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UCLA's Growth & Advance Reviewed

BY JAMES L. MALONE
Assistant Dean
UCLA Law School

When Bob Holderness of the Docket Staff recently requested that I prepare a brief article on my reflections as Assistant Dean of the UCLA Law School for the last six years, I was somewhat taken off guard feeling that the Assistant Deanship was largely akin to the office of Vice-president as described by the inimitable Mr. Dooley: "Th' prisdincy is th' highest office in th' gift iv th' people. Thi vice-prisdincy is th' next highest an' th' lowest. It isn't a crime exactly. Ye can't be sint to jail f'r it, but it's a kind iv a disgrace. It's like writin' anonymous letters."

And yet there are a few high points in the continuing story of the life of the Law School, over the last half decade or so, that one who has seen them from this somewhat dubious vantage point might comment upon.

Student Quality

Perhaps the most forceful impression has been not only

the great increase in the persons seeking admission to the Law School that has taken place since 1961 but also, and more significantly, the marked increase in quality. Not only is the paper record of the average admittee today vastly improved, but his level of performance once admitted is markedly better, not only as measured against objective criteria but as viewed from what he brings to the life of the School.

Indeed the student quality level has now reached such a point that serious attention is and must continue to be given to critical evaluation of the future course of Admissions policy. Has a level of student competence now been reached that is sufficiently high so that primary emphasis need not be given to further efforts to reach more exalted heights on the basis of undergraduate academic averages and Law School Admission Test scores?

Serious consideration should be given to determining what sort of a law school student

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Juniors Victorious In Roscoe Pound

By RON MICON

"The objective of the Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition," according to Chief Justice Michael Josephson, "is the best display of oral advocacy that UCLA is capable of." The 16th Annual Competition, held May 11 in the Moot Court Room with Josephson and Jay Bulmash facing the top two second year advocates, Wallace Farrell and Lana Borsook, proved to be just that.

The hearing was held before a distinguished bench composed of the Honorable J. Skelly Wright, Circuit Judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals, D. C. Circuit; William Byrne, Jr., U. S. Attorney; Miles J. Rubin, Senior Assistant Attorney General of Calif.; Herman F. Selvin, Esquire; and Dean Richard Maxwell.

One highlight of the hearing came during an exchange between the bench and Farrell. Mr. Selvin, who had participated in drafting the new Calif. Evidence Code sections pertaining to wiretapping began pushing Farrell into a corner. Failing to learn from Josephson's difficulties with Selvin last year, Farrell characterized Selvin's position as "absurd." Mr. Selvin quickly remarked that "with two more

votes it won't be."

Both teams agreed that the bench was excellent, and in return the bench had high praise for the advocates. The decision was 3-2 for the appellants—Farrell and Borsook.

After the hearing, Josephson commented that he didn't mind losing to a team of such high caliber. He added that "the essence of the (Moot Court) program is good judges challenging good advocates, and this is what was presented."

Farrell remarked that he and Miss Borsook possibly had the edge, having argued the case twice before. He said that "victory really didn't mean that much for while I went in as an adversary, we were all there to perform at our best for the program."

In addition to the "live" audience in the court room, closed circuit television was used for the first time this year to broadcast the hearing into the student lounge. More than 75 students and faculty members were able to view the entire hearing on television.

This year's Roscoe Pound Competition seems best summed up in Josephson's comment that "UCLA has the best overall Moot Court program in the nation."



The Pound Court

UCLA DOCKET

VOLUME XI, NO. 7

Friday, May 26, 1967

Proehl Directs Meeting

By LON SOBEL

A regional meeting of the American Society of International Law was co-sponsored by the School of Law and the African Studies Center here on Saturday, May 13, 1967. The meeting, entitled "A Conference on the South West Africa Cases and the Future of International Law," was opened by Dean Maxwell.

Following some preliminary remarks by Stephen Schwebel, the Executive Vice-President of the Society, and by the morning session chairman Carl Franklin, Vice-President of U.S.C., the distinguished group of professors and lawyers was addressed by Mr. Ernest Gross, Mr. D. P. deVilliers, Ambassador Endalkachew Makonnen, Professor Richard Falk, and Professor Julius Stone.

The South West Africa cases were brought by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa in the International Court of Justice. In 1920 the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate to administer South West Africa for the utmost material and moral well-being, social progress, and development of the people of that territory.

Oppressive Conduct

In 1960 Ethiopia and Liberia accused South Africa of deliberately oppressive conduct against the natives, and sought a revocation of the Mandate. For two years the Applicants (Ethiopia and Liberia) and the Respondents (South Africa) argued over jurisdiction, the International Court finally finding that it had "jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute."

But after four more years of oral arguments and 14 volumes of written pleadings, the Court held that the Applicants had no standing to bring the suit because they had no "legal right or interest" in the "subject matter" of the dispute.

Mr. Ernest Gross, former State Department Legal Advisor, former United Nations Deputy representative, and counsel for Ethiopia and Liberia, said that the Court's decision produced a "sense of frustration and justice denied" and a "loss of confidence in the Court" in many parts of the world.

Lost Opportunity

He said that "there is a basic, though latent, realization among leaders of the world that it is idle to talk about a rule of law without reference to a court," but in this case the Court forfeited the opportunity to decide the first major political problem brought before it, without

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Brown Speaks at Legal Forum

By BILL ROTH

For its final presentation of the year, Legal Forum (alias Mike Weiss) presented its biggest attraction. On May 18, a



Gov. Brown

sandwiched crowd of nearly 300 law students were on hand to warmly receive former Governor Edmund G. Brown. After receiving prolonged applause, both upon his entrance and introduction, he jocularly quipped, "Did you all vote in November?"

At the outset of his brief talk, Gov. Brown said that while he experienced a feeling of great relief upon leaving public office, those years had given him great enjoyment and a sense of achievement and accomplishment. Accordingly, he strongly urged that each of us, in some way, become involved in public service.

The main body of Gov. Brown's remarks dealt with what he considered to be the successes and failures of his administration. As for successes, he said that the 1959 tax program to balance the budget had prevented for eight years

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Farrell, Chief Justice

By LARRY TISTAERT

The Moot Court Honors Program held its Sixteenth Annual Awards Banquet on Friday, May 19, at the Queens Arms Restaurant in Encino. Twenty members of the Law School faculty joined Moot Court members and first year candidates in celebration of the event. The Executive Board of Judges named Wally Farrell to serve as Chief Justice for the 1967-1968 year.

Gary Gantz, Paul Mahoney, Dave Meyer, George Nagle, Steve Nelson, and Sue Schaefer will serve as Associate Judges on the new Board. The

audience was treated to a performance by a vegetable pie band, comprised of notable musicians (some of whom are also notable professors) Graham, Mueller, Bulmash, Hill, Meyer, and Tom ((on the triangle).

The Bancroft-Whitney Award of two sets of the four-volume California Evidence Code Annotated went to Wally Farrell for his first-place position in second year competition, and to Franklin Tom, as the person who contributed the most to the Moot Court Executive Board.

Book Awards Given

The Simon and Schuster Award of two sets of The World of Law was presented to Lana Borsook for her placing second in the second year competition and to Rick Millar for his contribution to the Executive Board. Also receiving awards for their achievements as Executive Board Members were Jay Bulmash, Bruce Hill, Ken Kleinberg, and Vic Paddock, each of whom received copies of the Court Rules and annual subscriptions to the Daily Journal or the Metropolitan News.

Dean Maxwell presented the Law School Award of engraved desk sets to Lana Borsook, Jay Bulmash, Wally Farrell, and Mike Josephson for their participation in the Sixteenth Annual Roscoe Pound Competition. The Dean also presented the West Publishing Co. Award of two-volume sets of Stanbury, Trial and Ap-

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New Editors Announced

Barrett J. Foerster, Editor-in-Chief of the UCLA Docket, has announced the selection of Robert G. Holderness as Editor-in-Chief for next year. Along with the announcement of Mr. Holderness' selection, the following editorial appointments were made: Associate Editors, Frank Lanak and Chip Post; Copy Editor, Dave Buxbaum; Feature Editor, Lou Hays; News Editor, Ron Micon; Editorials Editor, Lon Sobel; Business Manager, Steve Jones.

Mr. Holderness hopes to continue in Foerster's tradition of excellence, and further enhance the reputation of The Docket.

THE UCLA DOCKET

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Class of '67 Commended

It is not easy to measure the creative condition of a law school, for that condition is the product of many immeasurable things. It is even more difficult to measure the contribution of a senior class.

