

UCLA
The Docket

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BAADE SPEAKS ON LAW, LOVE AND RELIGION . . .



Q. What are your qualifications to teach International Law and International Business Transactions at UCLA?

A. I have the usual collection of academic degrees, some six years' teaching experience in these areas that goes back to 1951. None of this necessarily qualifies me as a teacher of International Law and International Transactions. However,

I have had some additional experience as the Editor of Law and Contemporary Problems from 1961 to 1965, and all but succeeded in transforming that periodical into Baade's International and Comparative Law Quarterly.

Much more importantly, however, my chief joy in life (other than needing University administrators and sticking pins into the Restatements) is to tra-

vel at other people's expense (it is against my religion to do so at my own). This inclination, combined with some luck and perseverance, has enabled me to attend most meetings that have been held on these two subjects in the United States in the last five years or so. Consequently, I usually manage to counter-balance my lack of competence by my ability to pass on the latest rumors.

Q. What kind of talents should the ideal law student have to succeed in a course instructed by you?

A. He (or she) should attend regularly, listen intently, note accurately, contribute intelligently and study hard. Beyond that those taking International Law should subscribe to the motto, What is good for the United States is good for General

Motors while those taking international Transactions should live by the rule that anything worth doing is worth doing for money. (Those taking both courses should be appropriately schizophrenic.)

Q. Would you give a grade above 92? How about one below 58?

A. The highest grade that I ever gave in Duke was an 88.

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UCLA DOCKET

VOLUME X, NO. 6

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Seminars Held

Expansion Of Legal Forum

By Robert Burke

As the Student Bar Association's committee on speaker programs and student interest groups, Legal Forum has been especially active this year.

Expanding the program to include seminars with professors on chosen topics, great interest has been generated. Due substantially to committee members, Sharon Green and Mike Glazer, recent discussions have featured Professors Abrams; Cohen; M. Schwartz; Jacob; Karst and Horowitz. Future meetings are planned and announcements will be posted along with a sign-up sheet.

Speaker's Program

The speaker's program has likewise met with an enthusiastic reception. Although presentations have been sporadic, improvement is anticipated," remarked, Mike Weiss, committee member. According to the chairman of Legal Forum, Robert Burke, the essential difficulty has been in the procurment of speakers of interest and value to the student bar. The importance of these speakers cannot be minimized for not only do they carry

back a favorable attitude toward the law school, but they often leave advice and observations invaluable in actual practice.

Among the more notable presentations in the past have featured, Melvin Belli, Justice William Douglas, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, and U.S. Congressman Richard Hanna (a UCLA LAW SCHOOL graduate). Most recently the Legal Forum was honored to host an open

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Parking Jam Thinned Out

With the completion of Parking Structure 9, the supply of parking spaces on campus has surpassed the student demand, according to Campus Parking Officials.

Campus Parking Coordinator Robert Kelly '66 states that this semester each student who applied for campus parking was given an opportunity to receive a space in one of the eight parking lots made available to students. He explained, however, that since the demand for certain lots was greater than others, some applicants did not obtain their first choice in parking lots.

Law School parking applicants

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LAW SCHOOL STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

XEROX PRICE REDUCTION REVIEWED

The possibility of reducing the price of Xeroxing is being studied by Assistant Dean James L. Malone, who expects to report back on the prospects to the Student-Faculty Relations Committee.

This was the result of a student request made before the Committee several weeks ago that the rate be reduced to 8¢ to make it competitive with other Xeroxing services on campus.

Dispositions.

The Committee made the following dispositions of other matters brought before it by the student delegation:

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SENIORS LAUNCH LIBEL

Having been prevented by circumstances from a traditional libel show in their first-year, the current third-year class is determined not only to so present one this spring, but perhaps also initiate a new tradition at UCLA.

Ken Clayman, third-year President and motivating force behind this idea, remarked at the first organizational meeting, that much work is needed if the show is to be ready for presentation by the projected date of Law Day, this year coming at the beginning of May. This year

a substantially greater attendance is expected, if not due to the Libel Show, then to the reduced price of bids, from ten to five dollars a bid.

Great Promise

Looking at the game of Law School from a far more experienced third-year eye, the libel show holds great promise of superior and more perceptive libels. It is hoped that every mode of communication will be utilized in this go-for-broke abnegation of the New York Times doctrine--"let none escape un-

scathed" is to be the rallying cry.

A musical extravaganza is planned with great artistic license being taken, to insure complete faculty coverage.

All interested persons possessing any talent in writing, directing, acting (sic) and/or writing masterful Con. Law briefs (for anticipated subsequent legal action) are urgently asked to communicate with Robert Burke, Chairman of the Libel Show. Note: this is not limited to third-year participants.

CITY HEARS COMPLAINTS ON PARKING

Two weeks ago the Los Angeles City Traffic Commission held public hearings to discuss the UCLA parking problem. Over 150 distressed property owners appeared demanding that the posted restrictions encircling the campus remain.

Most of their remarks were directed at the recommendations of the Senior City Traffic Commissioner James Hardy that free parking be allowed each day on one side of the street from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and on the other side from 1 to 6 P.M. More than 1700 additional spaces would thereby be provided. These proposals were contained in a report of the recent three-month parking survey conducted by the Traffic Commission.

According to a law student who was present at the hearings, one

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MOOT COURT

Whether chomping peyote is a religious practice protected by the First Amendment will be argued by second year Moot Court members starting Monday, March 28.

People v. John Hays, the case at bar, is an appeal to the California Supreme Court from a conviction under the California Health and Safety Code for the unlawful possession of a narcotic--namely, peyote, which defendant and others ate in a somewhat religious ceremony.

The problem was drawn by third year members of the Program.

Hearings are scheduled for 8 p.m. March 28 to 31, and April 11 and 12 in the Moot Court Room.

Docket

Dicta

Third-Year Practice

Last year, the New York legislature amended its statutes prohibiting the practice of law and appearance in court by persons not admitted to the bar (Penal Law 270-1), by adding a proviso making the statutes inapplicable to "law students in their senior or final year of law school acting under the supervision of a legal aid organization whose existence, organization or incorporation is approved by the appellate division of the supreme court of the department in which the principal office of such organization is located, when such students are acting under a program approved by that appellate division and specifying the extent to which the students may engage in activities otherwise prohibited by this statute."

New York thus created the framework that may permit law students to help ease the burden of the right-to-counsel requirements by permitting the students to handle the entire legal aid case from interview to trial, to appeal, as has been done by students at the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau for a number of years (see Official Register of Harvard University - - The Law School, March 24, 1964).

Such a plan should receive the careful attention of the California legislature for it could immediately create a force of perhaps up to 1000 legal advisors to perform duties for the poor which relatively few admitted attorneys care to perform. At the same time, it could constitute an invaluable teaching device for training new lawyers.

The advantages to the community and recipients of such legal aid would be limited only by the difference in the quality of aid given by third-year students and admitted attorneys. There is no reason, however, why there should be any difference provided the system is buttressed by adequate safeguards.

Certainly such a plan must provide for constant supervision by admitted attorneys - - the supervision might even come from Faculty members, judges, and attorneys otherwise associated with the practice court programs.

In addition, qualifications of the student aides could be further assured by requiring them to pass examinations in those areas of the law in which they proposed to act, there being no apparent reason why such examinations could not be on the level of the bar exam.

Prayer Re-Class Rank

It is the habit of UCLA law students and local employing attorneys to genuflect unquestioningly to the Almighty Class Rank.

Although we may never shake the Faith of the True Believer, we offer some evidence of the effect of a student's cold on exam day or a professor's fight with the Mrs. on the day he grades your paper. Suppose that one or both of these misfortunes result in a difference of five points on the exam in Property (which counts for six of a first year student's 30 units). The following table shows the actual first year averages of seven current second year students, their class rank at the end of the first year, their percentile standing in the class, and their approximate rank and percentile standing had they gotten five points higher in property:

Grade Average	Standing (257 in class)	Percentile	Approximate Percentile with 5 pts. more in Property	Approximate rank with 5 pts. more in Property
74.000	97	38%	75	29%
75.033	75	29%	66	26%
76.100	66	26%	51	20%
77.233	51	20%	43	17%
78.067	43	17%	29	11%
79.200	29	11%	21	8%
80.233	21	8%	unknown	unknown

If five points in one course makes the difference between the merely satisfactory upper quarter of the class and the very respectable upper fifth of the class, ranking definitely leaves something to be desired.

