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## Law Review, Moot Court Selections . . .

### LAW REVIEW

By Law Review Man

A restrained Wesley J. Liebler (restrained by Dean Maxwell and Professor Herbert Schwartz) was the recipient of several awards at the annual Law Review Banquet, held Thursday, April 25, 1968. His most notable achievement was for his Corporation's class, which was selected as the best production in a foreign language. In response, Professor Liebler could only stammer that the Law Review "spent too much time in the men's room."

Other notable awards went to Professor Monroe Price for his barnyard imitations in the classroom, and to Professor Kenneth York for his pantomime of Remedies II . . . without bodily movement. The highlight of the evening, however, came when it was realized that Len Ross, of Beverly Hills, New York, and Los Angeles; and Jack Mason (recipient of the Al Korobkin Memorial Award for excellence in avoiding work) were together in one room with other actual Review members present.

### The Big M.C.

Master of ceremonies Steve  
(Continued on Page 8)

### MOOT COURT

By John McDermott

Robert Fraser has been appointed Chief Justice for the academic year 1968-1969. Joining Fraser in the supervision of all the phases of the Moot Court Honors Program will be an Executive Board of Judges composed of John Abbott, Michael Crain, Kenneth Drexler, Howard Gilstrap, Robert Long, John McDermott, Richard Neumeyer, and John Weston.

Robert Long and Richard Neumeyer emerged from the second year competition as the outstanding advocates and will represent U.C.L.A. in next year's national competition. The proficiency in oral and written argumentation of the second year participants was consistently lauded by the eighty attorneys and judges who evaluated their performances. Richard Neumeyer and Michael Cowell's invitation to present a special competition before the members of the Los Angeles County Bar, Intellectual Properties Section, is an indication of the impressive caliber of the work performed.

The appointment of Fraser  
(Continued on Page 7)

## Black Civilian Police Aid Ghetto Dwellers

*Editor's Note: The following articles were given to the DOCKET by Mr. Ganzia Washington (head of the California Civil Alert Patrol). The DOCKET publishes the first of them in order that its readers might get some idea of what the CCAP is, and what it attempts to do. The second article is published for the purpose of showing our readers that there are, indeed, revolutionary organizations within the Negro community which are quite prepared to take any advantage they can of social disturbances which might occur within that community. The point was best expressed by Mr. Ganzia himself when he told the DOCKET, "If the WHITE community is not prepared to work with the NEGRO in bringing about the BLACK "revolution," then it must be prepared to expect a RED one!"*

By Ganzia Washington . . .  
Bro X

The California Community Alert Patrol, is dedicated to safe streets in the black community. In every city and tiny hamlet in the state. We Are Our Brothers, Keeper. Our faith in our brothers is so strong that we sincerely believe, that we can keep our brothers without any assistance from your task force of shot guns in the black community. We are aware that there exist the criminal minded in the black community. However we do believe.

(Continued on Page 6)

In Compton, just as in Watts, East L.A., Bellflower, and other working class districts, the people are faced with stores that sell bad food at high prices and in filthy facilities at that! But the bourgeois districts, such as Beverly Hills and Baldwin Hills, have clean stores selling high quality food at low prices.

This unequal condition is part of the increasing misery of the working class under the rule of imperialism, the final stage of capitalist. Under U.S. imperialism, the exploitation and the oppression of the workers are increased as the ruling class is preparing for the development of

(Continued on Page 5)

## Justice Fortas Demands Legal Aid for Civil Cases

By Chip Post

An unassuming but forceful United States Supreme Court Justice, Abe Fortas, appeared to an overflow crowd at the Law School on April 18 to comment on questions from the audience ranging from right to counsel to civil disobedience.

After a brief opening statement in which he pointed out that the United States Supreme Court was not responsible for all the crime in the United States, and that he wished the Court could be more influential in the conduct of our citizens, he went on to answer questions.

He said there is no doubt that the "national conscience" affects the way the Court sees the mandates of the Constitution, but that this is not to say that the Constitution is subject to the whims of the Justices. Rather it points out that the great technique of the law in our constitutional system is to restrain and yet permit development, to structure change, to discipline it, to allow growth in the midst of the living controversies of social change. This is the difficult challenge to the Justices — to attempt to define and structure and also encourage productive change.

### Aid for Indigents

Justice Fortas received much praise for his role in the Court's decision to require counsel for indigents in criminal cases and he commented Thursday that he felt it was the inescapable duty of government to provide counsel for indigents in civil cases as well. He said he did not know how the Court or history would decide the issue, or how such a duty could be fashioned from the due process doctrine, but he said that unless legal services are available, this country cannot expect people to be obedient to the legal structure.

He drew a round of applause when he said that for too many people the legal structure is met at the end of a night stick, or in the form of a landlord collecting the rent, or an installment seller compelling payment, or as a juvenile officer administering a probation. Counsel for indigents is part of that necessary drive to insure that the legal system is a poor man's instrument as well as an instrument of the "establishment."

This duty to provide the counsel for indigents falls squarely on the lawyer; it is something which cannot be delegated. Lawyers will have to work out the mechanics of such a system and make it a reality, even though there would be a valuable place for

(Continued on Page 7)



Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas  
Photo by Dave Buxbaum

### Sen. Gruening

## U.S. Aggression in Vietnam Civil War

Senator Ernest Gruening sharply criticized present and past United States military policy in Vietnam at a gathering in the student lounge on Friday, April 26 at the law school.

The Democrat from Alaska alleged that every official justification for our military presence in Vietnam is false. The current administration first claimed that we were meeting prior commitments made to the government of South Vietnam. This, according to Senator Gruening, is not supported

by historical fact.

President Eisenhower agreed to assist the Diem regime, but never promised nor gave direct military aid. There were at the most 600 American soldiers providing technical advice to native troops prior to the Kennedy Administration.

President Kennedy did increase the number of advisors, but they were allowed to engage in shooting only when fired upon. This was the situation when President Johnson took over the reins of govern-

(Continued on Page 7)

### SBA

## Election Surprise! Lovell Is President

Responding to a heated election campaign, students voted en masse on Thursday, May 2, to elect their new leaders.

In the uncontested offices of SBA President and Vice-President, John Lovell and Carol Freis polled 218 and 227 votes respectively. Laurie Glickman defeated Jim Hauenstein for SBA Secretary, 187 to 65. Dave Ochoa won the Treasurer spot, with 183 votes to Shoutz's 109.

There will be a run-off election for GSA Representative between Ray Goldstone and Rick Bryson. The totals for that race are: Goldstone 86, Bryson 82, Michaels 59, Wheeler 56, Fogel 42.

Michael Dan defeated Glen Nolte for Third Year President. Representatives are Pete Douglas, Bob Kent, and Toby Rothschild. For Second Year President there will be a run-off between Dave Ogden and Wallace Walker. Second Year Reps are Fykes, Gruenberg, and Victorino.

Ned Weiberg was elected to the Honor Code Board. There will be a run-off for the Third Year's Professor of the Year. Professors Warren and Dukemier are the contenders.

Referendum and runoff results will be announced Tuesday morning, according to Election Chairman Jack Allen.

# THE UCLA DOCKET

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# Karst Defends Profs & Beads

*Editor's Note: In the last issue of the DOCKET, we published an editorial which was somewhat critical of our faculty at the law school. In response to that editorial, Professor Kenneth Karst wrote the letter to the editor, which is published below. Due to the nature of this subject the editors of the DOCKET felt that this letter, as well as our reply to same, should be published in the editorial portion of the paper.*

I should like to respond to your editorial of April 10. At the moment, my concern is not for your failure, before writing, to learn of the very heavy involvement in politics, civil liberties litigation and community action of many members of the Law School Faculty. It is, instead, for your really remarkable suggestion that the faculty has not done much about curricular reform.