Still, it is worthwhile at this time so close to the end of the academic year to speculate about the health of this school as it has been affected by the contribution of three years of energy by this year's Senior Class. This brief editorial is to remind those graduating that they have been participants in a vigorous, demanding, and healthy community.

It is to remind them that their extra efforts here have made a difference in the quality of the school, and in the quality of their legal education. There can be no question that we are a community with academic talent and professional skill. The Law Review attracts growing number of first rate contributions from all over the country.

Student work is of high quality. The Moot Court Honors Program offers excellent opportunity for insight into the art of advocacy. For those few who qualify the participation is good for the school and for the members. These are signs of more widescale vigor and of a desire to participate in the school's growth.

There is still too much which fragments the school—still too much of a feeling that this is a place where one gets serviced on his way to the bar exam. But there is also an unmistakable sense of pride growing on the campus and it is both the cause and the result of growing excellence.

Faculty Rapped

Editor's Note: This letter was submitted to the DOCKET by two third year students. The editorial board adopts it as their own, with the idea that the situation will be improved in the future.

Dear Editor,

One would think that attaining the status of law professor would attest to a person's reaching a minimal standard of social grace and courtesy. But the actions of the UCLA Law School faculty have patently contradicted such an assumption (with the laudable exception of Mr. Coffman, ed.).

For two years foreign visitors to the law school have been treated as if they had the plague. For two years a small group of students have apologized for the faculty and tried to befriend our visitors. Leaving aside visiting students, visiting faculty members have been left to sit in their hotel rooms and rot with the lonely drunks who inhabit the Wilshire district hotel rooms.

Why do they stay there? No car — they must be close to campus. Why don't they help themselves? The ridiculous excuses of no time, etc. of faculty members completely overlooks the huge problems Los Angeles presents to the carless, first time visitor. How much time does a trip around Olvera Street take?

A trip to Disneyland?, or a shopping tour of Wilshire Blvd. for a visitor's wife, or just a friendly walk? Or perhaps a reception with the faculty at the law school? (no one but students have done so in the past). The ultimate question is, how much time does it take to strike up a simple, unpretentious friendship?

This is something our faculty has not done! How many more visitors must leave UCLA Law School, admitting that they would never recommend a visit here to others, for our faculty to wake up . . . ?

Don Allen
Jim Herzog

Legal Forum

Awards Given

by Michael Weiss

This year for the first time in the history of the Law School, the Legal Forum came to life. Almost every Thursday noon, Legal Forum presented an outstanding and stimulating program from well-known attorneys such as Joseph Ball, Paul Caruso, B. E. Witkin and Louis Nizer, to outspoken social critics Paul Kassner ("Paranoia and the Law").

Dr. Timothy Leary ("God, Man and Law"), Paul Jacobs ("Los Angeles is America and It's Terrible"), and Hank Greenspun ("How the Government Stifles the Press"), to notable public officials such as United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark, California Attorney General Thomas Lynch, Los Angeles Chief of Police Thomas Reddin, and Governor Edmund Brown.

In addition, Legal Forum presented a series of programs on such timely topics as the controversy over the Warren Commission Report with Professor Wesley Liebeler, David Lifton, and Professor John Kaplan and the controversy over the draft with Michael Hannon, and Les Rothenberg.

This is not to mention two other excellent programs, one featuring the award winning documentary film, "The People v. Paul Crump," and the other, "The State of the Law School" address by Dean Richard Maxwell. In addition to twenty major speakers, the Legal Forum also sponsored a series of informal seminars with various professors from UCLA and other law schools which were held in homes of students or faculty members or in the student lounge.

These included such topics as "Clerking for a Supreme Court Justice," with Professors Jacobs, Cohen and Price; "Justice and International Law," with Professor Julius Stone; "Obsenity, Proposition 16 and the Law," with Professor Karst; "Judicial Review and the Judicial Function," with Professor Coffman; and "The Watts Riot and the Rule of Law," with Dean Schwartz.

This ambitious and successful program was the culmination of hundreds of letters, many long distance phone calls and the hard work of the Legal Forum committee. The turnout to these programs was always over 100 students and faculty with some speakers drawing a standing room only crowd.

It is hoped that next year the Legal Forum can carry forward with another full and diverse schedule of speakers and seminars. Tentative commitments for the coming year have already been received by Bishop James Pike, Senator Thomas Kuchel, and famed defense attorney F. Lee Bailey.

The Legal Forum programs for 1966-67 were presented with the idea of bringing to the Law School interesting and colorful personalities to add a little variety to the day to day routine of the law classes and the law books. The timely and controversial topics of the speakers made the sometimes dreary atmosphere of law school come alive with the flesh and blood problems of the real world.

New Chairmen

The new chairmen of Legal Forum are Al Lenard and

LAW WIVES

By Donnie Meyerhoff

IT'S OVER! And the UCLA Student Law Wives are closing the year with a flurry of activities. First on the list is the Spring Luncheon, Saturday, May 20, where official transfer of officers took place. Most important, that's when the long awaited PHT Degrees were awarded.

That stands for "Put Hubby Through" and any third year wife can tell you how much it means to finally receive that symbol of completion. The Professor's course held its

final lecture on May 23. Professor Suarez presented "The Law And Psychiatry" at 7:30 p.m. in room 1327.

The successful Professor's Course will allow the Law Wives to provide a scholarship fund to the Law School. This year we are providing selected texts to the Library. To close the year, the Year End Party (what else!) Hosting this event will be Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post at their apartment on the beach. The date is June 25 and invitations are in the mail.

Juris Imprudence

By Lou Hays

Another school year has gone down the proverbial tubes of life. We have managed to spend another year out of the army, another year away from the grim realities of life. For the juniors and seniors it has meant getting one year closer to the money. As usual, **The Docket** has been the vital highlight of each month, adding its biting humor and penetrating insights to the otherwise calm life of the students.

Of course, the year has not been without its excitement. Student government has captured the hearts and minds of everyone, turning the Law School into a teeming cauldron of emotional debate. (Sincere But Apathetic?) For example, **The Docket** recently conducted a scientific random sampling of the student body. Our pollster asked 33 1/2 law students and one ARA food machine the following question: What is your opinion of the SBA officers? The results are as follows: Yes, 22 1/2%; What leaders?, 38%; No opinion, 41%; Please use correct change, 1%. Our staff is currently hard at work preparing an extensive questionnaire to be filled out by each student. This survey will be scientifically processed and distributed in 500 ARA hamburgers.

New Addition

During the first quarter we all looked forward to the time when we could bask in the air conditioned luxury of the new addition. It was certainly a shock to discover that classes could be just as dull in the new building as in the old. And what about those new chairs! They could only be there to keep us from falling asleep in class. Fortunately, we still have Torts in the old section. But those heaters in the new patio sure are nice on a cold morning. It is a shame that they were so expensive that they have to cut down on the electric bill in order to save money. The new part of the library really is beautiful though. The modern indirect lighting and attractive padded chairs serve to highlight the ugly metal desks that look like hand-me-downs from a penitentiary.

Not all moments in class have been dull this year, how-

Ray Goldstone as Co-Chairmen in charge of the Speakers Program and Jo Kaplan as Vice-Chairman in charge of the Seminar Program. This decision was reached after interviews were held with a number of people and discussions with members of the Legal Forum committee.

ever. I understand one student actually questioned the adequacy of consideration in Prof. Mueller's class. In another daring move, the same foolhardy student suggested that there might possibly be a judge somewhere who is just as intelligent as Prof. Graham. Anyone who has ever had Prof. Graham for a class would obviously see the fallacy of this statement.

Warren Report

The highlight of the year has undoubtedly been the extended debate over the validity of the Warren Report. How comforting it has been to see our own Prof. Liebeler on late-night news broadcasts defending the faith against the infidels. Apparently Prof. Liebeler is now wondering what to do with all his new blue shirts. There is absolutely no truth to the rumor that Mark Lane has hired Liebeler to be his regional publicity director.

Controversy over the J.D. degree has also raged intermittently. It now seems to have fallen into a sort of limbo so delightful to contrary-minded administrations. Part of the uncertainty seems to stem from confusion over the meaning of J.D. Some suggestions are Jury's Delight, Judge's Despair, Justice's Dilemma, and quite possibly, Jailbird Defender or Juiced Demeanor. Unfortunately, the meaning of LL.B. is also somewhat ambiguous, and may denote Lewd, Lascivious, and Bawdy.

Reagan

Finally, how could anyone overlook the recent California elections in a review of the year? Several law students with political ambitions are transferring to the Theatre Arts program next year. By majoring in Buffoonery, these farsighted lads assure themselves of certain political success. This is not to imply any disapproval of Governor Reagan. In fact, he may have solved the problem that unemployed actors impose on the welfare roles. Sacramento may make Death Valley Days look like the Garden of Eden.