Numerous other law schools, including Stanford as of last September, have recognized the inequity of ranking and having abandoned it or modified it (for example, by ranking only the top 10%, or by classifying students "excellent," "good," etc.). It is time for UCLA seriously to consider following suit.

Tardy Grades

On the 15 of March, seven weeks after the close of the fall semester exam period, the last grades finally straggled in from the last hold-out professor.

This probably sets an all-time record for speed at the Law School. Yet the vast majority of the Faculty was able to get grades in by the end of February, a fact which, aside from warranting our gratefulness (hereby expressed), goes to show that the job can be done within four weeks from the end of exam period.

Because it can be done, we feel justified in publishing once again this biannual editorial scolding him or those who failed to do it.

If the only reason behind a desire for early grading were curiosity, seven weeks might not be too long to wait. The fact is though that, where a grade or two can shift even a third-year student's class rank considerably, getting grades early is a bread-and-butter matter, as anyone who has looked for a job can attest to. Particularly at the height of job-hunting season, returning grades within four weeks is not too much to expect from all Faculty members.

THE WORLD BEYOND GOING IT ALONE: By Lawrence Nagler '65

Recently I was requested to write an article for The Docket describing the life of a fledgling attorney in practice by himself. I accept this responsibility with mixed emotions, for while it would be presumptuous of me to say that I can educate the already sophisticated UCLA law student, I am still very willing to provide him with what little experience I have had, during my three months in the practice of law.

I am unsure as to what percentage of law school seniors harbor even the slightest notion of going into the practice of law all by their lonesome. Presumably, the percentage is not great, for it is common knowledge that the sole practitioner's income, at least at the very beginning, is irregular at best, and often non-existent.

Considerations

The most vital consideration for a law school graduate is the decision as to whether he would like some degree of financial and mental security, a conceded great responsibility, and an immediate trend towards specialization, or so I am told) or whether he wants insecurity, both financial and mental, a fantastic amount of responsibility, no immediate trend towards specialization, and the knowledge that one is one's own boss, and the benefits and burdens that go along with that. For some strange reason I chose the latter course.

But perhaps I should not be subjective, but rather should provide you with examples of the things that I do, so that you may make your own conclusions. For me, the 11 or 12 hour day is commonplace.

Concededly, it takes me five times as long as it should to do the simplest thing, but on the other hand, I myself do everything from start to finish, and when the same or a similar problem arises in the future, I will have had the distinct benefit of having handled it myself.

My first chore in the day is to learn what is pressing me most, and what must be done immediately. On my desk is a stack of files consisting of the most divergent types of cases imaginable. For example, I am now working on some criminal matters (all felonies), a slip and fall, an insurance claim, a suit based on dangerous and defective condition, a civil suit for assault and battery, a landslide, an annulment, a copyright, and a foreclosure of a note secured by a deed of trust.

Decision-Making

Obviously, I can't begin to work on everything at once. What will get priority is a decision in part determined by the monetary value to you of the lawsuit, the nearness in time of a possible Court appearance, disposition, etc. the degree with which you get along with your client, the probability of success and the state of your digestion.

Frequently I am unsure as to how to proceed with the specific problem at hand. After spinning my wheels for a few minutes I dash into the library to find the most likely book to help me out. Here lies a major problem in being in practice by yourself. If there is no one around with whom you can discuss your problem, you will end up spending much longer on it than you would if there was someone to give you directions. At the same time, you do not want to be a burden on other attorneys, if they are around, for if you are, you quickly lose the possibility of getting any help. They, of course, have their own work, and you must

soon learn to do things by yourself.

I am most fortunate in that I am associated with three very fine attorneys, who in addition are very compassionate people. Whenever they can they offer me guidance, often initiating the discussion, themselves; and their assistance permits me to remain on the fringes of sanity. But, perhaps the latter is only wishful thinking. If I may digress for a moment, I would like to make an irrelevant comment. I have always been a heavy sleeper, but recently I have noted a distinct tendency to be unable to fall asleep and stay asleep.

Slightest Noise

The slightest noise awakens me, now, and whereas in the past, my eyes could not be pried open with red hot tweezers, now they fly open simulating two Wilson golf balls. I must admit that I am not at all sure this would not happen even if I was working for myself or for somebody else, but I tend to think that the condition is certainly exaggerated by my circumstances.

On the practical side of things, there is a considerable overhead in the running of any law business--one fact of which I had no knowledge during my three years of law school. How does one pay for an office? Well, this can be accomplished in a number of ways; either by trading part of your time and services for the use of an office and library, or by laying out cash each month, or by owing cash each month. Fortunately,

my arrangement is the first, and without it, I could not exist for more than a few months.

Next, the secretary. The new attorney is in a peculiar position of having his time worth less than a good legal secretary. On the other hand, pride too enters into the picture, and in my case rather than pay a secretary more than I earn, I became a secretary as well. I should have realized that although my time was worth perhaps a few Fritos an hour, I still could not afford to be my own secretary, and I was soon forced to look for another arrangement.

One of the attorneys in our office has kindly consented to my leeching on to his typing service, and this is how I presently get along.

New Secretary

It will not be long, before I will have to have a secretary of my own, and this need for a secretary will certainly precede my ability to pay for her.

This latter fact is sadly true of all the other tools of this trade, when you are a sole practitioner. Fortunately for me, the attorney who rents this suite of offices has a wonderful library, both state and federal, and the use of it goes along with the use of the office. I have spoken to other sole practitioners, and some of them have nary a federal volume handy, and when the need arises, they are forced to go traipsing down to some law library to get their work done. This is an intolerable situation, and if any one of your unfortunate readers are

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Ivory Tower

News from Faculty Row

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN AARON Director of the Institute Industrial Relations was the U.S. Delegate to the International Conference on Automation sponsored by the Office for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Zurich, Switzerland, from February 1 to 4. Professor Aaron also addressed the California State Department of Employment Conference on Farm Labor Programs in Sacramento on February 8.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D. WARREN published an article in Volume 13, No. 2 of the UCLA Law Review on "Coverage of the Secured Transactions Division of the California Commercial Code."

EDGAR A. JONES, JR., of the Law Science Research Center, was recently elected to a three-year term as a member of the Board of Governors of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Professor Jones was also reappointed to a third year as Chairman of the Law and Legislation Committee of the National Academy of Arbitrators.

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Tuesday, March 29, 1966

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Democratic Official Tells Party History

By PAUL POSNER - Chairman, L.A. Democratic Central Committee

The late justice Frankfurter once observed that political parties were merely "organized appetites, kept alive by the emotional warmth of past traditions." As a general characterization of the role and effect of political parties in the United States, I register my dissent to that appraisal. Although it may be an apt judgment of particular parties during certain times, in my opinion the history of the social and economic progress of our nation can be told through the history of our parties.

Whether Republican or Democratic, or other, a party's success at the polls usually has been commensurate with its ability to understand and reflect the temper of the people, and to capture and channel the energy and momentum engendered thereby into concrete legislative and social changes. Defeat has been due to the party's failure to the party's failure to assume and achieve this kind of role. A dynamic political party need not create the popular will; but it must be responsive to it and must ultimately express it in the form of specific and concrete proposals.

Political Leadership.
The reputations of our most revered Presidents were built on more than their personalities. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson and the two Roosevelts also manifested that quality of political leadership and response required to meet the challenges of momentous issues that arose during their terms of office. (I omit our first President only because he antedates the formation of distinct party alignments.) The degree to which they, and their parties, responded to or

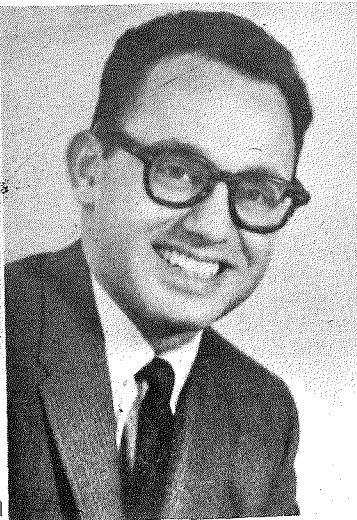
solved these issues has determined their place in history.

The Democratic Party was born from the first of such conflicts that confronted this new Republic. In 1791, Jefferson and James Madison journeyed on their famous botany excursion up to New York where they met with Aaron Burr, leader of the Sons of Tammany. Here began alliance between the agrarian South and the industrial North that became the Democratic Party.

