under the direction of Bruce Polichar. At the present time the tentative agenda includes the following:

1. The recruitment of minority group students by law schools.
2. The use and operation of honor code systems in the law schools.
3. Problems related to the adoption of the J.D. degree;
 - a. should the degree be made retroactive?
 - b. should the degree be given to one who did not obtain a bachelor's degree prior to entrance in law school?
4. Resolution to amend Business and Professional Code, Section 6125.

Hopefully in the next couple of months we will be able to schedule some meetings at the law school where these, and perhaps other, items can be discussed. I welcome any sug-

Green...

(Continued from Page 4)

attempting Federal Tax in a more concentrated form.

Seminars are sadly affected by the present system. There is not enough time to adequately research a paper in one quarter, and if seminars are spread over the quarters the number of hours spent in seminar meeting is disproportionate to the number of units given. There are two possible solutions: one, that more units be given for seminars spread over two quarters, or two, assign papers several weeks before a seminar begins to meet.

Condensing courses into one quarter may burden the instructors, but four three or four unit courses look so attractive to one who is now struggling with six courses that I wish they would attempt it.

Post...

(Continued from Page 5)

sible as playing a game and never worrying about what the referee is going to let you get away with.

One cynical realist told me that the most important thing he saw in the new system was that he could decide whether or not he was to goof off the entire third quarter because by that time he would know enough about his grades for the year that he would know how little he could do and still get by.

Chile

(Continued from Page 5)

Overseas Programs (OCOP), 2243 Architecture Bldg. All applications must be returned to the OCOP office by Jan. 24.

Because the seminars in Chile will be conducted in Spanish it is necessary for participation in the program.

gestions and comments that the student body may want to offer regarding the subjects to be considered at the Spring Conference. (Any written suggestions can be left in the fraternity mailbox at the switch board).

Bronstein

(Continued from Page 4)

six-day period should be studied and hopefully improved. A longer examination period might be necessary. The six day period, I am sure, has been influenced by the desire on the part of many students to be finished with school in time for Christmas and Easter vacations. One possibility I can see is to start the quarter a few days early, and then to start the examination period a few days early also.

The possibility of a stop-week might be explored in order to give students time to ponder the legal problems presented to them. Many classes, taught by the socratic method, require a student to carefully analyze the course problems. A stop-week might be more beneficial to a student in a course of that nature than some added classes at the end of the quarter.

Further, no course should extend beyond one quarter. The pressure on the student taking five or six examinations at the end of a quarter is too great, considering the extremely competitive law school we have. The quarter system has advantages as well as disadvantages. Certainly the fact that many universities throughout our country use the quarter system attests to its great acceptance.

Over the next few months serious thoughts should be given to ways and means of improving our newly adopted system of education. Hopefully its disadvantages will be greatly outweighed by its many advantages in the coming several years.

Legal Aid for Farm Workers

There are over 600,000 farm and non-farm workers living in the rural areas of the state who earn less than \$3000 per year. The California Rural Assistance, Inc., financed by the federal government under the Economic Opportunity Act, seeks to provide competent legal services for this group.

The legal services of the program are provided by ten regional offices, each of which has at least two attorneys and four or five non-lawyers who may be trained as investigators, secretaries or clerks.

This program is especially directed to the migrant farm workers of the state. Because they often migrate from place to place, they are less likely to be served by the legal service programs restricted to a single county. The California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc., hires a number of law students for summer work. Interested students should call James Lorenz at 624-2358.

Frat. Franchise

Afro-Blues Presented, Women Pledges Initiated

PDP

By the GREAT MAHLKE

After a protracted period of self-imposed silence the notorious PDP scribe is at it again — pouring out mellifluous lines of near-meaningless prose. Among the noteworthy items this month is Phi Delta Phi's presentation of the Afro-Blues Quintet Plus 1. The Afro-Blue (who can be heard on several Mira Records albums, and soon to be heard on a new Impulse album) will be appearing at the PDP combination Abraham Lincoln-Valentines Day Party.

This will be held on Saturday night (9:00-1:00), February 11th, at the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center on campus. Don't panic about the location — we have a liquor permit! The dress is casual. Be there, it's a guaranteed swinger!