Last year, two major additions to the Law School curriculum were made:

1. The establishment of a new LL.M. degree program concentrating on law and the developing countries, with overseas field work fully financed by a grant to the Law School.
2. The adoption of a rule allowing a law student to take two courses outside the Law School for law credit. One major purpose of this rule was to permit a student to integrate his law study with graduate study in another department, so that he might (with the concurrence of the other department) secure the LL.B and M.A. degrees in four, rather than five years.

Three years may be an appropriate period for taking a backward look at curricular changes in the Law School. Since March, 1965, the faculty has added the following new

courses and seminars:

### Courses:

1. Western Water Law
2. Legal Problems of International Agencies
3. Law and Psychiatry (to be taught jointly with a psychiatrist)
4. Trial Tactics and Technique
5. Islamic Law
6. Reception of Civil Law in Developing Countries
7. Business Planning
8. Civil Rights (alternatively a seminar)
9. Law and Social Welfare
10. Legal Process (alternatively a seminar)
12. Race Relations Law (adopted upon student initiative, which the faculty encourages; ask the student sponsors of this course)
13. Control of Crime and Justice Administration (to be taught jointly with a sociologist)

Seminars (not including numbers 8, 10 and 11 above):

1. Development Financing
2. Legislation
3. Legal Control of the Devolution of Property
4. African Customary Law
5. Poverty and the Law
6. Public Regulation of Business
7. The Medical Witness (taught jointly with a medical doctor)
8. International Law
9. Entertainment Business

(Continued on Col. 4)

# CCLS Brief Ready

By Robert Glasser

Dick Williams of the Stanford Law School convened an all day strategy meeting with schools representing law schools from San Diego to Los Angeles here on Saturday, April 20. Mr. Williams is the director of the Conference of California Law Students (CCLS). The conference was organized to coordinate efforts to obtain judicial, legislative, and State Bar Association authorization for law students to represent indigent clients.

In addition to furthering the effectiveness and experience of students in programs of legal assistance to indigents, CCLS is mandated to coordinate and encourage draft counseling facilities on member campuses. Information and suggestions on this topic were exchanged at the Saturday meeting.

The conference developed plans to convince state legal officials that the Indigent's Student Attorney program is meritorious, and that problems of students practicing law are either non-existent or overcome by the proposal. The CCLS proposal and supporting brief are on file in the library. UCLA students willing to help obtain authority to represent indigents should contact Bob Glasser.

# Brown Heads Group

Former Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown will be the keynote speaker at the Criminal Courts Bar Association's annual seminar Saturday, May 25, in the Humanities Bldg., UCLA, according to Morris Lavine, chairman of the program committee, and William Drake, president of the association.

Brown is expected to discuss the Chessman case, and others in relation to the application of executive clemency in the way of pardons, paroles and commutations of sentence.

He will tell the group how one must apply for, prepare and present appeals to the governor to save human life or to modify sentences through the executive branch.

The seminar committee consists of Drake, Lavine, Burton Marks, first vice-president, Albert Garber, Municipal Judge Harold Akerman and Dean Richard Akerman, UCLA Law School.

Among the speakers and their topics will be: "How to Locate a Prisoner and Arrange Bail or Release," Atty. Gerald Levie; "The Importance of Misdemeanors and the Collateral Effects of an Adverse Verdict," Superior Judge Ralph H. Nutter.

"Discovery and Pretrial Motions," Beverly Hills Municipal Judge Andrew J. Weisz; "Criminal Law Yesterday and Today," Prof. Rex Collins, University of California, Boalt

(Continued on Page 5)

# RFK Wins At UCLA

By Richard Citron

The Docket recently surveyed the law students to find their preference for President in the upcoming national elections. A sample of 100 students representing the three classes on a scale proportioned to the class size was taken on April 15, 1968.

The results proved quite significant in several areas. First, the vote was closely divided with Senator Kennedy topping Senator McCarthy by 30% to 29%. Nelson Rockefeller ran a strong third with 18%.

### First Year

Of interest was the first year law students vote, 28% Kennedy and 39% for McCarthy. In contrast the second and third year voters gave Kennedy 31% and McCarthy 22%. This may be a reflection of the liberal thinking among the "younger generation", and may also be attributed to the draft, which is focusing on the first year students over the summer.

Another significant result was the party choice of the law students. The first year class registered at 67% Democrats and 19% Republican,

while the school as a group registered 62% Democrat and 28% Republican. The dirth of candidates on the Republican ticket and the two dove candidates on the Democratic ticket were substantial factors in the registration gap.

Admittedly, law students do not represent the nation as a whole. However their preferences may show a trend for a certain segment of the population, the UCLA Law Student.

### VOTER REGISTRATION

	Propor-	1st	2nd	tioned
	Year	Year	and	3rd
				Total
Democrat	67%	58%	62%	
Republican	19	34	28	
Non Partisan	2	0	1	
Not Registered	9	0	5	
Peace and Freedom	2	5	4	

### CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

Humphrey	0%	2%	1%
Johnson	4	5	5
Kennedy	28	32	30
McCarthy	39	22	29
Nixon	2	15	10
Rockefeller	14	20	18
Hatfield	2	0	1
Wallace	0	5	3
Undecided	9	0	4

## LETTER

# Docket Replies To Prof. Karst

(Continued from Col. 2)

10. Administrative Law in French West Africa (visitor was unable to come)
11. Legal Problems of California Indians (including, for some students, field experience in Indian reservations)
12. Urban Affairs (taught jointly with a public health specialist)
13. Behavioral Sciences and the Law (taught jointly with a behavioral psycholo-

14. Comparative Contract Law (taught jointly with an eminent civilian professor)
15. Conflict of Laws

There is no other law school anywhere that has seen the curricular ferment recently experienced here. Even editorial writers have some obligation to check facts before dashing off their angry little pieces.

Kenneth L. Karst  
P.S. I think I'll keep the beads.

We want to thank Professor Karst for taking the time to reply to our editorial. We only wish that his colleagues felt it worth their trouble to express their feelings also. There is little in Mr. Karst's letter with which the DOCKET disagrees. Unfortunately, it appears that the import of our editorial was misinterpreted.

First, the extensive activities in which many of the professors participate, such as civil liberties litigation, research work, writing, and government service, is highly commendable. However, we would like to emphasize that the law faculty has failed to exert leadership and guidance for effective political action at the law school.

No doubt many professors are politically involved off campus to varying degrees. But, considering the unique role attorneys play in the political life of this country, it follows that law students, aided and guided by their professors, should exhibit that same kind of political activism at the law school.

To this date, attempts at political organization at the school have been singularly unsuccessful. Only if law professors exert the same type of influence at law school as lawyers do in the community can we develop effective political groups. This is the basis of the DOCKET'S criticism.

Next, Professor Karst points out the vast number of new courses which are being offered at the law school. In addition to the fact that thirteen of these courses have not been given this school year, for the most part each of them appeals only to a small minority of law students.

A genuine curriculum reform involves a re-evaluation of basic courses, such as the bar courses and the general philosophy of education followed by the law school. A student-faculty committee has been considering the problem this year, but it is our understanding that progress is virtually nil.

It will become increasingly difficult for the administration to ignore student grumbling over the quarter system, the nature of current legal education doctrine, and general dissatisfaction with the law school program. This seems to be part of a movement affecting law students all over the country. There must be genuine efforts at re-evaluation and constructive change.

## Case of the Month

206 N. Y. S. 804

Take ye, drink . . .