The unifying purpose was opposition to the Federalist ideal that our government should be one of "the rich as well as the wise and the good." The new Party hoped to form this experiment called the United States on the liberties of the people and the small farm interests. Jefferson's election in 1800 forever severed the cord that had once bound us to the European political heritage of aristocratic rule.

First New Deal
The essence of Jacksonian Democracy was westward expansion and equality. As suggested by Richard Hofstadter, here was the first New Deal. The ideal of popular sovereignty was to be made a reality. In the midst of an economic crises, the controversy over the division of the western public lands, and the struggle between the eastern moneyed interests and the laborer and small farmer, Jackson's Party's response was to the "rise of the common man."

At the same time, the conservative camp was devoid of any new program or ideas. Emerson was prompted to say, in words still appropriate today, that "The conservative party is timid and merely defensive of property. It



PAUL POSNER

vindicates no right, it aspires to no real good, it brands no crime, it proposes no generous policy; it does not build, nor write, nor cherish the arts, nor foster religion, nor establish schools, nor encourage science, nor emancipate the slave, nor befriend the poor, or the Indian, or the immigrant."

Fracture and Unity

Slavery was the foreboding motif of the middle Nineteenth Century. The prevailing Democratic Party, now fractured into the slave holding South and a compromised North, could not respond to this challenge with any satisfactory solution. No existing party could. The tragedy of a civil war finally resolved the issue through violence, after it could not be settled peacefully by the existing political establishment. The resulting consequences of that political failure

are still encountered today. One result was the emergence of a new Republican Party, and new leaders, who assumed leadership in response to the need of maintaining the Union.

Once obtaining power over the slavery issue, the Republican Party retained power for the next fifty-two years, with the exception of the Cleveland interludes. Formed in response to a need of the people that the older parties could not fulfill, the Republicans continued to fill new and different needs during the country's expansion into a continental and economic power. Republicans encouraged and fostered that economic development and growth that most people desired and welcomed.

However, essential as it was, this growth and expansion sowed the seeds of future conflicts that would reach their apex in The Twentieth Century, and the failure of the Republican Party to foresee and prepare for them would eventually reduce it, once again, to the status of a minority party.

New Splits

Theodore Roosevelt recognized an economic gap that was being created between the few who benefited from this economic growth and the mass of Americans who did not. The populist agrarian revolt and the rise of labor unions were symptoms of the changing society. A class struggle was brewing in this land of plenty, and it would have to be faced by reform or by bloodshed. The lack of vision on the part of the Republicans to see and understand this new developing society, and Teddy's failure to lead his party into and through

these changing times, resulted in the elections of Wilson in 1912 and F.D.R. twenty years later.

The split in the Republican Party in the first two decades of this Century, over whether to travel the road of Theodore Roosevelt and his "Bull Moose", or stand with President Taft, is the heritage of the GOP today. The same struggle continues; the philosophies remain the same. Only the faces and names have changed.

Wilson's New Freedom was an attempt on the part of the growing middle class, with farm and labor support, to arrest the monopolization wealth, to halt the exploitation of the community and the growing control of politics by business, and to restore competition. The war largely displaced his program of reform and, in the following twelve years of normalcy, the Nation closed its eyes in the midst of the "flapper" era.

Forced Realignment

However, the depression of 1929 indicated that reform could no longer be postponed. If capitalism and democracy were to persevere, if the laborer and small farmer were to remain within the framework of our Constitutional system of government, a realignment of economic wealth and political power was required.

Furthermore, modern man was facing modern problems. No longer was man pre-occupied with producing the essentials with which to live. Modern technology was solving these burdens which had plagued man since beyond ancient times. Man was now concerned with how to live together in an ever increasing populated,

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Chairman Describes G.O.P. Philosophy

By JUD LEETHAM - Chairman, L.A. Republican Central Committee

The Republican Party is the party of tradition in the United States. Under the stress of the dangers facing us, more and more people are examining our traditional sources of national strength.

The opposing party, which fulfills a heroic and important role of protest, has had two alternatives in capturing support: (a) To attack the Republican Party on its fundamental thesis of the prime importance of the individual, offering other, allegedly more justifiable concepts; (b) To attack the Republican Party as disregarding its own concepts and proposing, if elected, to carry them out more effectively.

Both Used

Both approaches have been used. By reason of our cultural heritage, however, it is unlikely that the first alternative, in unadulterated form, can succeed. But success of campaigns conducted along the second line show that it is essential for Republicans to insist upon a strict adherence to their own principles and beliefs. Let us look at these principles:

The genesis of American politics was the town meeting. This fact is responsible for the traditional American emphasis on certain basic ideas: (1) The supreme importance of the individual, fan reliance on the integrity of the free individual; (2) The necessity for basic economic responsibility on the part of both the individual and his government, since the rights to life and liberty are weakened when property and human right become insecure; (3) The conduct of government, affairs at the level as near as possible to the people governed, to protect the rights of the individual.

Individual Emphasized

The religious and political traditions of those who established our nation placed great

confidence in the individual and expected a great deal of him. Most will concede that our population origins, and our comparative situation of natural resources, gave small promise in the beginning.

The extra ordinary growth of freedom and material wealth which has occurred in our land is certainly evidence of the effectiveness of this principle. It has been the unifying force of the American people. Our hopes for the solution of our future problems must be based, in the Republican view, upon these ideas of individual worth, and individual responsibility.

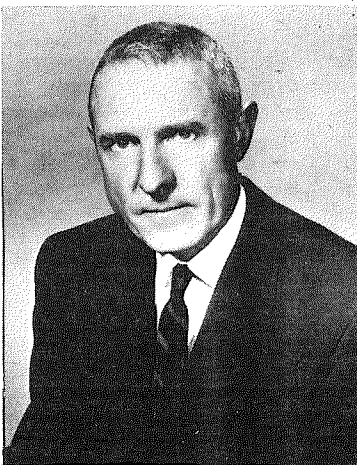
A theory that the individual is too irresponsible and selfish a base on which to build a second a base on which to build a sound society and, therefore that supervision is needed to produce the greatest good for the greatest number," is currently fashionable in Washington and elsewhere.

And the very dangers we face make it tempting to abdicate personal responsibility, to escape from the difficult choices of freedom, and to put our faith in leaders who promise security. But this is a departure from our heritage which strikes at the heart of our system of freedom, and undetermines the basis of our strength as a nation.

Economics

One should be able to expect a dollar's worth of value for a dollar paid. This principle condemns both free-loading and exploitation. Both gnaw away at the heart of the system which has given our country the material wealth that sustains the free world.

It is thievery to extort payment for nothing given; it is the same thing when an extortionate price is extracted for good or services. Our anti-trust laws



JUD LEETHAM

laws were designed (under Republican presidents, be it noted) to deal with the latter problem, because experience has taught us that free competition itself is the great regulator.

Most modern economics text books, although virtuously agreeing that the individual should keep solvent in our society, declare as a matter of course that there is little reason for a government to keep its budget in balance. Such logic is virtually inexplicable. In addition, it may be asked, "How can you long expect individual frugality when the example of a government loaded with debt is before us all?"

It is a violation of principle which is difficult to explain, and which a majority of our citizens would not countenance if they understood it. The greatest danger of such irresponsible economic policies is that they threaten the freedom of the individual. For how secure are the rights of life and liberty if the means of sustaining them are taken away?

Years of unbalanced budgets lead inevitable to inflation and high taxation. The effect of the man who picks your pocket is no different from the "legalized" pocket-picking of inflation and

high taxes, which waste the money you work to earn and save. It is essential that government conduct its financial affairs with the same honesty required of individuals, and that we do not destroy the fundamental ideas of the rights of property which have proven so practical an incentive in producing the physical well-being, and economic independence, of our people.

Closer Government

Let us clearly recognize the fact that "the government" is our creation. It is not an independent being which somehow possesses a mysterious and superior wisdom to which we must all defer. We the people make it, to perform the tasks which the individual cannot perform, or would find difficulty in performing, for himself. Examples are police and fire protection, water procurement, and the like. And the closer it is to the people, the more responsive it will be to their wishes and needs.

The growing complexity of modern life is often used as an argument for centralizing government. To Republicans, it makes more sense to let the people closest to these complex problems solve them. What reason is there to suppose that an official in far-off Washington is as able to solve California's narcotics problem, for example, as we are ourselves?

Of course, it is true that certain functions. Such as international relations and military protection, can only be arranged on the highest level, but it has been proven that less and less value is received in performance form every dollar collected from the taxpayer as the level goes higher and higher. At the city level, it costs us 10¢ (in wages and incidental costs) to put a tax dollar to work. It costs us

49¢ at the state level. But it costs us \$1.10 at the Federal level.