Also of interest to the socially minded young law student is a report on two well attended parties over Christmas vacation held at the sumptuous Beverly Glen abode of Bros. Lennie Ross, Rod Lipscomb, and Ken Meyers. Among law school notables — and not so notables — were Bros. Terry Shagin, Dan Miller, Jim Wilhelm, Mike Judge, Jay Weitzler, Bruce Polichar, Al Adashek and Dave Meyers.

Golden Throat

Also in attendance was the golden throated one, Michael S. Josephson, C. J. . . (Sorry, I can't remember all the rest). Due largely to the efforts of Brother Ross and cohorts, a large and varied collection of sweet young things were given the opportunity, in this unique social setting, to make the acquaintance of these dedicated and otherwise inaccessible counselors-to-be.

I wonder if they really appreciated the full value of such an experience. Ross has more of the intriguing details for those who are interested. Phi Delta Phi has once again found hitherto undiscovered talents in its midst; one Russell G. Porter (of former goof-off fame, known to some as

PDD

Beta Theta Chapter of Phi Delta Delta international legal fraternity for women was recently reactivated at UCLA. Initiation of second and third year women was held at the home of (Hon.) Joan Dempsey Klein who gave a champagne party following the ceremonies. Sponsors of the UCLA chapter include Judge Klein (UCLA '54), Christina New (UCLA '61) Santa Monica Deputy City Attorney, and Commissioner Bonnie Lee Martin (UCLA '54).

Beta Theta Chapter annually presents a Scholarship plaque to the member with the highest cumulative average.

The award was established in honor of Phi Delta Delta's late founder, Georgia Bullock, Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court.

"R.G. from Tennessee", has managed to bag first prize in the University Free Throw Contest (48 out of 50).

As I understand it Porter has since revised his six page resume to include a reference to this outstanding scholastic achievement. Indeed, there are rumors that a number of firms for whom Russ was considered a borderline case, are now actively bidding for his talents. R.G., take your time and make a sensible decision; don't jump at the first offer!

Dean McDermott

We are also pleased and proud to announce the appointment of Brother Anthony McDermott '64, to the post of Assistant Dean of the law school. It was reassuring to note that "Tony" has not lost a bit of his former personable manner and good humor — I know, because I saw the Frisby hidden behind a couple of tax books in his office.

The initiation ceremony at the California State Bldg. will be held sometime in March or April. Make your checks out to "Phi Delta Phi", and send them to, Howard D. Sacks, 9327 Monte Mar Drive, Los Angeles, 90035.

Young Democrats Form Chapter

By GEORGE MEYERHOFF

The purpose of the UCLA Law School Young Democrats is to provide a channel of communication and expression for politically oriented law students. We will also invite speakers to discuss the practical problems facing a young attorney entering political life as a candidate.

The club officers are: President, George Meyerhoff; Vice President, Charles Slote; Secretary, William Silveira; Treasurer, Steve Smith; and Committeeman, Lawrence Jacobson. The club converted passive verbal support into active involvement in the recent campaign when it engaged in precinct work on behalf of Pat Brown.

A resolution condemning the campaign against Supreme Court Justices based upon

their opinions in specific cases was passed unanimously. We also engaged in a lengthy and energetic discussion critical of the student strike at Berkeley. It was eventually tabled because there was insufficient evidence available to justify taking a stand on this issue.

Lawyers Like Approach

This reflects the lawyer-like, objective approach which the club takes in discussing resolutions — preferring a rational consideration of "evidence" to a simple visceral reaction. We presently have a committee compiling data to support a resolution concerning the issue of tuition and proposed budget reductions.

On January 27 Dr. Antonio Zvoboda spoke on the relationship between the Communist economic and political systems. Everyone was invited.

Professors Presented

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

L. Dale Coffman

By BOB KENT

Professor L. Dale Coffman, graduated from the University of Iowa and Harvard University. His first professorship was at the University of Nebraska. In 1937 he started work for General Electric and was in charge of labor relations for the company during the war. He tried the first formal television case before the FCC.