Now as finals are about to engulf us, it is appropriate to pause and ponder the words of that great jurist who once said, "The world is a legal sewer, and we are all caught in the flow of life."

The choice was difficult but these three individuals have expressed a great interest, a willingness to work, a desire to carry on the tradition on Legal Forum and host of new ideas including symposia, conferences, and dinners, as well as new speakers and new seminars programs.

Frat. Franchise

Election & Beer

PDP

By AITCH

The old Casaba has gone and a new one has arrived, but entertain no illusions about it—the old was better than the new. The Mystical Brotherhood (not "Brethren") of Phi Delta Phi has had another moderately successful year under BP but "moderation in the pursuit of vice is no virtue," especially when it is more enjoyable to act depraved (read "deprived").

We have set new records in hangover duration, beerspilling, improper keg tapping, and hall patrolling. We initiated a class of nearly fifty, for those of you who couldn't make it to the banquet.

Col. York's place has suffered another one of our assaults. The third section brothers pulled a coup d'etat in the Student Bar elections keeping the apostolic succession intact for another year.

Cowboy Boots

Gerald C. is still the brothers' patron saint of ghosts. Roderick L. is the patron saint of athletes. Max T. is the king of preschool beerdrinkers. Jim S. remains conspicuously dateless. Michael M. just bought a new pair of cowboy boots, but he doesn't wear them in public. The Mad Armenian is out of a job. Lowell G. from UNC stops after two drinks. Kashuk hasn't worn socks.

Elliot has the record for the number of different girls dated during the year. Reuben

PAD

BY FRANK LANAK

PAD elections were held Wednesday, May 11, and for those of you who didn't know there was an election and those who cast proxy votes and wish to know the results, here they are;

JusticeFred Dawson
Vice JusticeDale Skerik
MarshalBarry Herzog
TreasurerBarry Komsky
ClerkAndy Amerson

There were about forty votes cast and the race was close between Lanak and Dawson right down to the last vote. Fred will make a good Justice and with his leadership and our cooperation the Fraternity will prosper and move forward through the next academic year.

Gratitude

A word of gratitude is in order to our outgoing third year officers without whose leadership this Fraternity wouldn't be where it is today. The objects of our gratitude are Phillip Flame, Mark Charney, Edwin Schreiber and Dennis Cohen.

knows everybody—who is and who isn't. That was the year. Finally, to the first year brothers: you're not going to roll out of school; to the second year brothers: ditto; to the third year brothers: you just did, good luck in your new jobs in law firms or driving beer trucks.

South Africa Defended

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producing a victory for either party.

Mr. D. P. deVilliers, counsel for South Africa, countered by stating that the "true and full impact on international law which this decision has had has been obscured by emotional reactions in the political arena." He conceded that if the Applicants' allegations of oppression were true, then South Africa would have violated its trust to administer South West Africa for the well-being of its inhabitants.

But he said that the allegations were absolutely untrue. "South Africa's policies exhibit no racial hatred. They are merely a pragmatic approach to an intricate and difficult set of circumstances." In deVilliers' view, South Africa believes that the ultimate ends and ideals of her policies coincide with the ends and ideals of countries elsewhere in the world — even in the most liberal of countries.

Dispute Over Methods

"The only dispute is over methods." He said that the theory upon which the Applicants based their case was that there existed in international law an international norm or standard of non-discrimination — a standard which South Africa had violated. "But," proclaimed deVilliers, "in 50 states of the world, including both Ethiopia and Liberia, and 38 other countries of the United Nations, there is more discrimination than in South Africa."

DeVilliers disagreed with Gross on the Court's loss of prestige. While he would have preferred a decision on the merits, deVilliers observed

that "judges do not live in a vacuum." In his view they merely framed their correct decision in South Africa's favor, in terms least likely to cause a political uproar.

If that was in fact their intention, the judges failed miserably. On October 28, 1966 the General Assembly resolved to terminate the South West African Mandate, and vested responsibility for the administration of South West Africa directly in the United Nations.

U.N. Justified

According to Endalkachew Makonnen, Ethiopia's Ambassador to the United Nations, the Assembly's action was "self-evident in its justification and in its conformity to the U.N. Charter." He read the International Court's opinion as being a "purely technical decision not to decide" that had no real significance aside from the shock and disappointment which it caused.

He did note, however, that it was this very shock and disappointment which strengthened the hand of the African movement by providing the political impetus for the Assembly's decision to revoke the mandate. Makonnen then outlined the historical background to the entire case, and stated that the prestige and usefulness of the Court had not been diminished by its decision.

The Afro-Asian block distinguishes between the Court and the judges. He said he does not think less of the Court "because of the misjudgment of a few misguided judges. The judges are gone but the Court remains." He

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BROWN

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a further tax increase. (He noted, however, that whoever was elected in 1966 would have had to raise taxes.) Other accomplishments cited were the abolishment of cross-filing, a fair employment act, and a successful \$150 million bond issue to buy more beaches and parks.

Water Project Was Hardest Fight

Then he said that his hardest fight (both as attorney general and as governor) was to establish the gigantic \$2 billion Feather River water project, now underway. (He related that the sectional disputes were extremely bitter. When the project was first approved, people in the North were saying, "Damn Brown, Damn Brown." But after a new half-built reservoir saved Oroville from a flood, the people wanted to name it "Brown Dam.")

Among his "failures," the former governor listed an inability to reduce the crime rate or to establish a farm-labor mediation board.

Reasons for Election Loss

As to why he was not re-elected, Gov. Brown commented upon six reasons. They were the Caryl Chessman case (the proponents of capital punishment were outraged at a 60 day reprieve, and the opponents were outraged at no commutation), continuing high budgets (he felt that although he economized, at some point property taxes should have been reduced), the ending of the Bracero program (even though there was no loss of crops, Brown lost every farm county), the Watts riot ("I should leave such things to the 'statesmanship' of Yorty"), the Berkeley crisis, and the Viet-Nam war.

While Brown conceded that Gov. Reagan's programs are apparently what the people want, he thinks that the pub-

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MOOT COURT

Awards Given

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pellate Practice to each of the winners of the Roscoe Pound Competition, Lana Borsook and Wally Farrell.

Executive Board Award

The Moot Court Executive Board Award for greatest contribution to the Program by a non-Board member was given to Richard Stenton. The recipient will receive free enrollment in the California Bar Review Course this summer. Larry Tistaert received Foundation Press' Award of Gilmore and Black, The Law of Admiralty, and Dr. Richard Seltzer was given the CCH Tax Return Manual for their respective contributions to the third year program. Also receiving book awards were Jon Shoenberger, Richard Solomon, and Bob Weeks. The members presented Mike Josephson with an engraved clock desk set for his interminable efforts on behalf of the Program. Professor Graham was given the bronzed sweat sock award for his footwork on behalf of the Honors Program.

Ivory Tower

News from Faculty Row

Three graduates of the UCLA School of Law will be entering law teaching in the fall of 1968. Gary Boren, who was Associate Editor of the UCLA Law Review, elected to the Order of the Coif, and first in his graduating class in 1961 will be joining the faculty of the University of Washington at St. Louis.

Philip Hoskins, who was a member of the UCLA Law Review and has been with the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. since his graduation in 1964, will become a member of the faculty of Golden Gate Law School.

Jan Vetter, a 1962 graduate who was Editor-in-Chief of the UCLA Law Review and a member of the Order of the Coif, and who has been in practice with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Los Angeles, will be joining the faculty of the School of Law of the Univer-

sity of California at Berkeley.

* * *

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has named Paul Goldstein of Scarsdale, New York, winner of the \$1,500 first prize and Robert Yale Libott of Los Angeles winner of the \$1,000 second prize in the National Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition for the best paper on copyright law by law students.

Libott graduated from UCLA Law School last December and is associated with the Keatings & Sterling law firm here. He formerly had been a radio, television and film scripter, with 18 pictures and more than 200 radio and television plays to his credit since 1947.

New Librarian

The UCLA School of Law is pleased to announce the appointment of Frederick E. Smith as Law Librarian. Mr.

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UCLA Reviewed . . .

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body UCLA should have in light of what it is now and what it proposes to become.

Additionally, to the extent that a greater and greater number of highly qualified students are being turned away because of lack of space (which condition will continue to exist even after the projected enlarged first year class is being admitted), just what is the Law School's role as a State facility for the education of persons for the legal profession in California?

Administrative Reorganization

The recent reorganization of the Law School's administrative structure, that among other things places the areas of admissions and student affairs in the hands of the new Assistant Dean as his sole responsibilities should help to provide the time and energy for such needed planning.