A majority of the voters, when they fully realize this, will be interested in expenditures in the area of greatest return for their money. They will see the wisdom, too, of government closest to their observation and control. Furthermore, if the governmental process is meaningful at the lowest possible level, the capable and qualified office seeker

Basic Disagreement

Our basic disagreement with the Democrats now comes into focus. The trend of their present philosophy, I believe, seriously under-estimates the wisdom and abilities of the individual. Republicans believe the individual can and must be trusted, and with this incentive of freedom will produce the best possible results. The Democrats, in their lack of confidence in the individual, have multiplied "welfare" spending schemes to the point where Americans begin to doubt themselves, as well as the value of the dollar. . . or, in other words, the honest of their government's promise to pay.

And with increased government spending goes ever-increasing power over the private life of every citizen.

The voter must realize, in casting his ballot, that his choice lies between an increasingly centralized and collectivized government, or a government which respects the value of the individual. He must insist that his government deal with him with the same honesty individuals require of each other, and that it is responsive to his needs where he lives and works. If so, he'll probably be voting the Republican ticket.

Ski lift to save bruins from ambulaphobia

Editor's Note: The following interview with Mr. Fred A. Picard regards the feasibility and desirability of alleviating some of UCLA's on campus transportation and parking problems by installing an aerial tramway extending from dormitories and parking lots on the east side of the campus to the center of the campus. Mr. Picard, a resident of Sun Valley, Idaho, and Berkeley, Calif., has been the sole representative in the United States of the Von Roll Ironworks, Berne, Switzerland for ten years and is corresponding member in the United States of the Univ. of Geneva in Switzerland.

Von Roll is the world's largest manufacturer of aerial passenger transportation systems and is responsible for 28 systems in the United States, including the installations at Palm Springs, the New York World's Fair, and Disneyland. Michael Gruen is the interviewer.

Q: Mr. Picard, I'm sure you're well-aware of the parking problem at UCLA. Current plans, indicated in the campus' Long Range Development Plan, call for resolving the problem by construction large parking structures on the periphery of the campus, often some distance from class-rooms. So far as I'm aware, though, the plan does not envision any kind of internal transportation system to carry people from the parking structures nearer to their classes.

Fast and Dry

The major problem, of course, is in setting up a transportation system that would permit relegating parking to perhaps up to a mile away from classrooms, and would get students over this distance quickly and un-rained upon.

Quite a large amount of open space exists to the north and west of the dormitories on the west side of the campus. Would it be possible to build an aerial transportation system from some where in that area to the center of campus, say to the flagpole?

A: The only problems so far as construction is concerned are that the gondola lift must run in a straight line unless there are intermediary stations and it cannot cross over any buildings or other obstructions more than 120 feet high. From the maps projecting the master plan, it appears that the track stadium planned for the west side of the field would be the only obstruction, and it can be avoided easily by building on one side or the other. In the case of the stadium, actually the height wouldn't be the factor that would prevent us from building over the stadium. Rather I imagine that the tramway would just be disconcerting to an audience if built directly over head.

Q: And there would be no problem so far as building in a straight line?

A: Well, there appear to be

sengers if the double line system were used in both of the route locations I've suggested.

Q: Are larger gondolas available?

A: Yes. But if your object is transporting a maximum number of people, you reach a point of diminishing returns. I do believe though that six-passenger gondolas would probably increase the above figures by about 30%. In other words, you might be able to transport up to 1500 or 1600 per hour on each line.

Q: Can one increase the rate during peak periods such as the half hour before classes start or do the figures you've indicated depend on an even flow throughout the hour?

A: No, the figures I've given you depend on an even flow. Twelve hundred per hour assumes 20 passengers per minute, but not more.

Speed Adequate

But I'm not sure that would make any difference for your purposes. According to the map on page 11 of the Master Plan, it now takes students between 15 and 20 minutes to walk from the dorms to the flagpole at the center of the campus. From parking lots beyond the dormitories, it would take still longer. This means that if people would start using the tramway half an hour before classes (as they have to start walking to class just about half an hour early now) a single line tramway could transport 600 of them to class. With four lines, 2400 could be transported in about the same time it now takes them to walk.

Thus, assuming an equal number of students have their first class at each hour between 8 and 11 a.m., up to 9600 could take the tramway during the half

hour before their first class begins, 2400 between 7:30 and 8, 2400 between 8:30 and 9, and so on. Since according to the Master Plan only 5000 will live in dorms when all of the dorms are completed, this could leave at least 4600 spaces for people parking beyond the dormitories and students living in fraternities around Gayley Ave.

It would seem very feasible to amortize such an investment fairly rapidly by selling monthly passes or by selling round trip tickets. The equipment has a very long life span with practically no repairs, and could be amortized within perhaps ten years. From then on all income derived from this operation would result in a substantial profit.

Q: What about maintenance costs?

A: The maintenance is really minimal. The cable would probably have to be exchanged every two years which might cost about \$2500. And it would need a partial paint job every year plus minor repairs periodically.

Otherwise, the only expense would be for two to four employees at each station. These jobs require no training and could easily be handled by students working part-time. Insurance rates on our other Von Roll installations have been very low.

Q: Can you keep dry in these gondolas if it rains?

A: Yes, definitely. They are all covered and have roll-up windows.

Q: Do winds present any problems?

A: Probably not. The system could operate safely until winds reach about 20 to 25 miles per hour.

Q: Have any other universities built aerial tramway systems?

A: So far as I know, none have actually been built yet. But several are in the planning stage.

For example, several years ago, Von Roll had an inquiry from the San Diego campus of the University of California requesting submittal of some preliminary plans for an aerial transportation system connecting the lower campus with the new buildings on the main campus. The idea was to eliminate road traffic and to bring people up over several crossroads because of quite a bit of elevation difference between the two levels. While the project has not been executed as yet, it is nevertheless drawn in onto the general master plan of the campus and I hope that it will be executed. It would have a capacity of 600 - 800 passengers in each direction and would be used by professors, students and employees between classes.

Cont. On Page 5

LEGAL FORUM:

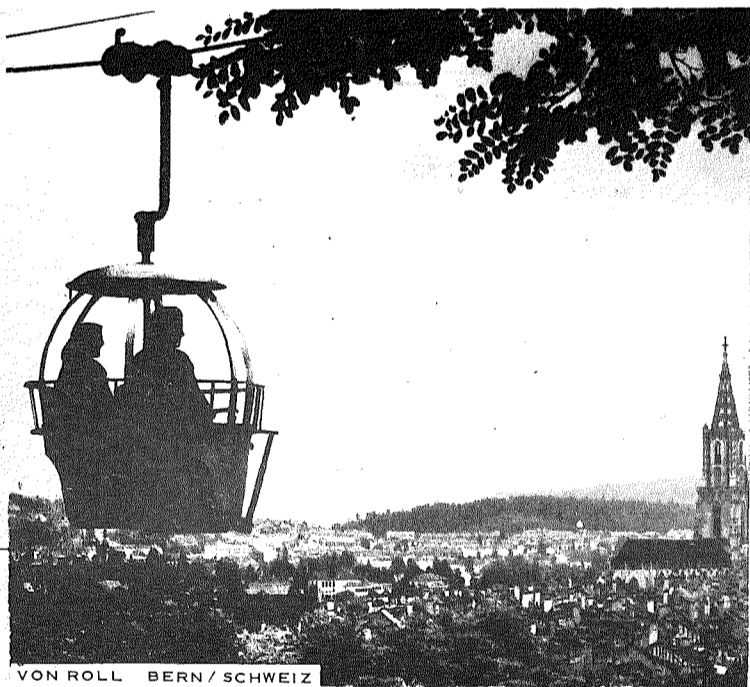
Cont. From Page 1 seminar with Mr. Clifford Durr Esq.. Mr. Durr was general counsel and later an outspoken member of the Federal Commission. Active in civil liberties, he was vociferous in his condemnation of excesses taken in the early fifties.

Ostracism

It was during the recent seminar here, that Mr. Durr, assisted by his charming wife, brought out the social ostracism that may befall one holding minority views. Born and raised in Montgomery Alabama, as their families were for 150 years before them, the Durrs are isolated by family and acquaintances due to their views on basic human freedoms guaranteed through civil rights.