After the war he spent three years as Dean at Vanderbilt. In 1949 he was appointed Dean of the new UCLA Law School. Professor Coffman chose the location of the Law building, helped draw plans for the building, organized the library, picked the faculty, and selected the first class of fifty students.

Another Contribution

Another of his contributions was his recommendation of Red Sanders for football coach who was then the head coach at Vanderbilt. Sanders brought with him an assistant coach named Tommy Prothro.

Professor Coffman believes the study of law can be fun and interesting, but the students must work hard. He would like to see the students think, act, and look more like lawyers. He said, "Learning to be dissatisfied with anything less than your best is the first step toward acquiring an education."

Harold E. Verrall

The tenor of the man is accurately reflected by a statement he made to a class of first year students on their first day of law school: "Be conservative — not reactionary — but be conservative." The man is Professor Harold Verrall: he teaches Property, Community Property, and Future Interests.

Some have called him California's leading authority on Community Property, and his co-authorship of a book of cases and materials on that subject lends credence to that report. But his command of all property-related subjects is such that a colleague of his has said, "I've learned not to tangle with Professor Verrall."

Professor Verrall came to the UCLA School in the first year of its existence with an already impressive academic background. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Iowa, and was a Political Science T.A. at the University of Minnesota while he studied for an M.A. and LL.B. Then he proceeded to Yale University where he picked up a J.S.D.

His first law teaching position was at Louisiana State. He was also a member of Cornell's Law School faculty for a short time. Then he transferred to Vanderbilt where he spent almost 20 years before coming here in 1949.

Murray L. Schwartz

By LON SOBEL

The Law School has always had a dean and an assistant dean. Last July a new position was created, that of Associate Dean in charge of student affairs and curriculum planning. The job went to Criminal Law Professor Murray Schwartz.

In the classroom Professor Schwartz is the master of the Socratic Method. His fund of hypotheticals seems limitless, and students are reluctant to make any hasty or definite statements, for fear that his next "Let us suppose..." will have them sending their own tiary.

Quick to take either side of an argument, he has occasionally had to command "Say Yes!" in order to prevent a student from hedging a significant argument into an insignificant one. Professor Schwartz received a B.S. in Chemistry from Penn State. He was a chemist for a short time, and then he joined the Navy where he was the Commanding Officer of a sub-chaser.

After getting out of the Navy he enrolled in graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania, but soon switched to Law School there. He clerked for Chief Justice Vinson for two years, spent time in government and private practice — including positions as Solicitor General of the Justice Department and 1st Deputy City Solicitor of Philadelphia — and finally arrived here in 1958. He was Assistant Dean from 1959 to 1961.

Publications

Several years ago he published a small casebook on Professional Responsibility and the Administration of Criminal Justice, which is used not only in this law school but also in an undergraduate course at U.C. Berkeley. Just recently he co-authored a Sourcebook for high school teachers on the teaching of Civil Rights.

And he is currently one of five law school professors who have been commissioned by the California Legislature to rewrite our state's Penal Code. The completion of the new wing of the law school has enabled him to move into a suite of offices more suitable for handling the work of his new position as Associate Dean.

Kenneth W. Graham

By LON SOBEL

Quick; caustic; humorous; effective. These are the words that describe the man who, when introduced to the first year class at an orientation meeting for Moot Court, said, "I would like to make a few statements but Mike (Chief Justice Mike Josephson) won't like what I'd like to say — so I'll say what Mike told me to say."

Professor Graham, whose final exam questions are funnier than anything printed in "Satyr", has a pet ambition in life: to finish a half-completed book on the life of Benny Goodman, which he began as an undergraduate. Undergraduate school for Graham was the University of Michigan.

After receiving his degree in Political Science, he spent two years in the army as an instructor at Fort Bliss. Then a Michigan insurance company enjoyed the benefit of his services for a year and a half before he returned to Michigan Law School.

Law Honors

There he earned his J.D., Law Review, and Order of the Coif honors, which helped land

him a job with Gibson, Dunn, and Crutcher in Los Angeles. He spent two years concerning himself with litigation and labor problems before the UCLA Law School faculty was able to kidnap him away.