Further, the degree of development which has now been achieved in the handling of much of the routine admissions processing by computerized methods will provide not only for swifter and more accurate day to day operations but will make available for analysis a vast array of information relevant to these inquiries.

Many are already undoubtedly aware of a new phase of the admissions program which was created this year to provide an opportunity to study at the UCLA Law School for a limited number of disadvantaged persons who show promise of success in law studies but would not otherwise qualify under regular admissions standards. While the program will be of modest size, particularly in its initial stages, it is hoped that its impact will be considerable.

Diversified Legal Forum

The current year has brought with it probably a greater and more diversified group of outside speakers to the Law School than ever before. These have ranged all the way from Timothy Leary, the high priest of LSD, to the ex-Governor of California.

The scope of student interest being catered to has shown

a healthy and widening diversity each year and the future bids well to be even better. The new wing of the law building should, of course, provide a backdrop for yet more imaginative Legal Forum and lecture series offerings.

With the completion this last January of the Law School addition, physical accommodations now exist for an ultimate student body of 1,000 and a faculty of approximately 50. Given the present extremely low attrition rate this will mean an entering class on the order of 325 to 340 students.

With the addition of new classrooms, seminar rooms, library facilities, outdoor lounge areas, and student conference rooms, the Law School plant is certainly one of the best to be found anywhere. One might also add that the blissful advent of air conditioning will not be particularly hard to abide during the one or two warm days that occasionally are found in Southern California during September and October, not to mention May.

School needs resident facilities

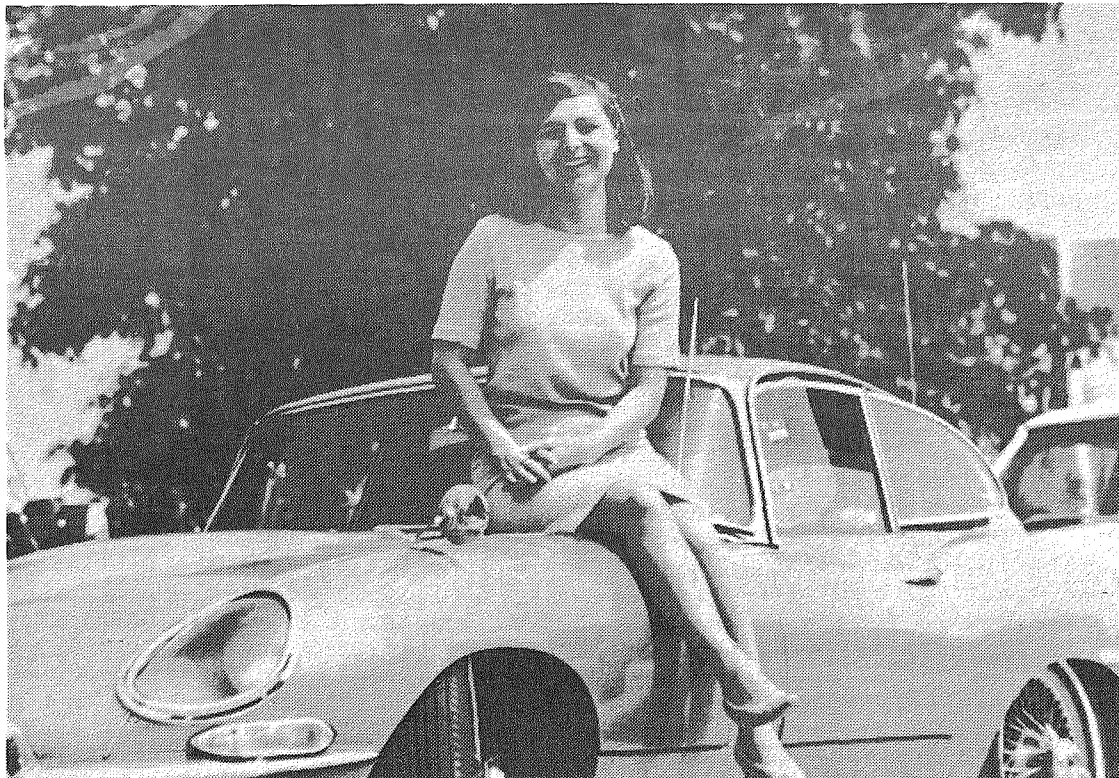
A still outstanding need of the Law School is in the area of residence facilities for law students. It seems doubtful that complete development of the best possible law school environment can be reached without at least a portion of the student body in residence. This is particularly true in a school located in a large metropolitan complex.

While there is no special magic in on-campus residence arrangements, it is quite likely that a heightened sense of student identification and continuing commitment to the School might well be achieved in this way. The intellectual atmosphere and a more thoroughgoing institutionalization of such student-run programs as the Honor System would undoubtedly also be greatly benefited by a residential plan.

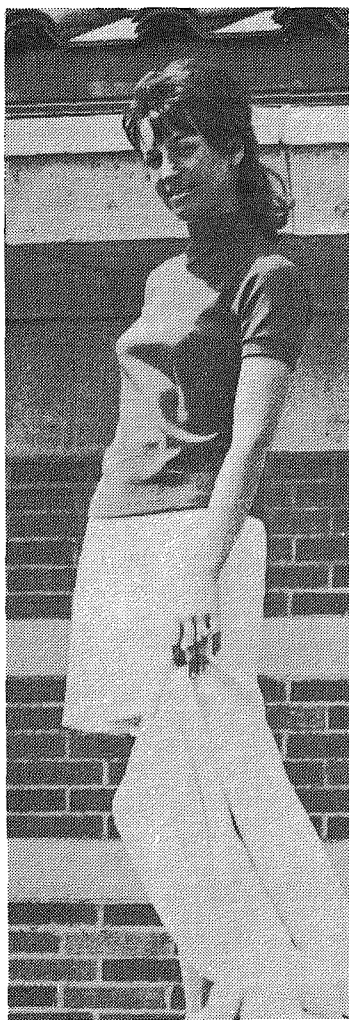
Changing Curriculum

The last few years have seen an ever richening and deepening curriculum. Today the Law School's offerings cover virtually every facet of the law's concern from the

(Continued on Page 8)