Relating experiences in the defense of impoverished Negroes

Cont. on Page 5



Single-line aerial transportation system in Berne, Switzerland

Already now, walking distances are fairly considerable and, when it rains, fairly uncomfortable. For example, from Lot 3 at the northeast corner of the campus to the Law School is a good 10 to 15 minute walk, and walking from the dormitories are parking lots on the west end of campus to the center of campus (at the flagpole) takes a good 20 minutes.

In asking for your ideas, I am assuming that a closely-knit academic community depends on not segregating academic buildings from one another by vast parking lots or parking structures. Ideally, perhaps, the parking facilities should be located as far as possible from the academic center in order to allow maximum area for growth and maximum free space.

two possible straight line routes. One would be from just north of Sproul Hall along Wolfskill Drive (parallel to Sunset) past Parking Structure 5 and Haines Hall to the School of Urban Design building. The other would be along Bruin Walk to as far as Schoenberg Hall.

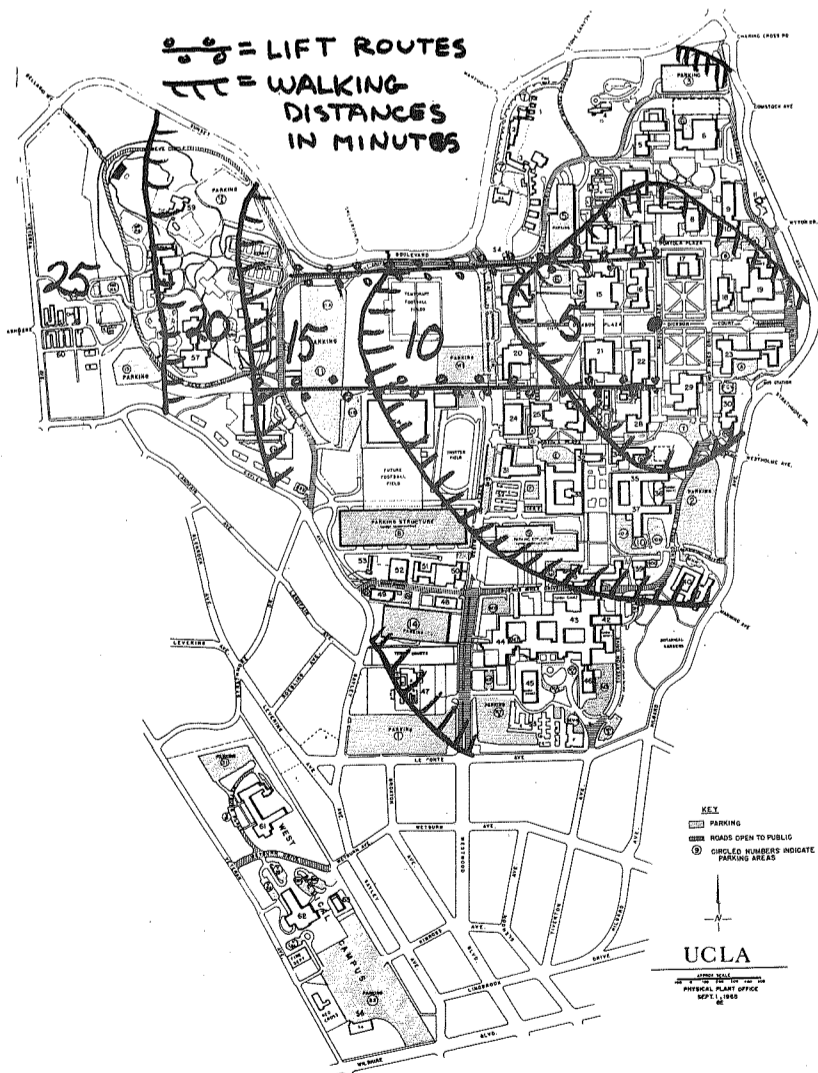
Load Limit

Q: How many people could an aerial tramway carry in an hour?

A: A single line carrying four passenger gondolas could carry a maximum of 1200 people per hour in each direction between two points. If a double line installation is necessary, such as on our "Swiss Skyride" which was in operation at the New York World's Fair, as many as 2400 passengers can be transported in each direction. This could be brought up to 4800 pas-

LEGEND

- 1 PSYCHOLOGY CLINIC SCHOOL
- 2 UNIVERSITY NURSERY SCHOOL
- 3 UNIVERSITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 4 UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE
- 5 DICKSON ART CENTER
- 6 MACGOWAN HALL
- 7 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARY
- 8 SOCIAL SCIENCES
- 9 GRAD. SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMIN.
- 10 WESTERN DATA PROCESSING CNTR.
- 11 UNIVERSITY GUEST HOUSE
- 12 HUMANITIES
- 13 PUBLIC HEALTH
- 14 WOMEN'S GYM
- 15 ROYCE HALL
- 16 HAINES HALL
- 17 ARCHITECTURE
- 18 ECONOMICS
- 19 LAW
- 20 MEN'S GYM
- 21 COLLEGE LIBRARY
- 22 KINSEY HALL
- 23 ADMINISTRATION
- 24 STUDENT UNION
- 25 KERCKHOFF HALL
- 26 MOORE HALL
- 27 CYCLOTRON
- 28 KNUDSEN HALL
- 29 SCHOENBERG HALL
- 30 FACULTY CENTER
- 31 ENGINEERING I
- 32 MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
- 33 ENGINEERING II AND III
- 34 FRANZ HALL
- 35 GEOLOGY
- 36 SPACE SCIENCES
- 37 CHEMISTRY
- 38 LIFE SCIENCES
- 39 PLANT PHYSIOLOGY
- 40 MIRA HERSHEY HALL
- 41 BOTANY
- 42 DENTISTRY
- 43 HEALTH SCIENCES
- 44 NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
- 45 JULES STEIN EYE INSTITUTE
- 46 MARION DAVIES CHILDREN'S CLINIC
- 47 SUBTROPICAL HORTICULTURE
- 48 STEAM PLANT
- 49 LAUNDRY
- 50 PHYSICAL PLANT OFFICE
- 51 SHOPS
- 52 STOREHOUSE AND RECEIVING GARAGE
- 53 GARAGE
- 54 PAULEY PAVILION
- 55 DYKSTRA HALL
- 56 SPROUL HALL
- 57 RIEBER HALL
- 58 HEDRICK HALL
- 59 CANYON RECREATION CENTER
- 60 ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE
- 61 NUCLEAR MED. AND RADIATION BIOLOGY
- 62 REHABILITATION
- 63 WEST MEDICAL STEAM PLANT
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- 81 TEMPORARY SITE 1
- 82 TEMPORARY SITE 2
- 83 TEMPORARY SITE 3
- 84 TEMPORARY SITE 4
- 85 TEMPORARY SITE 5
- 86 TEMPORARY SITE 6



Map shows proposed aerial system routes between dorms and Urban Design School (Building #17) and between dorms and Schoenberg Hall (Building #29). Also shown are walking distances from various points on campus to the flagpole at the center of campus. Walking distances are taken from the campus' Long Range Development Plan.

Ski lift to save bruins from ambulaphobia

Cont. from Page 4

Other campuses are considering our system to bring students from lower areas where housing facilities are located to the main buildings of the campus, crossing over freeways and rising approximately 200 feet between the lower and the upper stations.

Q: Thank you very much.

LEGAL FORUM

Cont. from Page 4

Mr. Durr focused on many of the "refinements" of Alabama's judicial system. In one particular incident, a client obviously innocent was given the "choice" of pleading guilty to a lesser charge or face the prospect of having to flee from the state. This choice was presented to him, only after the defense had shown that the charge against him was spurious at best, and in actuality his accuser had initiated the attack.

The Sentence

The payment of a fine and a record of pleading guilty to an assault charge was the sentence imposed by the court on a man whose "crime" was having been attacked from the rear by a man who thought this Negro lacked respect as he passed him on

Cont. on Page 6



SKI LIFT AT BERCHTESGADEN, GERMANY.

WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1964/65 (NEW YORK, U.S.A.)



VON ROLL BERN/SCHWEIZ

Double-line installation at the New York Worlds' Fair (1964-65). All installations shown were built by the Von Roll Ironworks in Berne, Switzerland.

DEMOCRATIC . . . HISTORY

Cont. from Page 3

congested and urbanized world; how to end segregation; provide security from unemployment, old age, illness; how to provide employment in the wake of automation; how to keep our cities clean and amenable to travel within them.