# An Official Report of The County Counsel

By Larry A. Curtis, '67  
With sixty attorneys and a supporting staff of more than one hundred, the office of the County Counsel of Los Angeles County is one of the larger law offices in Southern California. However, for some reason the functions and responsibilities of this office do not appear to be well known.

The County Counsel acts as the legal representative and advisor for nearly one hundred county departments and commissions, plus ninety-five school districts, and deals with fields including personal injury, property damage, probate, labor relations and tax. As a public law office it also deals with matters more uniquely governmental, such as eminent domain, bail bonds, civil service discharges, taxpayer's suits, adoptions, school law, ordinances and legislation, government contracts joint powers agreements, assessments and air pollution law.

Members of the law staff are classified civil service employees. Therefore, in addition to interviews with various members of the staff, an oral civil service interview is a prerequisite for appointment. New admittees to the Bar are appointed Deputy County Counsel, Grade I, with the opportunity to advance to Grade II one year later, and to Grade III after two years at the Grade II level. The salaries at these levels are at present, and have in the past been, comparable with those of larger private law firms in the area, and there is no reason to expect that this will not continue.

A limited number of positions as a Senior Law Clerk, prior to admission to the Bar, are available for qualified applicants, thus eliminating the need to forego employment until Bar results are received. The County Counsel also maintains a summer law clerk program for law students entering the third years of law school.

### Advantages

One of the really tangible advantages to practice in this office, as other junior staff members and I have found, is that you are immediately entrusted with as much responsibility as you are willing and able to assume. Once a case is assigned, the conduct of that case remains the responsibility of the individual deputy

from start to finish, with experienced senior staff members being available for advice at any time.

Furthermore, the office has sufficient supporting staff, in terms of investigators, secretaries, law clerks and clerical personnel to allow an attorney to be an attorney. The opportunity for both factual and legal preparation of cases is possibly greater than in private practice, and the office's extensive library facilities can be supplemented with those of the County Law Library, possibly one of the more comprehensive in the Western United States, which is only a block from the office.

Under a recent plan of reorganization, the office has been divided into eight divisions: trials, schools, public services, proprietary and employee services, probate, courts and law enforcement, public works and special services. Assignment to any of these divisions offers the opportunity for a well-rounded exposure to practice and to litigation. Under the plan of reorganization, as approved by Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the law staff will be expanded to more than eighty attorneys.

Active recruitment is presently under way to fill the additional authorized positions, and opportunities are available both for the new graduate and for experienced attorneys. Recent additions to the staff have consisted of approximately equal numbers of the foregoing groups.

The following consists of excerpts from a report by former County Counsel Harrold W. Kennedy.

### The Principal Clients of the County Counsel's Office

Clients of the County Counsel's office include the County of Los Angeles, the Board of Supervisors and all County officers; all Township officers; all School Districts, Boards of Education and School District officers in the County; the Superior, Municipal and Justice Courts in the County, and the judges thereof, and a large number of Special Districts in the county, together with their governing bodies and officers.

There are very few law offices which serve clients of the size and importance of those represented by the Los Angeles County Counsel. The

(Continued on Page 4)

# Hays Interviews Prof Nimmer on Con Law

By Lou Hays

Professor Melville B. Nimmer, perhaps one of our more anonymous professors, has an enviable record of involvement locally, nationally, and even internationally.

Locally, Mr. Nimmer is a member of the Lawyers' Executive Committee for the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He has litigated both civil liberties cases and copyright problems.

Nationally, he serves as an advisor to the United States Copyright Office. He has testified before the House Judiciary Committee on the current copyright legislation, and only last week was in Washington while the Senate was considering the bill.

Internationally, Mr. Nimmer is a consultant to the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property in Geneva, which administers the Berne Copyright Convention. Professor Nimmer spent the '65-66 school year working in Geneva.

The author of *Nimmer on Copyright* first became interested in this area of the law while a student at Harvard Law School. He won the Nathan Burkan Competition, an award for outstanding writing in the field of copyright law. Upon graduation he went to work for Paramount Pictures in order to pursue his interest.

### Entertainment Law

After three years with Paramount, he formed the firm of Nimmer and Selvin. They specialized in the various legal

problems facing motion pictures, television, actors, and writers. During this time Mr. Nimmer was General Counsel for the Writer's Guild of America, and represented them in collective bargaining situations.

In 1962 Professor Nimmer decided to enter the academic



Melville Nimmer

ranks on a full-time basis. He had already done some teaching at USC and had written several law review articles. Somehow, since that time he has managed to continue his outside activities, and take on the additional burden of advising attorneys in a leading entertainment law firm.

Asked how a professor can participate in so much outside work in addition to regular teaching, Mr. Nimmer replied, "It helps if you can go without sleeping." He is firmly committed to the proposition that a professor must remain involved in the real world. "A sterile teacher is not a good

teacher."

Professor Nimmer has moderate views of current problems of "student power." Although he agrees with some of the ends involved, he cannot sympathize with the means used, such as in the Dow demonstrations. At the law school, he feels that students' suggestions must be strongly taken into consideration, but that the faculty and administration must make the ultimate decisions.

### Quarter System

Mr. Nimmer expressed his opinion on several law school matters. Regarding the quarter system, he opposed it at the time it was adopted, but feels that it is too early to junk it. He hopes that certain changes may correct its deficiencies. As for the J.D. degree, it was "a lot of sound and fury over nothing."

Curriculum reform can be a good thing, but there is a certain danger of change just for change's sake, according to the Professor. It is wise to keep reviewing the curriculum to remain abreast of developments. Student opinion can be important in this area.

Mr. Nimmer suggests copyright law as an interesting and rewarding practice, and one that graduates should consider. There are surprisingly few lawyers in the field, and it can be difficult but not impossible to crack their monopoly. Copyright law is a constantly changing, evolving field, and should provide a continuous challenge for practitioners.

# Property Tax Relief Evaluated by Senator

By State Senator  
George Miller, Chairman  
Revenue and Taxation  
Committee

In my 20 years of experience in the Senate I have learned to be distrustful when factions from both parties shout each other in support of some popular measure. In this context let us take a cool look at some aspects of property tax relief which are rarely mentioned in the uproar.

Has it been mentioned that any proposal for substituting state sales taxes for local property taxes results in a direct benefit to the business taxpayers because as a group they pay about 54% of the property taxes but only 30% of the sales taxes? This tax shift will occur regardless of whether the sales taxes are used to reduce school property taxes or the property taxes of any other level of local government.

The only way to mitigate this tax shift would be to use other sources of revenue which have a distribution burden somewhat similar to that of the property taxes, such as an increase of 2% in the state franchise tax along with an increase of 1/2% in the state sale tax. But even this approach would not prevent tax shifts among various types of busi-

ness firms or among different types of consumers.

### Disappearing Relief

Another basic problem with this proposal is that the property tax relief may disappear within a few years. Other taxing districts, such as the county, cities or special districts, could use the reduction in school tax rates as an opportunity for increasing their own rates. Also, it will be very difficult to prevent the schools (at some future date) from enriching their expenditure programs.

Under these circumstances the state's contribution could be used for the general enrichment of local expenditures rather than the stated purpose of property tax relief. If the state assumed the entire cost of junior college support, the added cost would be about \$200 million in 1967-68, of which \$170 million would be for current operations and \$30 million for capital outlay.

This proposal would affect about 80 percent of the assessed valuation in California and could result in property tax rate reductions of between \$0.40 and \$0.50, depending upon the district. The main advantage of this approach is that a clearly identifiable expenditure program would be removed from local property

tax support and subsequent increases in local tax rates could not be attributable to workload increases in this area.