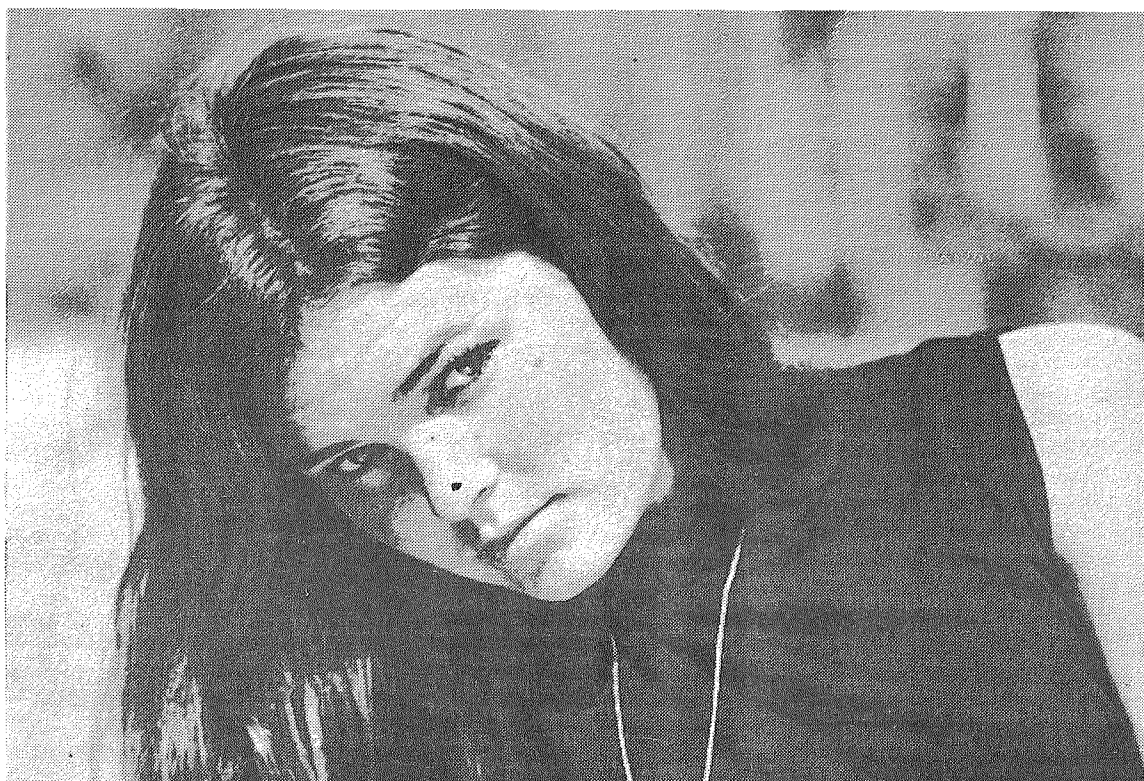
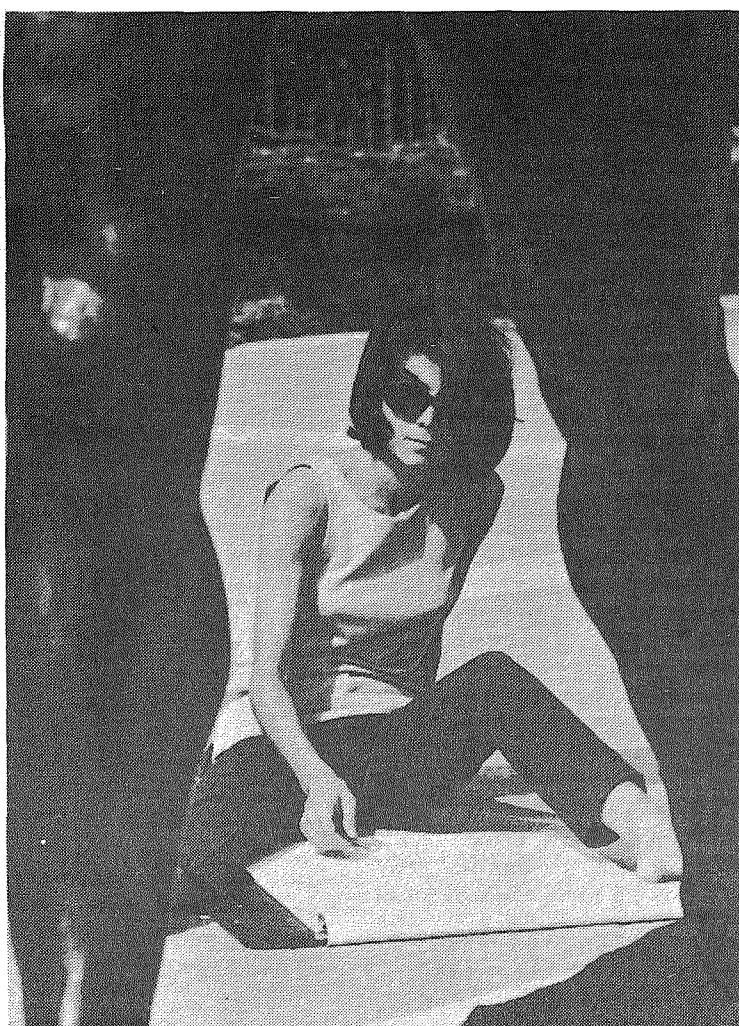


The Rights of



Photographs By
Dave Buxbaum

Spring at UCLA



SPORTS

by MIKE MARCUS

Here we are sports fans, the last of my fabulous columns. It was going to be about our national past time, but the censors suggested that I write about softball instead.

★ ★ ★

The Softball Team. The Softball Team flew high for a while, busied by its psychedelic battery of Randy "bananas" Joyce and Bob "goofball" Terry, but it eventually belly flopped to a 2-2-1 record. Season highlights, other than Grayson's grandiose claims of greatness, were the power hitting of Wynne, Berk, and Matsen.

Meisinger's side arm tosses from short; soul brother Kamin's footwork at second; and Grayson's flat feet at first. Almost unpredictably, Meisinger, Grayson, Berk, and Wynne are still talking to each other.

★ ★ ★

The Blunt Nose Chargers. The Law School's "most spirited athletic team in a decade" finished up with a 3-2-1. The team was a melange of personalities: Jim Pollock and Ron Verneti comprised the pitching staff; catcher was Rick "it's my mother's" Stenton; Howard "the Baron" Stone was at first; lover boy Tom Cummings was the shortstop; and ex-hall patroler and current Assistant Dean Tony McDermott played an effervescent third base.

The outfielders were Rick "the stick" VandeWater, Bernie Rosen, Jan Paradis, Jack Stennett, and the "come-back kid" Gerry Shoaf. Owner-manager Russ Porter used his background in Gentile-Jewish affairs to handle this integrated team.

★ ★ ★

LLB. The LLB Softball Team finished with a 5-0 league record and then lost its first game in the playoffs. This was no mean achievement in light of the obstacles that the team faced. The greatest hurdle was getting ten warm bodies out for the team. The Law School had its usual number of good athletes but many joined other independent teams, stating that "I want to play with my friends." (as if the LLB team was stocked with carpet-bagging Hessians).

"I don't want to play under all that pressure. I just want to have some fun," or, "I wouldn't have made the team anyway." (The LLB Softball team is one of the Law School's few democratic institutions — even Steve Perren was asked to try out).

Special thanks go to Harry Arnold who leaped into the breach when coach and manager Jay Weitzler frequently left town to look for fillies on the ski slopes. When questioned, Jay commented, "What's more important, you silly stud, my svelte body being tanned or some silly game with a bunch of sweaty bodies?"

★ ★ ★

And now for some parting words: After three years of law school, innumerable complaints and frustrations, a few good times, and a great "why?," I can only paraphrase Charles Dickens and say that I hope it is a far, far better legal world that I go to than I have ever known

Ivory Tower

(Continued from Page 3)

Smith is presently Assistant Director of the Law Library of the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the staff of that library since receiving the M.A.L.S. degree from the University of Michigan in 1961.

He received his baccalaureate degree from Yale University in 1952, studied philosophy at the University of Tubingen from 1955 to 1957 and then attended the Law School of the University of Michigan which granted him the LL.B. in 1960. Mr. Smith is a member of the State Bar of Michigan, the American Association of Law Librarians and the American Library Association.

Faculty News

Professor MICHAEL ASIMOW will give three of the lectures in the series on "Key Transactions in Business Income Tax Planning" sponsored by the Continuing Education of the Bar.

Professor KENNETH GRAHAM spoke at a Board Member Institute of the California Youth Authority in Sacramento on April 26, 1967. His topic was "Due Process for the Offender."

Professor BERNARD JACOB

attended a meeting of the Institute of Marine Resources at La Jolla on March 6-7. He also was a participant on a Panel on Water Pricing at the Water Resources Center in Davis.

The UCLA Latin American Center has recently published Latin American Legal Institutions: Problems for Comparative Study by Professor KENNETH L. KARST of the faculty of the UCLA School of Law.

Dean RICHARD C. MAXWELL was a speaker at the Assembly of the Southern Methodist University, held April 7-9 in Kilgore, Texas, which was devoted this year to legal education. Dean Maxwell, who is a member of the American Bar Foundation Research Committee, participated in the Committee's meeting in Chicago April 21-22. He also addressed the Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles at their Law Day Luncheon on May 3, 1967.

Professor PAUL PROEHL will participate in a Seminar on the Role of UNESCO in Teaching and Dissemination of International Law, to be held in Washington May 25-26.

Rothenberg Speaks On Draft Law

By BILL ROTH

On April 27, Legal Forum presented fellow law student and author Les Rothenberg. His topic was "The Law Student and the Draft." Les gave a brief opening talk.

The following is a summary of Les's Black Letter Draft Law. (Caveat: Les's predictions of the future are only educated and informed guesses. At this time, only the President knows more and, as usual, he's not telling.)

Under the present system, the draft boards start with the 25 year olds and work down to the 19 year olds. Whether any particular person is chosen depends, *inter alia*, upon whether he has a deferment, the current draft call, and whether his local board has met its quota for the month (something that can be affected by voluntary enlistments in the area).

Presently, the average age of inductees is 20 to 21. As for the 26-35 age group, if the present system remains in effect and the draft calls increase substantially, Les predicted that their chances of being called are "very good."

Youth Corps

However, some hope is in sight for us all (?) Under the proposed new system, the draft boards would start with the 19 year olds. (The Pentagon has decided that they make better soldiers.) At present, the President favors a lottery-type selection. The effect would be to make us practically draft exempt if we survived the one year in the teeny-bopper pool. (One estimate puts the chance of being taken from the pool at 25%.)

Les predicted that all law students who are now in school will be allowed to finish and take the Bar exam. (If you receive an induction notice after graduation but prior to taking the Bar, there is a provision known as "Local Board Memorandum No. 44." This permits the board to postpone (not cancel) your induction until after the Bar. If the draft board won't do it, write either your state or national director of Selective Service, and you will get a postponement.)