During the past thirty years, whether it be a "New Deal," "Fair Deal," "New Frontier," or "Great Society," the Democratic Party has been responding to these challenges and has acted to resolve them. The slogans have been shorthand for substance: programs that have made America, and Americans, strong. And only a strong Nation can enable us to fulfill the commitments required of us as a world leader. We have met these commitments through such programs as the League of Nations and the United Nations, Lend Lease, the Marshall Plan, Foreign Aid, the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress, and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that John Kennedy hoped would be his most lasting and important achievement.

Rendezvous With Destiny!

The problems people have to meet will continue to change, and each generation must respond to that change. In the words of Franklin Roosevelt:

"There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

The Democratic Party is keeping faith with its destiny. In so doing, it is fulfilling the needs and desires of the people. It has moved and progressed with the times and has marked its appearance with legislative and social achievements. For these reasons it now enjoys political success and power. Only as long as the Democratic Party continues in this role will it be entitled to retain them.

XEROX

Cont. from Page 1

1. A request that grades be posted in public places throughout the school fizzled when met with vehement Faculty opposition and a lack of fervor among the student delegation.

2. It was agreed that the Xerox should continue to operate during lunch and dinner hours.

3. It was agreed that a student group will be consulted on what furniture should be purchased for the lounge and outdoor areas.

4. Dean Malone said that clocks will be installed in Rooms 12 A and B and that defects in the lighting that cause numerous shadows will be remedied.

5. Dean Malone said that the Faculty has adopted a "wait and see" position with respect to instituting the J.D. degree -- if the large Eastern schools switch to the J.D., then UCLA would also consider doing so.

Maxwell Opposes

In a separate interview, Dean Richard Maxwell stated that he was strongly opposed to the J.D. degree on the grounds that the LL.B. has a long and distinctive history, and that there are too few jobs which pay more to a person holding a J.D. than to the holder of an LL.B. to warrant changing the degree rather than fighting the ignorance of those responsible for the discrimination.

(Dean Maxwell stated that a switch to the J.D. could not be made by unilateral decision of this Law School and that he would not be willing to wage a battle for it in higher administrative echelons).

6. Dean Malone said that separate exam rooms may be

Cont. on Page 6

INTERNATIONAL LAW CLUB FOUNDED

An international law society has been formed at the Law School at the beginning of this year and already has sponsored a couple of events.

Chairman pro tem Richard Roberg '68, who got the organization off the ground, said that at this point the group is composed primarily of first-year students, of which about ten to twelve form a "hard core".

The group has already held a breakfast meeting with Prof. Kenneth Karst at which land reform in South America was discussed, and has met with a group of Chilean students visiting this campus, according to Roberg.

Robert said he hopes the organization will eventually become involved in a presently existing interscholastic international Moot Court competition, and will be able to set up "dinners, consultations, get-togethers with consulate officers and lawyers of the area in order to broaden our understanding and widen our experience."

According to Robert, a group of UCLA students is being selected to visit Chile for six to eight weeks this summer and it is likely some law students will be included in the group. No further details were provided.

LAW GROUP WINS QUIZ

Proving admirably the lawyer's penchant for irrelevant minutiae, a group of law students copped first prize in the group entry category in the Daily Bruin's recent Super-Quiz.

Running a mere fourth in that category were Professors Norman Abrams and Kenneth L. Karst.

Members of the students' group were Edward van Gelder '67, Ken Robin, Bill Kerr '67, Howard Price '67, Anthony Shaf-ton '66, Pat Gorner '66, Michael Ullman '67, Bill Lorenzetti, '66, Mort Kamins '67, Terri Mirsky and Jim Gordon.



Students Give Help In Criminal Defense

In 1963, Bennie Meyes and William Douglas were convicted in a California court on an information charging them with 13 felonies. The two men requested and were denied the assistance of counsel on appeal, even though it plainly appeared they were indigents.

In the case of *Douglas vs California* (372 U.S. 353 (1963)), the U. S. Supreme Court stated that with respect to the first appeal granted as a matter of right from a criminal conviction (Cal. Penal Code 1235, 1237), "there can be no equal justice where the kind of an appeal a man enjoys 'depends on the amount of money he has'" (citing *Griffin vs Illinois*, 351 U. S. 12 (1956)).

In order to ensure equal justice in compliance with this decision, the California Bar set up the State Criminal Appeals Program to provide counsel for indigents, appeals from criminal convictions.

The UCLA State Criminal Appeals Program plays a key role in this effort. The student program is based on reciprocal benefits, to aid appointed counsel on indigent appeals, and to give participating students experience in the practical aspects of the preparation of an appeal.

The benefit to the student goes beyond simply learning how to prepare for an appeal. It is an experience in the "real world" of the law, and is the gateway to an opportunity to meet lawyers on equal terms and to make valuable contacts for later use.

At present, a very few students are working under the direction of Mr. Caryl Warner, a Los Angeles attorney. They are aiding in the preparation of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Ricks vs California*.

In that case, petitioner was convicted of possessing narcotics on the testimony of a police officer that Ricks admitted to the police without counsel or advice of right to counsel, that he had a narcotics problem, and that he was a "hype".

Ricks did not testify at the trial, and the prosecutor commented upon the foregoing police testi-

mony, and upon the fact that petitioner had failed to testify. The California courts held the error harmless and affirmed the conviction.

The students in the program are briefing the law of harmless error under the Fourteenth Amendment as applied in the 50 states, in order to show that the Federal harmless error rule should govern such cases because of the confusion and conflict among the various state rules.

Plans are presently being made to expand the program by getting a greater number of cases for the students to work on. The final step will be to open the program to more students who would like to delve into the "real world," while learning the practical problems of appeals.

LEGAL FORUM

Cont. From Page 5

on the street. The attacker was a Caucasian off-duty police officer.

This particular seminar was scheduled for one hour; due to a previous dinner engagement, the Durrs finally broke away at 5:30 P.M. having occasioned one of the most stimulating forums of record.

Future speakers to appear are being confirmed now. Definitely set at present is the controversial President of State Board of Education and a candidate for Lt. Governor of California, Thomas Braden.

The Legal Forum welcomes comment and suggestion from the student body and the faculty concerning possible speakers of note that are, or will be in the area. Please deposit these names in the Law Student's Box for either Robert Burke, or Legal Forum.

PROF. BAADE ADVISES ALL

Cont. From Page 1

This was eight points above the minimum for A. It thus seems that I might give a 93 (the 88 paper, though, was absolutely perfect). I have never flunked anybody in six years of teaching, but I have given some middle D's. 58 sounds about right, but don't count on it.

Q. Is the Socratic method the best way to teach law?

A. In courses such as these, the Socratic method is about as exciting and productive as Platonic love. The only course that I have managed to teach with a feeble pretense at using the Socratic method is Conflicts.

Q. How impressed are you with the student who actively participates in the classroom? Do you reward him at finals time?

A. I like active participation, and would like to reward it.

Q. For a law student at the bottom of his class standing who plans to practice law in Sticksville, Idaho, what benefits can he receive by taking one of your courses?

A. He might (a) change his plans; (b) have them changed for him by uncle Sam or his spouse; (c) see Sticksville develop into the hime site of Sticksville Aerospace International, Inc. with a ring of supporting industries on US-129; or (d), on behalf of Idaho potato farmers, he might attempt to restrain the importation of Canadian potatoes. See *U.S. v. W. Capps, Inc.*, 204 F. 2nd 655 (4th Cir. 1953).

If a student couldn't fit both of your courses into his schedule, which one would you recommend?

A. He (or she) should search his (or her) soul for the basic attitudes outlined supra in response to question 2, and then decide in such a way as to maximize schizophrenic tendencies. This has the advantage of rounding off your legal education.

Q. What spot on the map do you think would be the most opportune place to open up a law office?

A. For a solo or small firm practice, Florida, any suburb, or a rural county seat that has recently had an attrition, through death or retirement, of the local bar. Otherwise, the best f in the biggest livable city.

Q. On a first impression basis, are there any differences between Duke's Law School and UCLA's that strike you as significant?

A. Duke is much smaller, but Duke students are much more active in international affairs. The Student International Law Society at Duke has been among the first of its kind, and has done much to spread the movement to other universities. On the other hand, there is, both in absolute and in proportional terms, more student interest in International Law as a course in UCLA. As for the comparative quality of students, I will be able to tell you more in June.

Q. As a citizen of Germany, do you find yourself in the position of the true impartial judge in commenting on the United States foreign policy?

A. Anatomically speaking, my head is in the center, and my heart is on the left. So long as my preferences are known (and my adversaries see to that, anyway), I see little sense in attempting to become a "true impartial judge." On the other hand, just as I have not been too happy with unsolicited (and usually semi-literate) outside counsel on German politics, I seek to restrain myself from pontificating on political matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States; although not necessarily "as determined by the United States."