The disadvantages of this proposal are:

1. The property tax rate reductions are so small that they could be easily absorbed by other taxing agencies.
2. This expenditure category is increasing very rapidly and this will complicate the state's budget balancing problems.

### Tax Shift

Let us finally turn to specific property tax relief. If inventory taxes are eliminated, local taxing jurisdictions will lose about \$225 million in revenue, of which about \$195 million comes from corporations and \$30 million from unincorporated businesses.

It is impossible for the state to replace these inventory taxes without causing substantial tax shifts. For example, if the franchise tax were increased from 5.5 percent to 8.5 percent, it would produce \$195 a million in additional revenue. However, banks and public utilities would pay a substantial part of these new franchise taxes, whereas the

(Continued on Page 7)



One Beautiful bunny really lost her head when she heard the Miss Law School contest had been cancelled due to general masculine disinterest.

Photo by Art Spence

# SPORTS

by BUFFA '69

Several millenia ago some clown ran from Marathon, Greece, (from the Battle of the same name), all the way to Athens, to tell all the fans that the Judge was coming. He ran something like twenty-two miles that day, and would you believe they have been running ever since?

In 1896, when Avery Brundage was just entering senility, the Olympic Games were revived in Athens, and the "Marathon," as it came to be known, was included as an event and run over that same course. Eight years later the Games moved to London. King George's wife, the Queen, thought that it would be nice if the Marathon course would begin outside her bedroom window at Windsor Castle. Not wishing to cross the sovereign, the starting line was moved from its original location, causing the course to be lengthened to 26 miles—385 yards, thereby breaking the centuries' old tradition of the 22-mile Marathon, the distance that idiot had run long ago in ancient Greece.

This October, the Olympic Games will be held in Mexico City and the Marathon will encompass 26 miles—385 yards—providing another example of how the superior White Anglo-Saxon Protestant has assumed and fulfilled the White Man's Burden in this world by leading inferiors toward enlightenment.

On May 12, one of six regional Olympic qualifying meets for the Marathon will be held in and around beautiful downtown Culver City. And participating in this competition will be one of our very own colleagues, Mr. Eugene W. Comroe.

Gene, a second year student who possesses a Bachelors and Masters in Business, has been a long-distance runner for ten years. He trains daily, usually running approximately one hour each morning and each afternoon running a daily average from 15 to 18 miles.

Last month Gene ran in the world famous Boston Marathon for the third time. This race has been held every April 19 (Patriot's Day) for the past 72 years, over a 26 mile—385 yard course, which begins in Hopkington, Mass., and ends at Prudential Center in Beautiful Downtown Beantown. Gene finished eleventh in 1967. The winner that year, Dave McKenzie of New Zealand, set the course record of 2:15:45 (yes, that's two and one-quarter hours, Buffafans). Gene's time was 2:25:16—a veritable achievement. The winner this year was Ambrose Burfoot, a 21 year-old from Connecticut Wesleyan, at 2:22:17. Mr. Comroe stated simply that his personal performance this year did not measure up to that of 1967. The Buffa '69 Facta bureau hereby takes judicial notice of the fact that Gene finished within the first fifty of a field that numbered 890 starters.

In 1966, Gene finished eighteenth at Boston. He has participated in other Marathons recently, including Culver City last Fall and Las Vegas (where he was third) this past January. He hopes to run at Alamosa, Colorado this August. Should he be among the top twenty qualifiers after all the Olympic regionals are run, he will be eligible for one month in Colorado for high altitude training this summer. After that the best go to Mexico City in October.

So, if you've never seen a Marathon, or, you would like to see a local boy make good, transport yourself to Veterans' Memorial Hall, Culver and Overland, Culver City, on May 12.

In the interests of a free press and in order to preserve the Docket as a viable marketplace of ideas, our monthly Buffa-column has always been open to constructive criticism. In accordance with this policy, this space was offered to Mr. Richard H. Caplan for the purpose of submitting a rebuffal to last issue's masterful assault upon his very existence. But, it will be asked, where is that rebuffal? By declining to answer, Mr. Caplan, are we not compelled to conclude that you thereby admit each and every allegations set forward? As one well known critic has put it, does your silence represents that form of "subtle prejudice which is so common in our community?" Or, is it that Mr. Caplan is busy preparing to do battle with Mr. Richard C. Burton in the national arm wrestling championships at Petaluma?

★ ★ ★

It appears fairly certain that LLB will take the over-all independent division championship in intramural athletics as it  
(Continued on Page 5)

TONITE! ROOM 1425!

## "A MAN FOR ALL SEISINS"

STARRING:

FREEHOLD FREDDY — IVAN ISSUE  
RUTH REMAINDERMAN — F. E. SIMPLE

and INTRODUCING  
DEE TERMINABLE!  
CAST OF THOUSANDS! COST OF MILLIONS!

SEE—

Men and women feoffing together!

SEE—

Beautiful girls in the act of livery!

SEE—

What grantors did with their fee tails!

SEE—

Inside the infamous seiganories!

SEE—

The passion of subinfeudation!

## REIFY THAT!

Prof. Johanson Stages Medieval Extravaganza  
for Property Students

## Frat. Franchise

# Year Recapped; Accolades Given PDP PAD

By Aitch

Well, they cancelled the picnic on me, but that was to be expected. I made sure that they wouldn't cancel our next function which was held at the Sunset Canyon Rec Center on Saturday, May IV, MC-MLXVIII. It was good party for me because I could see all the guests when I left, as I have cut down on my intake.

Those who went to the Law Day Dance (ugh!) noticed quite a few Phi Delta Phis present, mainly because "it's only five dollars and all you can drink." The SBA guaranteed 630 drinks and I wonder if they were all used up.

Congratulations to the following brothers who reaped the fruits of victory in the recent SBA elections, they be: John Lovell, David Ochoa, Michael Don, Andy Von Sonn and Bob Kent.

Best wishes in the coming year, perhaps we won't abolish SBA after all.

## County Workload Increases

(Continued from Page 3)

County of Los Angeles itself is one of the largest governmental agencies in the United States, having a population and budget larger than 41 of the 50 states of this country. The County and Special Districts governed by the Board of Supervisors and represented by this office employ some 54,000 persons and have a budget of approximately 1.25 billion dollars per year. Among the other clients of this office are the 95 school districts in the County, representing a total annual budget of approximately 1.2 billion dollars and having more than 150,000 employees. The Los Angeles City School District, which is only one of the districts represented by this office is itself one of the largest public agencies in the State, has recently been described in an article in the Los Angeles Times as being one of the 50 largest businesses in the United States.

The importance to the public of the services which are rendered by the County, the school districts, the courts and the other clients of this office is such that further attempt to demonstrate the obvious would be unjustified.

### Legal Problems of Public Relations

In many respects, the legal problems of public agencies are similar to those of the largest business organizations in private industry, involving the same kind of legal advice, litigation, drafting of documents, and other legal services. In addition to these problems, public agencies are often confronted by the broadest and most challenging problems of nation-wide and state-wide importance.

Some of these problems include air pollution, water pollution, and all of the problems involved in the continuing ur-

(Continued on Page 8)

By Fred Dawson

With just six weeks to go before the year comes to a close a short recap of the high lights of PAD's activities during the last few months is in order.

Following the rush parties at the Sunset Canyon Rec Center that started off the year, the brothers pulled off a first-ever PAD Computer Dance in the fall suarter and played cupid to about 600 students around the campus. The dance was both a financial and a match-making success as evidenced by the loan fund which will be available for the brothers next year, as well as by the calls we still get from people who want the names and addresses of their matches.