On matters of general interest, Les noted that the II-S deferment is discretionary, but the I-S(C) is statutory. Thus, if you are drafted while in school, you have a statutory right to a deferment until the end of your academic year. As for other deferments, he predicted that the III-A (hardship — i.e., you have a kid) will soon be curtailed as far as new babies are concerned.

Birth Control

Thus, if you already have a III-A, you will probably keep it. If you are without child, Les hated to recommend investing in one because so much can happen in nine months (with the draft laws). Teaching and other occupational deferments will be harder to get. Much depends on your local draft board.

Of prime importance is your right to appeal. Les noted that often this aspect is botched up due to students' "total and unmitigated fear of the draft." It is imperative that you follow the procedural steps precisely, for if you screw this

(Continued on Page 6)

Japanese Judicial System, Part II

(Editor's Note: This is Part II of the article by Prof Koji Abe on the Japanese Judicial System. Part I appeared in our May 1st issue.)

(5) The Summary Court:

There are five-hundred and seventy Summary Courts in Japan, and they are situated in the principal cities, towns and villages. The Summary Court has authority to try comparatively minor civil and criminal cases by a summary procedure, and to issue warrants for arrest, seizure, search, etc.

As stated before, the court has come to hold strong power and bears a grave mission. It naturally follows that the judges charged with the exercise of such power be required to have a broad view and extensive knowledge of law. Therefore, the Court Organization Law makes the qualification for the appointment of judges strict as compared with those for administrative officials and others.

Examinations

That is to say, no person shall be appointed a full judge unless he shall have passed both the judicial type higher civil service examination and the examination at the end of two years' training at the Legal Training and Research Institute attached to the Supreme Court, and had not less than ten years' actual practice of law as a lawyer, assistant judge, or public prosecutor.

In this respect there is a difference between the qualifications for general administrative officials who are qualified for appointment by passing only the national public service personnel examination of a less exacting standard than required for the qualifications for judges. Usually there are about fifteen thousand applicants every year for the judicial type civil service examination. However, generally speaking, only five hundred persons are permitted to enter the Legal Training and Research Institute.

Although there is no settled qualification for applying for admission to the Institute, most of the applicants are students or graduates of the law departments of universities and a person who passes the examination at the end of two years' training at the Institute is permitted to become an assistant judge, a public prosecutor or a lawyer. However, there are a few exceptions which allow, for example, a law professor who has a settled qualification to become a judge, a public prosecutor or a lawyer.

Public University

A law professor who teaches at a national or public university is not permitted to become one of them unless he retires. A law professor at a private university, generally speaking, is not permitted to engage in the practice of law under the rule of each university. According to a recent report, the average age of a person who passes the entrance examination to the Institute is twenty eight years old.

There are twelve national universities and two public universities which have law departments. Of course, there are many private universities

which have law departments. However, most of the graduates of the law departments of universities usually become national or local public service personnel or join banks, trade companies, stock companies, industry and so on. Some become teachers of junior or senior high schools although the number is few.

There are slightly different provisions as to the qualifications for judges in the Supreme Court, as the highest court, and the Summary Court that disposes of minor cases. Namely, as to justices of the Supreme Court, at least ten of them must be those who have distinguished themselves for twenty years as ordinary judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, professors or assistant professors in legal science in universities which shall be determined elsewhere by law.

Broad Vision

The other five are not necessarily required to be jurists, but must be first-class personages of broad vision in the country. There is also a way open for a man of ability other than a jurist to be appointed a judge of the Summary Court. As to a judge of the Summary Court, he is not required to have as much experience as the ordinary judge.

Ordinarily, a judge is appointed by the cabinet, but the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Emperor as designated by the cabinet. Justices of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the High Courts are appointed by the cabinet and attested by the Emperor.

While the judges' status is adequately guaranteed as stated before in view of the gravity of his duty, there are means to prevent the unsuitable or unreliable judge from degrading his position: (1) the judge can be removed through judgment of the Court for the Trial of Judges, composed of the members of both Houses, when he has committed vicious acts;

(2) The qualifications for Justices of the Supreme Court is reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and when the majority of the voters favors the dismissal of a justice he shall be dismissed; (3) the judges of the lower courts hold office for a term of ten years with the privilege of reappointment;

Retirement System

(4) The institution of a retirement system under which judges reaching a certain age are retired when they are generally considered more or less incapacitated for the performance of their duties; (5) and judges who neglect their duties or lose their dignity are to be

(Continued on Page 6)

Merger

Outgoing Editor-in-Chief of the UCLA Docket Barrett J. Foerster recently announced his engagement to Bruin co-ed Sue Sibert. The Foersters-to-be will be wed in San Diego this June. On behalf of the law school, the Docket Staff wishes to congratulate Barry and Sue.

SBA

Timmins Heads First Session

By RON MICON

On Wednesday May 17, the new SBA executive committee held its first official meeting. This meeting, although characterized by much of the "politicizing" which often goes on at these affairs, must be recorded as one featuring some achievement. The first issue discussed was the Parking Committee; its functions, and the method of selecting its chairman.

The discussion was prefaced by a brief visit of retiring commissioner Vic Paddock, who described his office, and the manner of selecting a successor. This interview was followed by talk of a "power grab" by some of the more position conscious members of the new board; to quote, "SBA must retain some of the 'immense' power" which it has allowed to erode over the years.

Fortunately, Terry Timmins, the new SBA president was able to by-pass this "problem" and it was decided to re-open the position of parking commissioner for applications from interested students. Timmins also suggested that the board take the nominations of the Legal Forum committee into consideration when

selecting the new chairman for that committee.

The next topic was the condition of the *Transcript*, the law school's ill-fated annual. After extended discussion, and a brief appearance by Ron Slates, the *de facto* editor, the board decided to place a ceiling of \$1500 on the budget for the annual.

This would mean a contribution of about \$200 by the new board, to help pay for a project which should have been paid for with funds allotted by the retiring executive committee. Unfortunately, Timmins' administration had no choice, for this additional allocation was necessary to guarantee the publication for this year.

Following that discussion were brief comments on assorted subjects, from marijuana to faculty. The meeting was closed after the executive board passed a resolution submitted by Jack Allan of PAD. This resolution requested that the administration set aside a noon hour during the academic week for club meetings. It was passed 6-3. All in all, the new board rings a familiar tone, one not uncommonly heard around "student-legislatures" of this type.

Draft Laws Analyzed

(Continued from Page 5)

up, all your normal remedies are lost.

Recently, President Johnson ordered that a letter be sent out with your notice of classification explaining your rights of appeal and a statement that you can make an appointment with an appeal agent. But at a minimum, Les's recommendations are as follows: When you get a classification that you don't like, write a letter to your board stating that you request a personal appearance.

These are magic words. The personal appearance is the only chance you will have to see your board. (However, you can add to your file at any time by sending things to the board. However, when you meet your board, don't go in with a chip on your shoulder, or you may go out on the next troop train. Too many people try to bully their local board.

Time Change

The time allowed for your appeals is now 30 days (not just 10) from the time the notice of classification was mailed; not from when you

receive it. If the board turns you down by sending you another notice of classification you don't like, appeal again. This will get you to the state appeals board.

If they turn you down, and the vote was not unanimous, you have a statutory appeal to the President. But even if the vote was unanimous, you can still ask two people to appeal for you—the State Director, and the National Director, Lt. General Hershey. Don't think this is futile. If nothing else, you cannot be inducted while you are appealing.

Les also urged that everything be put in writing and a copy kept of it, that you include your Selective Service number on all correspondence, and that you send it either by registered letter or certified mail with return receipt requested. For any special problems that you may have, go to the Office of Special Services on campus. It is neither a branch of the Selective Service or the C.I.A., but a University-operated program to assist students.

(Continued from page 5)
disciplined through trials of the court.

At the end of December, 1965 the total number of judges in Japan was 1,984. There were 15 Supreme Court judges, 8 Presidents of the High Court, 1,210 Judges, and 731 Judges of the Summary Court. In addition, a total of 527 assistant judges are attached to District Courts and Family Courts. As a rule, an assistant judge can not render decisions independently. Except as a member of the collegiate body, he can not try any procedure but comparatively minor ones.

Other than judges, the court have such officials as Judicial Research Officials, Court Clerks, Family Court Probation Officers, Court Stenographers, Bailiffs, Marshals, Court Secretaries; and Court Technical Officers. There are public prosecutors and lawyers, who are not court officials but have a close connection with the court.