Going Alone After School

Cont. From Page 2

contemplating the road I have taken, I will state now that unless you have available an entire library, you should not go out on your own.

This naturally leads me in unconnected fashion to my next point. I previously noted my good luck in becoming friends with a number of exceptionally qualified and intelligent attorneys, who have given gladly of their time in order to help me in my struggles. I have found in my short time of practice that attorneys in general are a wonderful group and are sympathetic with the young practitioner; if for no other reason, than that they were in the same position not long before.

Making Money

Now comes the most interesting part. How does one generate enough business to pay one's expenses and even make a profit?

This, of course, is a function of your ability, your contacts, and all of the other obvious traits that are found in attorneys. One thing is for sure, and that is that to find clients is wonderful, but to collect from them is divine. Although I have earned some amount of money, these three months, I have collected only a fraction of it; hardly enough to consider myself the affluent person my wife would like me to be. And another thing, lawsuits are endless. It is a rare thing to be paid for work within 3 to 6 months of completing it; and the time between acquiring a client and being paid may be as long as three years, depending upon the complexity of the matter, the agreement for compensation and the ability of the clients to outwit you. It seems that my in particular are the cleverest of people.

Perhaps I have been overly long and boring in this article, but I do hope that I have been able to paint some semblance of a picture of how it is to be in practice for yourself just out of law school.

Although the difficulties of profession are magnified to the young attorney, the satisfaction in accomplishing a good result is

rare photo for school

Law Librarian, Louis Piacenza has announced that the UCLA Law Library has received a rare sepia photographic reproduction of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington. It is the gift of Dr. Irving I. Lasky, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at UCLA.

XEROX

Cont. From Page 5

set up for smokers if there is enough space when the new building is completed.

7. It is not yet known whether the Students' Book Store will establish a branch at the Law School, Dean Malone said. He stated that the decision would rest primarily on whether there would be an extra seminar room in the new building.

9. Dean Malone said that there is nothing the Administration can do to force Faculty members to speed grading, other than exerting moral persuasion.

PARKING JAM

Cont. from Page 1

received parking mainly in Area 3 and Area 11, with a few issued for lot 9. According to Kelly any law students who do not have parking permits can still obtain permits for Lot 32. The remaining spaces in Lot 32 can be purchased at Room A-207, Administration Building. On a first come, first serve basis

Cont. On Page 8

immense. And the satisfaction is totally one's own, for having taken the case from the very beginning to the very end, it is your result good or bad.

Recently, I had the good fortune to have one of my clients found not guilty in Federal District Court criminal prosecution. The pride in the job I had done increased when the other attorneys in my office congratulated me on my job; and, saccharine as it may sound, I knew then it had all been worthwhile.

FRATERNITY FRANCHISE

**LBJ Nixes PDP Affair
PAD Will Award Cranston
PAD PDP**

By Patrick L. Barnes

PAD activities are in full swing for the semester having started with a successful exchange on March 12th at the home of Rich Kipper.

The big R & R dance will be held on March 26th at the Alpha Sig Fraternity house rocking to the music of Barry Fishers '68, and his group.

After spring vacation PAD is holding its banquet for the members and their dates at the Fireside Inn in the valley. Allan Cranston, the State Controller, and David Leavitt are the guest speakers for this event to be held on April 13th.

The pledges and the actives have been sparring against each other on the football field and the basketball court. If it hadn't been for the exceptional tactics of Harvey Flodin, the actives would have clobbered the pledges in the football game. Steve Allan, Jack Mullins, Fred Dawson, Fred Hall, and the other pledges were no match for the actives when Rich Kipper returned to the ranks of the active team and their fancy maneuvering. It was very disappointing when the pledges didn't supply any beer after the game.

The pledges will finally be initiated into McKenna Chapter on April 29th just in time to participate in the nominations and elections of the new officers in May.

By Robert Burke

The Casaba, as Phi Delta Phi's representative in the Docket patch, has received numerous requests for an elucidation of his expositions and a further cessation to his pedanticness and tranchantcy. After a tortured period of contemplation, the Casaba has capitulated.

It is with deep regret that Phi Delta Phi President Honcho Horowitz announced the cancellation of the spring dinner honoring the President of the ABA. It appears that President Johnson also had plans for Mr. Kuhn for this amse evening at the White House. For reasons still unexplicable, Mr. Kuhn chose the latter engagement.

Spring Calendar

The spring calendar appears now to be essentially complete with the following dates scheduled: Initiation (presided over by the California Supreme Court) will be the evening of April 6, 1966; a party is now scheduled for Friday, April 15; during the day of the 15th elec-

tions will also be held; and the concluding official Phi Delta Phi function will be the Spring Picnic at Colonel York's house on the 29th or 30 of April. (This will be on a Sunday).

This observer would like to anon, make the following congratulatory remarks. Professors Norman Abrams and Kenneth Karst received in Fargo, N.D., the Golden Vine award for the best mutual supporting roles in Joel E. Siegal's "Trivia of Far and Near." Additionally, it may be noted that the Law School team, coached by Jim Gordon (Grodin?) took the sweepstakes award in this catagory. A usually reliable source has the word that this will be the substance of a new seminar to be introduced next year (see: "Lil' Davie").

Wild Rumors

It has just been made official that the wild rumors flying in the law school have some substance. There will be a Junior Honcho expected in October. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. H. While I am on this delicate subject (or it is it "while delicately on this subject?") the building and grounds crew has just been authorized to widen the aisles at graduation to accomodate the wives, et. al. who shall be watching their husbands and fathers respectively graduate.

An especial note of congratulation to Dean Richard Maxwell for outstanding achievement in the recruiting department. As a crowning coup de grace, Dean Maxwell personally extended several invitations of enrollment in the first-year class to select "Bunnies" at a well-known local key club, recently. (note: canned briefs will not be allowed.)

Libel Show

Laudatorily, a note of congratulations to Ken Clayman (3rd year Prexy) for organizing what

Sports

by Roger Diamond

The Sports Department advocates that classes in physical education be mandatory for all law students. Too many students neglect basic health requirements in their daily living. Their only recreation consists of card playing, smoking and coughing. Not only do the smokers ruin their own health, but they pollute the air, thus depriving others of fresh air and an adequate oxygen supply sufficient to meet minimum daily requirements.

Furthermore, their incessant coughing and hacking disturb the tranquility of the library and classroom, making it difficult for students to enrich their minds with the beauty and grandeur of the law. Smoking indoors is so despicable that it should be made criminal unless all persons present consent. Those under 18 are presumed incapable of consent, which may lead to statutory smoke, But I digress.

Equal Opportunity

Physical education would be beneficial to the school for it would prohibit the non-athletes from gaining an unfair study-time advantage over those who exercise and play on their own time. Americans, especially the professional and intellectual classes, are deteriorating. We must be physically as well as mentally fit in order to fight Communism. But I digress.

This emphasis on the physical development of law students must

promises to be a new tradition: a third-year libel show.

One last note of consequence: if there are any announcements or neferious comments on any happenings regarding any Phi Delta Phi's, please turn these into the Casaba in the Law Student's Box.

Scarcely able to contain my self-composure any longer, I must in all effacacy and chagrin, restrict more esoteric emblems until next issue.

be continued into their professional lives. Law firms heed this admonition; Athletic programs must be instituted in the legal profession. Most industries have extensive sports programs, for example, municipal baseball, softball, and basketball. Are the professions "above" this type of activity?

Play Ball

One can visit one's neighborhood park and view men playing baseball, wearing uniforms bearing such names as "Roy's Sparkplugs," etc. There is no reason for the absence of teams named, for example, "O' Melveny and Myers" from this type of competition. Sure, lawyers are very busy; but certainly some time can be found. Today professional men are content to play golf, an activity more akin to checkers, cards, or pool, than to true athletics.