In the winter quarter, a star, an exchange and a challenge basketball game between the pledges and actives filled up the calendar, followed directly after finals with a beach party in Santa Monica with the visiting Chilean students as guests, as well as a representative group of UCLA coeds.

In the spring quarter, the big event was the Playboy Club party, at which City Councilman Thomas Brailey spoke concerning the racial situation in Los Angeles. Pledge initiation was held on April 26, which brought the roll to almost fifty actives.

To complete the year's activities, an exchange is sched-

uled for May 10, plus an end-of-the-year party for May 18, which Brother Lanak promises will be the best ever.

At the last meeting nominations for officers were held and the following brothers have thrown the proverbial hat into the ring for leadership of McKenna Chapter next year:

**Justice:** Barry Herzog  
**Vice Justice:** Richard Haley, Gene Osofsky, Paul Bell

**Treasurer:** Andy Amerson,  
**Clerk:** Paul Sowa, Art Spence

**Marshall:** Jim Leonard, Murray Kane

Since this is the last of these articles I will be writing for *The Docket*, it is an appropriate time to thank those brothers who have made the past year the best in many. Dale Skerik, Barry Komsky, Andy Amerson, Barry Herzog and Stan Graham have provided excellent leadership as officers, while Ron Slates, Neil Eskind, Gene Osofsky, Dick Wise, Jack Allen and Frank Lanak have contributed their talents at critical times when without them things could not have been accomplished. To all the brothers who cooperated and participated, my thanks for making the office of Justice a pleasurable one. To those of you who will carry on PAD's traditions next year, good luck.

## LAW WIVES

by Susie Cook

Well, after living in the Los Angeles area for many years I have finally learned a little history of the downtown area via our Cultural Heritage Tour. The tour included such places as the Plaza Church, Pico House, first Fire House, Olvera Street, Bradbury Building, Angel's Flight and last but not least the San Antonio Winery.

### Wives Boozing Again

The Riboli family, owners of the winery since 1917, couldn't have been more generous with their wines and hospitality. Of course it paid off, for we all went home toting our little bottles of wine for future occasions.

My biggest news is that we have elected a new board of officers for the coming year. They will be:

President: Kathy Stiven  
First Vice-President: Dede Alpert  
Second Vice-President: Nancy Sussin  
Newsletter Editors: Nancy Krasne  
Treasurer: Wendy Davis  
Recording Secretary: Rona Kent  
Corresponding Secretary: Clair Fraser  
Legal Aid Chairman: Karen Ochoa  
Social Chairman: Gail Bell  
Publicity: Sylvia Walkee  
Hospitality: Sylbeth Stearn  
Parliamentarian: Jo-Ann Har-die  
Representatives at Large  
Cookbook and Telephone Com-

mittee: Kathy Neumeyer  
Fashion Show Chairman: Candy Katen

### Beer and Pretzels

After all the strenuous work of electing a new board we felt that we would like to relax and have a little fun so we invited all the law students to join us in a Hall Party. We served beer and pretzels, and for the more serious students, coffee and cookies. As usual everyone had a good time talking and devouring the food.

What with a new board elected it is time to think about bringing another year of law wives to a close, but before we can do that we must graduate our senior wives by giving them a luncheon at the Piece's of Eight in Marina Del Ray. They will receive a P.H.T. Degree—Putting Hubby Through—signed by Dean Maxwell, and presented by our newly elected President Kathy Stiven.

Our husbands may have been the ones to actually go to law school, but it was our gentle nudge every morning that got him on his feet and off to his 8:00's. We of course will also be honoring our new board for they will be the ones to make or break law wives next year, for we will be off somewhere getting our husbands off to the office on time!

# CCAP MEETS OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)  
fascist state relations.

In the proletarian districts that consist primarily of workers of the Negro or Mexican-American or Puerto Rican national minority, the oppression is increased because of their coming from nations that are oppressed by U.S. imperialism. And it is precisely in those districts that the federal government is bending all efforts to set up extra-legal reaction-

ary nationalist groups to help divide the workers—to act as as complement to the Ku Klux Klan, the Nazis, and the other extra-legal chauvinist groups.

Since the capitalist system is based on the exploitation of the workers, the U.S. monopoly capitalists certainly do not want to put an end to poverty. They just want to be able to control and to destroy any popular opposition to the class exploitation and to the

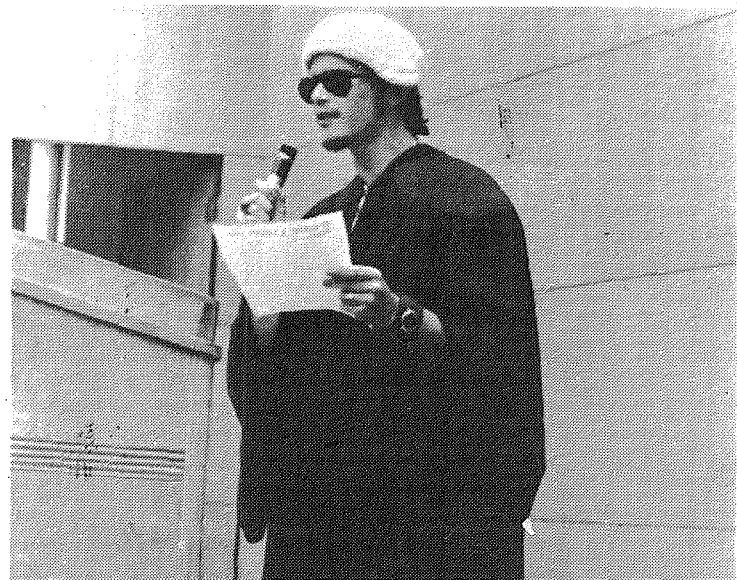
class oppression of the workers, by means of bribery or, if necessary, by force. Thus, the bourgeois state apparatus has set up extra-legal fascist groups throughout the U.S.A. to be their second line of defense in opposing working class unity.

In Los Angeles, such extra-legal groups are the **Community ALERT Patrol** (training ground for future policemen and sheriff's deputies), US (reactionary nationalist organization), Sons of Watts (set up by the L.A. Police Dept.), and Black Student Union (set up by the Federal Government's "War on Poverty" program) and the leading imperialist agents are Ron Karenga, Stan Sanders, Billy Tidwell, Tommy Jacquette, Brother Lennie, **Ganzia Washington (Brother X)**, and others in L.A. as well as Hakim A. Jemal in Compton.

The only remedy to class exploitation is proletarian revolution, with the American workers led by their Party, the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), putting an end to the capitalist system of exploitation and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nothing less than proletarian revolution will put an end to class exploitation and to the problem of "poverty".

Certain reforms, such as winning higher wages by strikes, or winning increased welfare and unemployment benefits or lower food and rent prices through protests and boycotts, may temporarily

(Continued on Page 6)



Here's the Judge—Randy Selten of Libel Show Fame.  
Photo by Dave Buxbaum

## SPORTS—(Continued from Page Four)

has in most years past, but the team is too far behind to be in serious contention for the over-all All-U title. Participation has not been as great this year as it was in the past for LLB, generally due to certain law students who desire to be independent Independents and form their own teams.

In the individual sports, LLB has a good chance to win its league in softball, and perhaps go even further, that is if "Stanley Thiessen" and "Allen Morton" continue to play well. The team has lost only one game and that was a fluke due to the inexperience of the first year students who make up the team in working together, I am told.

Lipscomb and Magasin advanced to the finals of the two-man volleyball and somehow managed to lose the All-U title to the Betas, whose Kevin Goff is about three heads taller than Magasin and two taller than Lipscomb. Both told me that they "blew" it.