Public Prosecutor

The public prosecutor, who in substance is an administrative official, is subject to the general supervision and control of the Minister of Justice, a member of the cabinet. However, to be a public prosecutor specific legal knowledge and experience are necessary. Unlike the general administrative official, a public prosecutor is required to have specific qualifications for appointment as stated in relation to the qualifications for the judges, and is compensated better than the general administrative official though of course less than a judge.

In view of the nature of business handled, the qualification for a lawyer is exactly the same as the public prosecutor. The lawyers organize one or more bar associations in each judicial district. The Japan Federation of Bar Associations exercises autonomous supervision over lawyers for the purpose of improvement and development of lawyers' business as well as for the maintenance of their dignity.

The layman naturally has a definite connection with the proceeding as a party in the case or as a witness, an expert witness, etc. However, other than this, there are many occasions when he participates directly in judicial proceedings. Probably the most typical of such a system is the jury system. This system was put into effect from 1928 in

criminal cases.

Strong Tendency

But in Japan there was a strong tendency among the people to trust the judgment of an expert judge. This is why the people declined jury trials or they did not demand trials by jury. Such a phenomenon became more and more conspicuous, and cases which are submitted to a jury for deliberation came to show a steady decrease, and finally in 1943 this system was suspended because of the war. But no steps have yet been taken to revive the system since the end of the war.

An outline of the jury system which was in force at that time is as follows: (1) Cases which are referred to a jury for deliberation can be divided into two types according to the importance of the matter. Serious cases are always submitted to a jury for deliberation unless the defendant confesses to the crime in question (of course the defendant can decline a jury trial), and less serious cases are submitted to a jury for deliberation only when the defendant requests it. Minor cases are not referred to a jury for deliberation.

(2) The jury is made up of 12 members selected by lot from a list of qualified persons. (3) The task of the jury is limited to judging whether a crime has been committed or not, and does not include interpretation of law or the fixing of penalties. (4) The court can not give a decision which runs counter to the findings of the jury, but when it feels that the findings of the jury are unjust, it can submit such a case to a new jury for deliberation.

Akin

There are such systems as Judicial Commissioner, Expert Committee, Councilor and Conciliation Committee in Japan. The Judicial Commissioner, Expert Committee, Conciliation and Councilor Committee are akin to one another in that they are respectively selected from among the people in general by the court and participate in the proceedings in some form. But there are the following differences as to their duties:

(1) Judicial Commissioner: Participating in the civil case at the Summary Court, the Judicial Commissioner offers opinions for reference to the judge deciding the case and assists him in recommending compromise to the parties; (2) Expert Committee: In the tri-

al of disputes relating to the lease of land and building at the District Court, the Expert Committee renders opinions to the judge based upon professional knowledge and experience concerning such problems;

(3) Councilor: In case the Family Court conducts proceedings to form, change or extinguish the relation of status in family relation, the Councilor assists the judge by offering opinions to the judge; (4) Conciliation Committee: Ordinarily put at the District Court, Family Court and Summary Court, two laymen and one judge comprise a specific organ called the Conciliation Committee.

Peaceful Settlement

It is the duty of the Conciliation Committee to negotiate peaceful settlement of disputes under fair conditions, recommending mutual concession as well as compromise to the parties concerning all kinds of civil disputes, or persuading the parties by presentation of the plan of compromise considered proper in a certain circumstances. This procedure is called Conciliation.

All of the above systems have been fully utilized and are accomplishing the anticipated results since their establishment. Finally there is a system of the Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution, which does not involve actual trial proceedings, but enables them to participate directly in the judicial function in its widest sense.

This system is to promote the proper exercise of the prosecution in reflection of the public will, and is, so to speak, a substitution for the grand jury system as known in the United States and England. Each Committee is an organization composed of 11 members as selected by drawing from among the people qualified to vote. This organ has the object to review whether or not the disposition of non-prosecution by the public prosecutor is proper.

When it is considered improper it recommends that the public prosecutor prosecute a matter, and make other necessary proposals in regard to the improvement of the business of the prosecution. At present, there are two hundred and four Committees for the Inquest of Prosecution throughout the country. Since they set out in their actual activities in February, 1949, they

(Continued on Page 8)

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Brown vs. Marijuana

(Continued from Page 3)

lic will eventually rebel. He noted that there is a feeling today of too much government; however, he did not believe that government is the enemy of the people.

Answered Varied Questions

However, Brown was quick to add that he will not be at all critical of what Gov. Reagan decides as to the men now on Death Row because all the cases are clearly first degree murder. On other matters, Brown saw little prospect for fair housing for minorities.

He noted that without the presence of an act like Rumford's, people, no matter how liberal, will go along with the crowd. As for clean air in Los Angeles, while he thought that the situation is much better than in the past, the only real answer is to get rid of the gasoline engine.

On being asked whether he would be a candidate for the U.S. Senate, Brown replied only that he would not run against Sen. Kuchel. Also, he felt that by and large the district attorneys and police forces within the state were very good; but, in seeking an answer to increased crime, he disagreed with Gov. Reagan's position that longer sentences be imposed.

Opposes Pot Legalization

While he noted that both his son and daughter favor the legalization of marijuana, he was of the "old school" and believed it was dangerous. His main concern was that it is so often a precursor of other, more powerful drugs. How-

ever, he did think that the present penalties for the use of marijuana were too severe.

Finally, on the question of the pending abortion bill, Brown said that while as a Catholic he would oppose it, as a governor, who must represent all the people and their religious beliefs, he would probably sign such legislation. At the conclusion, the audience gave the former governor a standing ovation.

Int'l LOL

(Continued from Page 3)

also viewed the Court's decisions as providing the General Assembly with a legal basis for its resolution revoking South Africa's mandate.

Audience Question

Afternoon session chairman Professor L. Goldie of Loyola Law School, then asked for a single question from the audience. The question was provided by a delightful

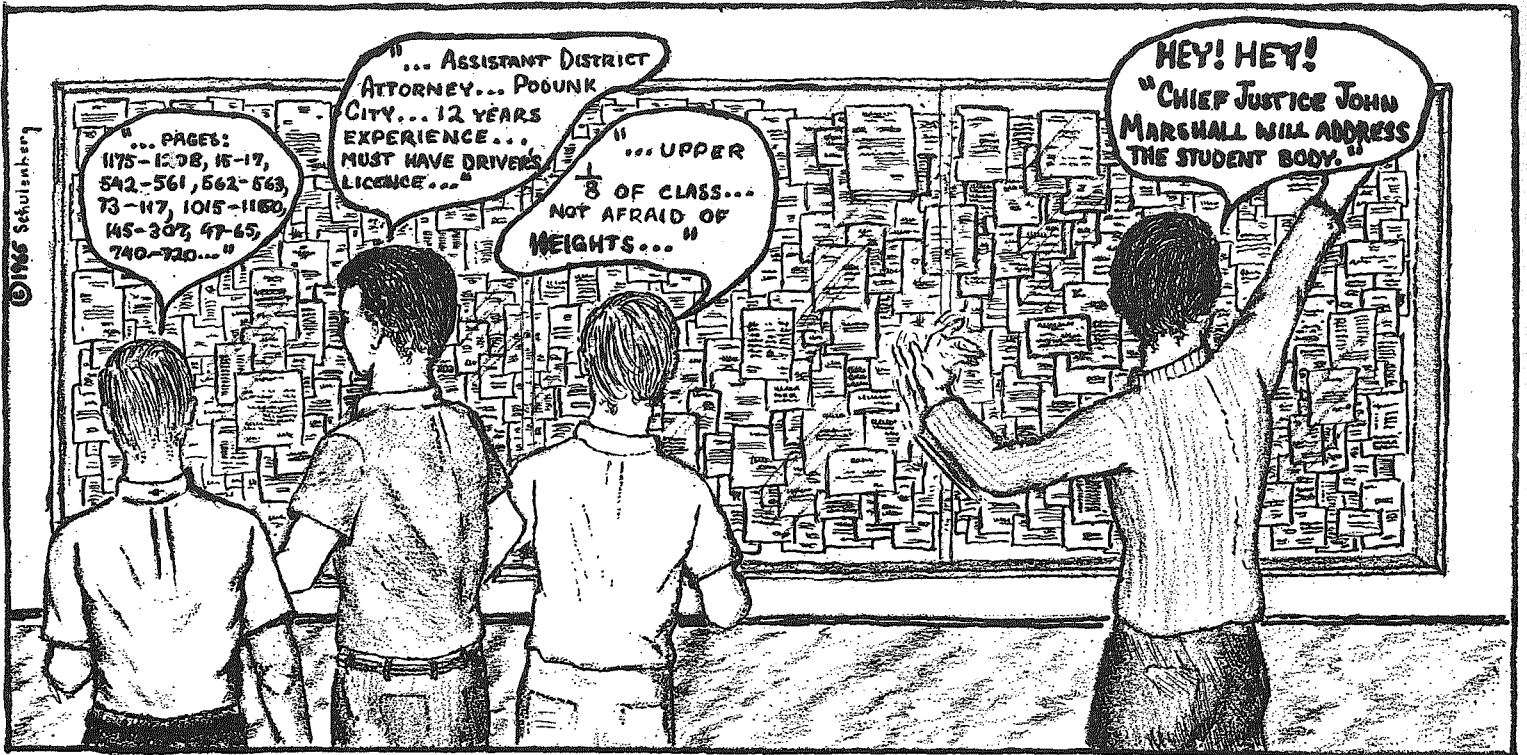
little woman who proceeded to describe her recent hitchhiking trip throughout the African continent. She then asked Ambassador Makonnen if he was any relation to Emperor Haile Selassie.