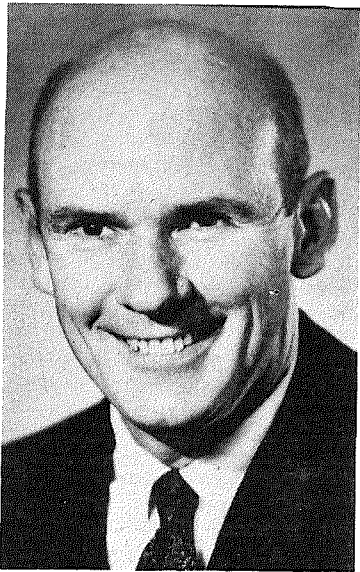
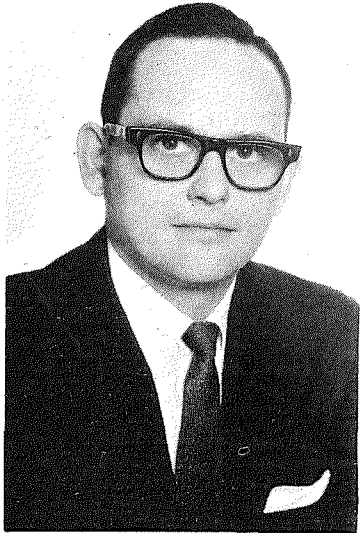
Law students and lawyers must begin extensive athletic (not merely recreational) programs today. The law professors who played basketball last month are to be praised for leading the way to a more healthy and physically fit legal profession.

The Faculty defeated Law Review in a quasi basketball game played at noon, Monday, February 28, in the Men's Gym. The game, partly full court and mainly half court, was extremely sloppy. Ball control errors and fouls predominated, keeping referees Steve Perren and Dave Lafaille busy.

The Game

Starting for the Faculty were Kenneth W. Graham, Jr., Norman Abrams, Wesley J. Liebler, Bernard E. Jacob, and Harvey Flodin. The first quarter found Law Review leading 2 to 0 on the strength of Pete Blackman's goal. The turning point of the game occurred in the second quarter when Jacob's glasses were broken and

Cont. On Page 8



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GILBERT LAW SUMMARIES

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Law wives ATTRactions

By Fran Diamond

The UCLA Law Wives Annual Fashion Show was a most successful event. It was held on February 19th at the Airport Marina Hotel and was entitled "Les Robes Revolutionnaire," taking the Revolutionary War period of George Washington for its theme. The "revolutionary" clothes were from Chosaks of Century City and were modeled by some of the law wives. The luncheon was delicious, and in addition many law wives and their guests won envious door prizes, such as dinners, plays, etc. . . If you missed it this year, be sure to come to the next one.

Law Courses

The professor's courses have very informative for many of the law wives who are interested in learning something about the law in order to communicate with their husbands, who seem to talk about the law constantly

The last three professors have been Professor Sumner, who talked about the law of contracts, Professor Mueller, who dis-

cussed further areas of contract law and Professor Herb Schwartz who discussed Community Property.

The last of these classes was held in the evening at one of the law wives homes in order to allow more law wives to come at this more convenient time. The last classes of the year will also be held in the evenings. Next month the April Professor's Professor's Course will be taught by Professor Dukeminier, who will discuss Land Planning and property law. The time and place will be posted on the bulletin board, so have all your husbands on the look-out for this important date.

The April meeting should be a very interesting one for wives and husbands. Our speaker will be a Marriage Counselor from the Psychiatry Dept. of the UCLA Medical Center. Husbands, of course, are most cordially invited to this meeting. The bulletin board and newsletter will again post reminders to all of you.

SPORTS

Cont. From Page 7

Pete Blackman replaced him, leaving Law Review.

Blackman and Flodin each scored a goal in the second quarter to give the Faculty the lead at halftime. Blackman hit two more baskets in the second half, and Abrams made one, to give the Faculty an 11 to 7 victory. Accounting for the other

LEGAL AID GRANT FOR MISSISSIPPI

Orison S. Marden, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the National Defender Project, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, announced that a grant of \$112,000 was awarded to the University of Mississippi School of Law for a three-year project aimed at providing improved legal representation for those persons charged with crime who cannot afford a lawyer.

According to Dean Joshua M. Morse, III of the Law School, this experiment will be conducted in two areas of Mississippi. An administrator program in the 19th Judicial Circuit in the southeastern corner of the state will use two attorneys to supervise and coordinate the handling of indigent criminal cases with direct assistance of law students from the University of Mississippi. The students will provide investigation and research for the lawyer appointed by the court, and if the person is convicted the students will help in preparing a personal background statement on the defendant that will allow the court to impose an appropriate and fair sentence.

One important area in which the student will be employed is in post-conviction matters whereby prisoners petition the court for release because of legal errors committed during the trial.

LAW BOOKS

READING REFERENCE

Hornbooks

California Codes

Outlines

Light Reading In Law
Required Texts

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Book Store**

Level B Student Union

Law Review scoring were Nelson Rising and Dan Zervas, 2 each, and Gary Stabile, 1.

Ken Graham (Faculty) had a fantastic day at the charity line (cliche), leading all players percentage-wise with 100%. He was one for one. Graham missed several long shots throughout the game, one of which came close, thus holding down his scoring output to one. Graham's hard play was a response to a suggestion from the Law Review bench that Harold E. Verrall replace him. ("Our system is a Ka-mun-it-y pro-per-ty sy-stem.

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Parking Jam

Cont. From Page 6

Improved Parking

Kelly believes that the parking situation will continue to improve since a major parking structure is currently under construction, and at least two structures are contemplated for the near future.

The parking situation also looks better for law students in the coming years, according to Kelly, since the criteria used to evaluate applications will be changed to reflect class status, and previous attendance at UCLA. Since a majority of law students attended UCLA as undergraduates, and all law students are classified as graduate

Alameda Legal Aid Expands With War On Poverty Funds

The author of this article, Simon M. Rosenthal, is Senior Staff Attorney for the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County

By
SIMON M. ROSENTHAL

Traditional Legal Aid Societies were not just "charitable organizations which were providing some sort of legal service"; they were charitable organizations which were providing no legal service. Having served as staff attorney for one such organization, I can appreciate some of the reasons for this situation.

Being without proper funds and staff, it was impossible to do anything more than make statistics. I had 250 new clients each month, many of whom had multiple legal problems. With the resources available, I could do no more than record the client's problem, provide a little advice and close the "case." This typical situation was a shame both for Legal Aid Societies and for the profession.

Reluctance

Legal Aid Societies have not provided a solution to this tragedy. Even now with the opportunity to secure Federal assistance, there appears to be some reluctance to cooperate with the effort to provide effective legal aid to the poor.

Complaints on Parking

Cont. From Page 1

woman charged that if parking were permitted, "prophylactics will be strewn on our sidewalks, leather-jacketed speedsters will traverse our streets, and garbage will be tossed on our lawns."

In an emotionally worded forty-page brief, homeowners also asserted that property values would go down thus "resulting in a taking of property without due process of law."

Representing the University was Dr. Charles Young who vouched for the morals of the students and discussed the on-campus parking structures that were being built. Councilman Edelman expressed his disgust with the uncooperative attitude of the homeowners but declared the University primarily at fault for creating the parking problem. The Commission announced that it would decide within two weeks whether to adopt the Hardy report and the proposals contained therein.

students have a good possibility of obtaining the maximum number of points in each category. Under the IBM evaluation system, students with the highest number of points as indicated on the IBM application are given the first opportunity to receive the lot

to establish a judicial doctrine of right to counsel in Civil Cases.

(5) Research in Small Claims Court venue in installment sales contract.

(6) Research regarding private remedies under the Civil hiring practices.

Benefits
A critical aspect of this new "revolution" is the meaning it will have for the people of the country. The poor will now be able to receive an appropriate bankruptcy and thus avoid wage attachments which result in loss of employment. Families will be able to live together and draw Welfare without being required to separate by "social worker" administrators.

The new "revolution" will provide new respect for the Bar and the Law where before there was only fear and contempt due to such limited experiences with the law, as blows to the head from a police "billy," the thrust of juvenile entering the house to take your children away. Through the anti-poverty program, we are provided with an opportunity to make equal justice a more realistic concept.

Tax Savings
For those who may not be completely persuaded by the idealism involved, the O.E.O. sponsored project can mean considerable savings in tax dollars. With fewer people on the welfare roles as a result of the availability of legal counsel to aid them in solving their financial problems and wage attachments, the cost of the program will result in a far greater savings.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that indeed this is a revolution; that we as citizens and professionals have a responsibility and a duty to see that it is carried out in our respective communities. No other project is more worthy of the Bar's undivided attention than this, if we are to see that equal justice is realized and that it is reflected through every strata of our society.

(1) Tenant defenses against Unlawful Detainers or illegal lock-out.

(2) Tort theories to be applied against harrasing collection agencies.

(3) Administrative remedies to arbitrary and illegal action by local government agencies.

(4) An attempt is being made

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