Although an article of his was published in the latest issue of the UCLA Law Review (What is "Custodial Interrogation?"): California's Anticipatory Application of Miranda v. Arizona) he is primarily interested in teaching his classes. He teaches courses in Procedure, Evidence, and Trial and Appellate Practice, and is quick to admit that Procedure can get very mechanical.

In order to avoid the trap of saying "Rule number one is this, and rule number two is that" Graham re-arranged his courses each year, searching for a format which will be interesting to both himself and his students. He believes that there are certain basic principles which run through all forms of adjudication, and he hopes to eventually arrange a course which will teach the student what those principles are.

Letters to the Editor

Phones

In a law school with about 650 students, there are exactly three telephone booths. Because of the excellent service of the great General Telephone Company, on the average there is at least one telephone in working order at any given time.

Thus one is forced either to wait in line as long as fifteen minutes to a half hour, or to travel in the cold and the rain at times to a distant shelter on campus to make his important phone call.

We need more telephones in closed booths in the law school. Certainly three are too few. Are ten or fifteen too many? To be realistic, we must assume that at least half of the telephones will be out-of-order at any given time.

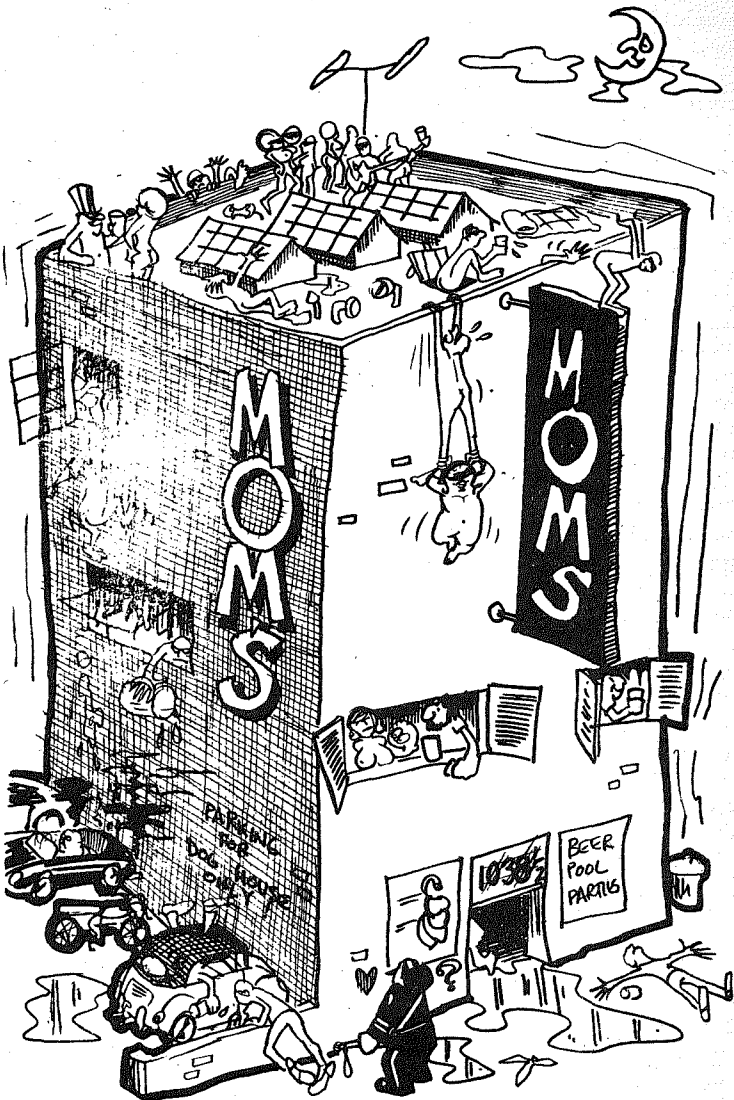
—Paul Bronstein, '67

J.D.

I feel compelled to state my belief that the editorial, J. D. VETOED . . . in your December 2 issues, by its very weakness, is a strong argument for adoption of the J. D. degree. It is significant that many

who at first favored "no change" felt compelled to reverse their position when they could come up with no more convincing arguments to justify their stand than has the writer of J. D. VETOED . . .

—Prof. Everett Cushman Stetson, U. Law School



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