When the laughter subsided Professor Goldie voided the question as being impertinent, and the woman proceeded with her second question: "How could Ethiopia and Liberia set themselves up as authorities on human rights when conditions in those countries were so poor?" Ambassador Makonnen, complete-

ly unabashed, quickly rose to deny any pretensions to the throne.

Then, after noting that the woman "must have had a very good time in South Africa," he said that Ethiopia was aware of problems that existed there, and was striving to build institutions which would eliminate them.

Acting as Master of Ceremonies at the dinner meeting at the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center was the Law School's Prof. Proehl who is also the Director the African Studies Center.



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Lawyer's Tea Leaves?

By JACK JANOFSKY

Is society going to be deathly sick in 1984? Possibly "Big Brother" will remain science fiction. But it is probable that rapidly increasing urban areas such as Los Angeles — geographically sprawled, street-congested, air-infested, and apparently (according to sociological studies) people-discontented — will indeed resemble dogged sores on the face of the Earth in the near future. The constantly accelerating population-move to urban areas with its concomitant paraphernalia — dogs, cars, business, pleasure, and family ambitions, etc.) has necessitated a "plan" for urban growth. The need for such a plan is a fairly recent reaction to the arbitrary, mutation-type of development for which a city such as Los Angeles has long been infamous.

At San Fernando Valley College, a Federal and City granted project called *Destination 90* has been instituted to develop a "plan" for the San Fernando Valley's growth. The Valley, an excellent training

ground because it exemplifies the major cause of a need for such a plan, (a tremendous influx of new residents estimated to number several hundreds per day!) has awesome problems. The guideline formula hoped to be developed by *Destination 90* will be of a sufficiently general nature to enable other urban growth areas to fit their peculiarly appropriate parameters into the formula to make it, then, an effective guide for that special area.

Attorney's Delight

Future attorneys, it would seem, have a great stake in the concept of guided urban growth. The long range "advisory-opinion" explicated by an accessible and understandable translation of the guideline formula would be invaluable in helping an attorney to plan for and reshape his approaches to legal problems — always inextricably bound up with society.

To get a closer and deeper understanding of *Destination 90*, I interviewed Gary Levine, a graduate student in political science at San Fernando Valley State and administrative assistant to the project. Levine's preliminary surveys to date have shown in real terms what heretofore has simply been described as the problem of an area growing too fast. According to Levine, there are major problems presently existing. Urban sprawl causes 40 per cent of the employed class of Valley residents to work outside of the Valley. (The terribly congested Freeways are one dramatic testifier to this fact.) Great economic disparity exists in adjacent neighborhoods. Tract-like housing developments are not only inefficient land wasters, but ugly to boot. A high degree of community uninvolvedness exists either as the effect of or partial cause of a fairly pervasive feeling of anonymity amongst Valley residents — an enigmatic but apparently endemic problem in most populated areas. A host of other serious problems have also been discovered and seem to be increasing at a geometric rate.

Malone Lauds Dean Maxwell

(Continued to Page 3)

very frontier of research to the most time-honored courses. One may not only participate in the searching, rigorous, mind-stretching activities of a vigorously taught first year course but sample such exotic fruits as a seminar in Indian law, the law in developing African nations, or modern psychology and the law.

The Law School is rightly concerned not merely with the training of sound lawyers but with the increasingly complex adaptation of legal scholarship to the myriad of social, technological, economic and political problems of our time. The distillation of this effort in new offerings cannot help but add more intriguing and challenging courses to an already exciting curriculum.

New Associate Dean

The implementation last July of the first phase of the administrative reorganization plan of the Law School with the appointment of Murray Schwartz, as Associate Dean, placed a person of outstanding qualifications in a position to devote a considerable amount of his time and energy to outlining and coordinating the great curriculum developments which are now going on.

Not only will he seek to give direction and meaning to teaching and research, but he proposes to concern himself with a complete re-evaluation of the present third year program and an ever-widening cooperation with other schools and colleges in an attempt to make the three years of law school more meaningful and relevant.

If there are limitations on what can be done, they will almost certainly be caused by restricted student interests and not by lack of faculty and administrative efforts to provide the richest possible offerings.

Placement Activities

Placement activities of the Law School were this year at an all-time high. Some 155 on-campus interviews were conducted as compared to only 29 in 1961. Job opportunities in an increasingly broad spectrum have become available.

While the majority of our graduates continue to associate with private firms, the proportion of persons electing to go into government service has risen significantly.

Further, in concert with the School's broadening outlook, an enlarging number of students are accepting legally related but not strictly legal openings. Although this group will probably never be too large, it is encouraging to note the availability of opportunities for those who decide not to move in such directions.

The increasingly active support of the School by its alumni, particularly its younger graduates, has been most heartening. No law school can rise to significant national stature without an accomplished and solidly supportive alumni group. What the School is now, and certainly what it will become, is in very large measure determined by its alumni.

Alumni Financial Support

Many law school functions are possible only through alumni financial support. Through the resources of the Dean's Fund, supported by the alumni, the Law School is able to provide for activities that would otherwise be impossible.

The furnishing of the new student lounge will come largely from this source, as have travel expenses for National Moot Court teams, emergency loans, special library acquisitions, selective support of the Student Bar Association, expenses incidental to professional training outside of the regular curriculum, and a host of other important "extras."

As the Law School comes to an ever more distinguished position the need for such support will rise not only absolutely but in proportion to budget items funded by State appropriations.

The Law School is today not only a nationally recognized facility for training and research in the law, but also an important "legal center."

The number of special programs, conferences, symposia, seminars and like activities engaged in is becoming an ever more important portion of the School's concerns.

Increasingly the Law School will become a place of meeting for those concerned not only with the administration of justice and law reform but also with the meaning and function of the law in society in its broadest terms.

Miraculous Eminence Achieved

There can be little doubt that the eminence achieved by the UCLA Law School over the brief span of its existence since 1949 has been very little short of miraculous.

Much of this phenomenon can of course be explained by such natural advantages as association with one of the world's distinguished universities, location in a dynamic metropolitan area, funding that has thus far been largely adequate to build a faculty of high standing, an outstanding library and an excellent physical plant, and pressures for admission which have permitted selection of the most highly qualified students.

And yet it is clear that what has been done could not have been accomplished without outstanding leadership. The School's course of progress in the future will depend in no small measure upon the person selected to lead when the present incumbent of the deanship has concluded his term of singular achievement.

Prof. Abe

(Continued from Page 6)

have made an important contribution to the proper administration of prosecution.

In the course of fifteen years to December 31, 1964, 25,954 cases were filed with the Committee, of which 25,176 were disposed. With regard to 2,142 cases or 8.5 per cent of the cases disposed of, they adopted resolution to the effect that a public prosecutor's decision not to prosecute was improper, and demand of the public prosecutor investigation or prosecution. In addition, valuable suggestions or proposals to improve the administration of prosecution were submitted in 456 cases.

UCLA Loans

According to the Dean's Office, scholarships and loans are now available for law students in financial need. Applications for loans should be filed with the Dean of Students, 2224 Administration Building.

The following is a list of some scholarships:

The Mabel Wilson Richards Scholarship: Awarded to woman law student who is a resident of the greater Los Angeles area and in need of financial assistance.

The Henry and Emma De Garmo Scholarship: Open to second and third year students.

The Nat and Eva Greenberg Scholarship: Awarded to a student of outstanding ability in need of funds to continue his education.

The Jerome and Flora Regensburg Foundation Scholarship: Based on scholarship and need, awarded by Faculty Committee, Dean and representative of the Foundation.

The Ann Rosenthal Stein Law Scholarship Fund: Awarded to second or third year students. Preference is given to those persons who have demonstrated their qualifications for the study of law and have attributes of character and intellect that will enable them to perform with distinction as attorneys.

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