In wrestling, Hauenstein was in the 177 lb. class and advanced to the semifinals before losing. In paddleball, Milgram is the LLB entry and he stands a very good chance to take the All-U title, the factors indicating that being his recognized proficiency in handball and his second place finish in last year's paddleball tournament.

Badminton and swimming remain the major sports left, with Bell, the LLB badminton candidate, and Bill Duvall who is supposed to be the best badminton player in the Santa Barbara Sig Alph house is looking for a partner to assist him in taking the All-U title. If Duval is doing this, he might take off a few pounds too.

In swimming I really think LLB could defeat the perennial FSM champs with a concerted effort. Several premier swimmers, including Cal's Larry Taylor and Wayne Condict have already indicated they'll participate along with certain unnamed swimmer from Redlands U. Just add three or four more swimmers to this list and you have a real threat.

There hasn't been any coed sports participation this quarter except in broadjumping, and at this distance they weren't very good as most were unable to clear the obstacle.

# Program Offers Draft Counseling

The UCLA law school's draft counseling center began its operation in the fall quarter after the counselors under went three training sessions conducted by an expert in draft law, attorney, Wm. G. Smith, who has been practicing in this area of the law for some time. These sessions were used to instruct the counselors on the basic functionings and procedures of the Selective Service System.

Jim Larson and Al Lenard have served as co-chairman for the first year of operation. Their primary duties have been to prepare outlines, copies of Selective Service Regs, and local board memoranda for the counselors. They also picked up additional information on the draft law from various groups such as The Resistance. As a result the counselors have a varied collection of information on student, occu-

pational deferments, change of status and so on.

### 20 Counselors

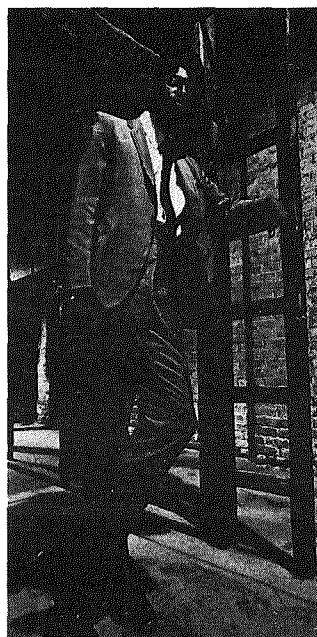
The draft counseling program has some 20 counselors who conduct their operations from room 2114 of the old wing of the law school. Their office hours are: Mon.-Wed. 1-5, Fri. 1-4.

The primary purpose of this organization is to give the individual who comes to them information concerning his present draft status, or the possibility of changing his status. The Counselors do not, however, suggest courses of action to take.

Next year's directors will be Steve Weiner and John Tremblatt (both from Class of '70) who are preparing next year's budget, seminars, etc. for next fall's new recruits. Dean McDermott, Professors Graham, Sager and Price serve as faculty advisors.

## Billy Towles just bought a new suit.

(The last one he picked out cost him six months.)



Listen.

If you want to make a good baseball bat, you start with a good, hard eastern White Ash, right?

Wrong. Not if you want to make bats in Southern California. On no money. You start with plentiful, cheap California Oak. It's terrible wood. You can cut it and ship it for next to nothing.

But a scientist shows you how to treat it with safe radiation; change it to a hard wood. Then an aerospace expert shows you how to wind a thin filament of glass around the shaft so the grip is right and the bat is twice as strong.

Okay. You're ready. Now you look for men that know how to make baseball bats. Good, dependable skilled workers, right?

Wrong again. If you think Green Power started with poor raw materials for bats, look at the human raw material they picked.

Losers. Convicted criminals. Former narcotics users. Unskilled. Men who didn't believe in America because America didn't believe in them. (All those human beings you don't like to think about.) They believe in Green Power.

You teach a man to make a baseball bat. But first, you teach him to come to work every day. To come back after lunch. You teach him about a pay check because he's never had one before.

You pay him \$2.00 an hour, and at the end of the week he buys the second new suit he's ever had. And the cops pick him up because the last time he picked out a suit the store was closed. So you go down to the station and tell the Green Power story again.

This is a story about a hundred and fifty-three negroes that have it made and a million that don't.

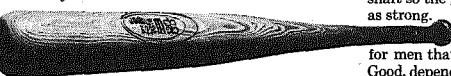
The 153 are doctors, lawyers, physicists, businessmen, athletes, teachers and engineers. They started Green Power. Their average income is \$12,000 a year.

And here they are begging.



If you've got the time, drive south on San Pedro Street, just north of 12th Street in South Los Angeles.

There's a two-story telephone company building with a roof that leaks when it rains. It's empty except for six lathes, thirty-nine men, two girls in a make-shift office and a pile of freshly-turned baseball bats.



Baseball bats. Watts Walloppers.

You've heard about them. Lou Johnson and John Roseboro have endorsed them. The Dodgers will give them away to all the youth leagues on every home run, every big play. The Watts Wallopper has been written up in Sports Illustrated, Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal, The Times. Bill Stout did a brilliant CBS television show on the Green Power Foundation, and wants to do another. Green Power has orders for thousands of Watts Walloppers from kids' baseball leagues, department stores, sporting goods companies, schools and recreation departments.

But, they're not going to make it to first base if you don't help. They're not going to make it through June if they don't make it through April and May. They're pooped and they're broke.

# Seminar

(Continued from Page 2)

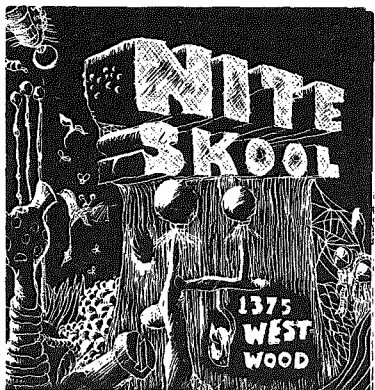
Hall, Berkeley; "Constitutional Issues in the Average Criminal Case and "How to Recognize Them," Profs. Kenneth Graham and Murray Schwartz, UCLA Law School.

"Plea Bargaining and its Necessity and How to Get Most Favorable Disposition for Your Clients," District Atty. Evelle Younger; "Preparation for Trial, Marshalling and Preserving the Evidence, Producing Witnesses and Proper Preparation," Atty. Grant Cooper.

"Criminal Evidence Today, Inside and Outside the Code," Bernard Witkin; "Probation and Sentences and Alternative Possible to Jail Sentencing," Superior Judge Robert Feinerman; "The Most Recent Significant Criminal Cases and Their Impact Upon Present Day Practice," Prof. Murray Schwartz; "How to Appeal Successfully and Go to the U. S. Supreme Court," Lavine and Marks.

The annual seminar session will commence promptly at 9 o'clock and each speaker will be allocated 30 minutes, except the keynote speaker and Bernard Witkin, who have been allocated one hour each.

The session is expected to end at about 5 or 5:30. The Humanities Bldg. is Building 12 on the student map. Ample parking will be available.



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You work with these men like you'd work with a polio case. And they begin to respond with small successes. You give them small shots of self-respect. They can't handle a big dose yet. That's where the time goes. That's where the money went.

Now Green Power has a payroll and a pile of bats that aren't any good because these men didn't know how to make bats when they started.

Now they do. And they're the nucleus of a 250-man payroll in June, if the place is still open.

### Special Eight Week Offer:

Send Green Power ten dollars and they'll send you half a bat. It will be on a plaque. With your name on it.

Hang one on your wall. And when people ask about it, give them the whole story.

If you do business in South Los Angeles, buy one for each of your customers and have them put it up in their store or office. It translates quickly. It says, "I'm with you!"

Or buy one for your son or your grandson's room, and tell them what it's all about. Tell them how a hundred and fifty-three men got out of Watts and why they had to go back.

### GREEN POWER FOUNDATION

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Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ souvenir Watts Walloppers.

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The Green Power Foundation is a non-profit corporation. All donations are tax deductible.

# Marxists?

(Continued from Page 5)

ease the burden of the workers, but these reforms in themselves are only temporarily victories for the workers.

Sure, we support struggles to win reforms. But we point out that the gain won from the reform is only a temporary gain: prices are rising steadily, while wages are not meaning of course that real wages are declining. To be content with reforms as ends in themselves, is to support the capitalist system of exploitation and to have faith in its ability to reform itself for the benefit of the people. No reform can end the increasing worsening of the workers' conditions: only proletarian revolution can end that.

What must be done? We must expose the class enemy U.S. monopoly capital—and its agents, so that the people will understand who the class enemy is. We must organize the proletariat for revolution, at all times pointing out that the only way to end his capitalist system of exploitation and oppression is by proletarian revolution.

We point out that the duty of the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist) is to organize and to lead the proletariat in revolution, the smashing of the bourgeois state, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building of socialism and communism! Our Party's General Secretary, M. I. Laski, has pointed out, "The Party

(Continued on Page 8)

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## CCAP

# Difficult Job Yet To Be Done

(Continued from Page 1)

nity of self, and pride into the so called lazy ghetto peoples). Cannot be achieved with your task force of shot guns. Our faith makes us believe. Buy given recognition, respect and responsibility, these brothers will find a re-new reason to try a-new. A few will fail, the odds is on our side. If one black brother is save from your penal institution.

Of if one innocent victim is saved. Or if a few thousand dollars worth of defacement damage is avoided. This will be progress, and the effort will be well worth the time. Who is it amoung you to denied us this hope. The Los Angeles Police Dept. With their fleet of armour cars armed with (50) fifty caliber machine guns. Their tactical or task force of shotguns riding herd in the black ghetto, like a shepherd with his sheeps. Are now asking the taxpayers to defray the expencies for two thousand more policemen for the black community.

### CRIMINAL FOLLY

If this request is granted, will not merely folly, but a crime. The white community should remember the evidence. Of the advent of the "long hot summers" that there is a serious flaw in your conventional enforcement methods of dealing with such phenomena. The presence of local law enforcement agents only incense the rioters and looters to greater heights of civil dis-

obedience, it has happened and it will happen again as long as that methods is utilized.

It is a fact, that California is sitting on a time bomb, the fuse has been inserted, and the timmer is ticking slowly day by day. It is a fact. That we are approaching the critical phase of the black revolution. Whose goal is to end your status-quo or die an honorable death trying. It is a fact. The Los Angeles Police Dept. alone or with vanguards strong, and with troops cannot stop the timer from ticking from without.

It is a fact. That the black revolutuion can be (Bloody or Bloodless). (Violent or Peaceful). The choice is yours. This summer you will build another hospital in watts, and give us a police review board. Next summer you will build a hospital in watts, and give us a police review board, to review the police board. With all of your excuses why. And your reasons for is to late, a few hundreds years to-late.

### WHAT NEED TO BE DONE

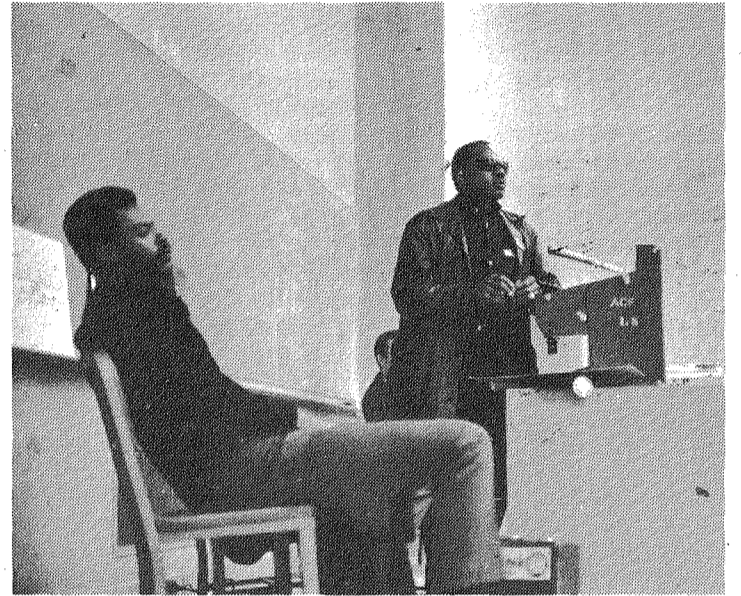
We could list all the fine philosophies and platitude of the worlds finest thinkers to summarize CCAP. We could list the statistics of the revolts of the "long hot summers" to support our premise that urgency and will be a saving to the taxpayers not to mention the negating of the horrible toll in human misery avoided. We could quote re-

ligious teaching, constitutional guarantees, and dire warning of national civil rights figures telling you that the blackman is tired of your status-quo.

Is tired of your excuses why. And your reasons for. If the black revolution end in a failure. This ending will be the begining of the Revolution for the Opressed Blackman. (ROB). Under the leadership of the Communist Party U. S. A. (Marxist-Leninist) PAGD. If the black revolution reaches this stage tme blackman will surely have nothing to loose but his rats, roaches and a shotgun at his head around

the clock. The blackman will not only witness a change in your status quo.

But your system as well. Our hand of friendship is extended. Will you except it in good faith, for the benefit of mankind. The entire city is the beneficiary. The time is now. It can be done now. But what must be done must be done from within. The invisible concrete curtain surrounding the black ghettos. This is our dream. It is not a petty dream. Our dream is important to all mankind. Our dream maybe teh most important dream of contemporary man.



Ganzia, Washington of the California Civil Alert Patrol Addresses law school audience during his recent visit.  
Photo by Dave Buxbaum

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# Law Students for Kennedy



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# Pound Set for May 17

(Continued from Page 1)  
Chief Justice marks the st time in the Honor Program's history that the Chief Justice will not be a member of the national team. Present Chief Justice Wally Farrell explains this innovation as an attempt to facilitate a better showing in the intercollegiate competition by the separation of these two extremely demanding duties.

## Roscoe Pound

The culmination of the year's activities will be the Roscoe Pound Hearing on May 17 in the U.C.L.A. Court room. The Competition will match Wally Farrell and Lana Borsook, the top-ranked advocates in the third year, and Robert Long and Richard Neumeyer, the highest-ranking advocates from the second year. The hypothetical problem to be argued concerns a conflict between the First Amendment rights of civil rights protesters and the interest of municipal government in controlling demonstrations as well as whether a leader of a civil demonstration is culpable under the misdemeanor-manslaughter doctrine for the death of a bystander.

The national recognition of the Roscoe Pound Competition is best indicated by the quality of the members of the legal profession which will comprise this year's bench. The eminent jurists who have accepted invitations to sit as judges include: Chief Justice Gordon Thompson, Supreme Court of Nevada; Justice Alfred T. Goodwin, Supreme Court of Oregon; Justice Edward E. Pringle, Supreme Court of Utah; and Justice Hugh J. Rosellini, Supreme Court of Washington.

The annual Moot Court Awards Banquet will be held the evening of May 24th. Approximately 20 outstanding first year advocates will be at the banquet.

# Sen. George Miller

(Continued from Page 3)

former pays no inventory taxes and the latter pays only a minor amount at present.

Since most counties assess household property by taking a percentage of the residential improvement value, this levy is mainly a real rather than personal property tax. It is possible to eliminate this tax without having the state provide replacement revenues because it constitutes only about 1.2 percent of the total local property tax receipts. Revenues from this tax are estimated at \$40 million per year and if local governments absorbed the loss in assessed valuation with a resulting increase in the tax rate, business and other income properties would experience a tax shift of about \$20.8 million.

## New Proposal

An interesting new suggestion for local property tax relief geared specifically to the home owner deserves special mention. **Home Owners Credit** proposes that the state use its revenue sources to reimburse a specified percentage

## Legal Forum

of the local property taxes on single family or other non-income producing residences. The reason for this aid is that most home owners, not just those on limited income, find the present property tax burden oppressive and residential property is notable to shift its tax burden to others.

The mechanics would be as follows:

1. The county tax collector would code all tax bills to indicate whether or not they were single family residences.
2. At the bottom of each tax bill, a new line would be added which would show the percentage and amount of the bill that the state would pay. The remainder (net amount) would be paid by the taxpayer.
3. The county tax collector would add all the state credits and send one bill to the State Controller.
4. The Controller would send one check to each county tax collector who would apportion the funds among the various taxing districts.

# Fortas Describes the 'Profoundly Immoral'

(Continued from Page 1)  
third year law students in such a program.

## Civil Disobedience

His most extensive answer was in response to a question asking for comment on the state of civil disobedience in the United States. He described it as a "wonderful concept," and a "noble tradition" having a coherent historical development and a rather specific content. John Milton felt obligated to disobey law contrary to natural right and the British Constitution. Thoreau refused to pay taxes to support slavery, and was willing to pay the price of such disobedience. Gandhi's program was one of massive civil disobedience for the sake of overthrowing the government, but he too was willing to quietly face jail when disobeying.

Martin Luther King was in the classical tradition when he

declared that Negroes would disobey laws which the majority disobeyed, and that they would be willing to go to jail for such disobedience. He went to jail several times and was willing to abide by the Supreme Court's decision that he had been wrong in one instance when he disobeyed a Birmingham injunction.

## Matter of Principle

Thus, according to Justice Fortas, to feel obligated to disobey a law which is unconstitutional or "profoundly immoral," and to be willing to abide by the results of the legal confrontation which follows is to act within the noble tradition of civil disobedience.

The difficult thing is to distinguish between that which is "profoundly immoral" and that which is not a matter of principle. To believe that the government is wrong in its policy is often not a matter of principle—not something for which civil disobedience is justified. To disobey valid laws one disagrees with is but "individualistic anarchism" and fatal to a consensual democracy, said Fortas.

# Alaskan's View of American Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. He pledged in the early part of his administration not to send American troops to fight an Asian war.

## Tonkin Falsehoods

When the government was precluded by solid evidence from relying on a supposed commitment to South Vietnam, they raised the SEATO treaty as a justification. Senator Gruening claimed this to be another falsehood, since this agreement calls for use of United Nations procedures and consultation with members before action. None of this was complied with by the United States.

Finally, the Senator said that the Gulf of Tonkin resolution was the result of deli-

berate government action. We supposedly provoked the incident through our actions. "We were betrayed into this war."

## U. S. Aggression

"We are the aggressors down there." According to Senator Gruening, we have violated the Geneva accords, and the International Control Commission has found that we were the first to breach the agreement. There has never been any legal justification for the government of South Vietnam. Geneva foresaw an election to unify the entire country.

Although the Senator realizes that Vietnam would have gone Communist, it would have exhibited a stronger nationalism than commu-

nism. Most importantly, the country would have exerted its independence from Peking. Unlike the independence of Tito's regime, which cost us dearly, we could have had Ho for free.

The Senator's remarks were neither optimistic nor complimentary. He blamed the "chronic optimism of McNamara." "There's nothing we can win down there . . . the military, as usual, always wrong."

Finally, Senator Gruening offered this as a proper policy for the United States. Our role must be to show the world what a free nation can do to cure its own ills. We must set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

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WE INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND SEE OUR NEW DISPLAY OF THE FAMOUS "BUGS", CONVERTIBLES, KARMANN GHIAS, FASTBACKS, SQUAREBACKS, STATION WAGONS, & MULTI-PURPOSE CAMPERS.

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## Revolution!

(Continued from Page 6) must prepare for the attacks from the ruling class. We must not fear these attacks but must organize the working class. The Party is the leadership of the working class: it must lead the proletariat in class war against the bourgeois." (PEOPLE'S VOICE, August 8, 1966).

The exposure of the lackeys and agents of U.S. imperialism is part of the struggle for proletarian revolution—to expose these agents so that the people will reject the reactionary position of chauvinism and nationalism, and will accept the correct position of proletarian internationalism and proletarian revolution!

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## Law Review

# The New Crewmen

(Continued from Page 1)

Allan really did a spectacular job, as was evidenced by Professor Warren's hysterical laughter at the barbs thrown at his fellow faculty members. Allan opened by welcoming Dean Maxwell back from Africa and explained that the Dean had been there "acting as a decoy for an eagle hunt."

After paying special tribute to the Tom Larmore and citing Al Morton and Joel Ohlgren for meritorious service on the marajuana project, Allan presented Sharon Green and Mike Dempsey with their awards as co-Senior Editors of the Year.

Outgoing Editor-in-Chief Bob Harris (you all remember RNH) then presented the Editor-in-Chief elect for the

coming year, Thomas C. Armitage, who introduced his fellow editors: Michael E. Alpert, Senior Editor; Stephen Burgin, Note & Comment Editor; Larry N. Frager, Senior Editor; Jerald Friedman, Senior Editor; Bruce E. Harrington, Note & Comment and Production Editor; Michael T. Masin, Articles Editor.

Others include Frank E. Meredith, Senior Editor; Kenneth Meyer, Senior Editor; Ronald H. Micon, Articles Editor; Ralph Morgan, Senior Editor; John Mueller, Senior Editor; Diana L. Neitring, Articles and Book Review Editor; Roger Pearson, Project Editor; Thomas A. Robinson, Managing and Re-write Editor; Joseph Scott, Note & Comment Editor; Robert S. Shahin, Senior Editor; Joseph Shemaria, Senior Editor; Jim Stiven, Senior Editor; Sheldon Weisel, Senior Editor; Cameron R. Williams, Note & Comment and Production Editor.

After respectfully declining Professor Cohen's offer to help run the Review, Harris and Armitage, in the Steve Mason tradition, both made speeches that brought the crowd to its feet crying for more. The crowd was finally silenced when it was announced that the bar was open.



Erle Stanley Gardner (on left of photo) spoke here on April 25. His visit attracted a large crowd to hear him discuss hypothetical legal problems in the field of criminal law. Photo by Joe Hill

## Co. Counsel Report Tells Problems Faced By Public Agencies

(Continued from Page 4)

banization of our nation and problems of the administration of justice, law enforcement and civil rights. The constant change and development of these problems is something that is not often faced by private business and the lawyers who represent the business community.

Public agencies engage in activities of a scope and variety far beyond that of any known private business, and these activities affect a much larger number of the public than do the activities of private enterprise. For example, there is no activity carried on by private industry which is comparable to the street and highway system. Many of the activities carried on by government are of a nature so inherently dangerous that no private business would wish to take the risk of administering them.

These include such services as law enforcement, fire fighting, the care of mental patients, and the control and

treatment of communicable diseases. Yet these activities are so important to the public welfare that they cannot possibly be abandoned. Many functions of our governmental clients are required by law and cannot be abandoned in the face of high cost or high risk; whereas private business has no duty to continue any of its services and will eliminate any activity when it finds that it is too difficult, too costly, or too dangerous.

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(Continued next issue)

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