

UCLA
The Docket

Title

The Docket Vol. 10 No. 7

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4w51m556>

Journal

The Docket, 10(7)

Author

UCLA Law School

Publication Date

1966-05-03

Symposium—Objectives of Legal Education

See Page 3

UCLA DOCKET

LAW SCHOOL
STUDENT BAR
ASSOCIATION

SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

VOLUME X, NO. 7

Tuesday, May 3, 1966

SBA Elections Held; Avazian New President

Art Avazian '67 has been elected Student Bar President for the coming academic year. His election followed run-offs with Mike Marcus '67 and Frank Kashuk '67.

The results of the election for the other SBA officers were:

Jerry Levitz defeated Evan Medow for Vice-President of the Student Bar Association. Sue Schaefer ran unopposed for SBA secretary. Tom Wolfson defeated Don Price in his bid for SBA treasurer. Ron Hughes was elected GSA representative for 1966-67.

In the class elections, Sheldon Miller was elected third year prexy in the Friday runoff and Larry Tistaert the third year prexy. The second year officers are: Larry Biegel president and Harry Arnold secretary-treasurer.

Prof. Fyzee Offers Muslim Eloquence

By BARRETT FOERSTER

A refreshing oriental breeze has drifted into the Law School this semester. Professor Asaf A. A. Fyzee of India, who teaches Islamic Law on Monday and Tuesday mornings, has introduced his small band of students to a very different system of jurisprudence.

Questions of God, beauty, and "the eternal rhythm of the universe" are explored and enchanting tales of the Prophet are related to particular Islamic rules of law. The professor's manner of teaching is even more unique. His lectures are animated with demonstrative gestures at the walls and with a manner of

Moot Court

Josephson, Libott Take Top Spots

Michael Josephson '67 is winner of the second year Moot Court competition, executive board member Pat Barnes '66 recently announced.

Trailing Josephson by a mere point and a half out of 500 is Robert Y. Libott '67. Libott actually finished first in the second round of the two-round competition but was hampered by his second-place score in the first round.

Frederick Millar '67 and Jay Bulmash '67 placed third and fourth respectively in the final standings.

Final standings were computed after completion of hearings on the case of People v. Hays, a criminal action for possession of peyote defended on the ground of First Amendment freedom of religion. The major issues were whether the defendant's beliefs constituted a religion and whether, if they did, the State's interest in pre-

Cont. to page 8

Schwartz Named Associate Dean

By FREDERICK MILLAR

Professor Murray L. Schwartz has been selected to fill the newly created position of Associate Dean of the Law School, commencing with the 1966-67 academic year, Dean Richard C. Maxwell has announced.

The new Associate Dean noted that UCLA is presently the "most under-administered law school in the country" based on the ratio of administrative personnel to students, a situation which will become even more pronounced in the very near future when the projected enrollment of 1000 students is attained.

Professor Schwartz stated that he would be concerned primarily with two basic areas: 1) Long-range aspects of the educational program offering to students and; 2) Involvement of the Law School as an institution of research.

The area of curriculum has

long been a subject of thought and discussion among the entire faculty, which has final control over any proposed changes. Professor Schwartz, with an eye toward long-range Law School objectives and goals, expects to serve as a focus for ideas and information, acting as a catalyst to transform these ideas into practical courses of action.

One of the primary objectives will be to make the sec-

Cont. to page 8

Asper, Liker Appointed as Visiting Profs

The appointments of Louis D. Asper and Alan Liker to temporary teaching posts at the Law School for the fall term was recently announced by Dean Richard C. Maxwell.

Dean Maxwell also announced the return of Prof. Paul O. Proehl from the University of Bordeaux where he directed the University of California's foreign program, and of Prof. Melville B. Nimmer from Geneva where he has worked the past year on a proposal for an international copyright compact.

Prof. Asper, of the University of Maryland Law School, comes as a Visiting Professor and will teach contracts, probably insurance and possibly a seminar, according to Dean Maxwell.

Prof. Alan Liker, will teach what Dean Maxwell termed "a full range of tax law," including a seminar in business planning. Liker will carry the title, Visiting Associate Professor.

Review Editors Named

Stefan M. Mason '67 has been elected Editor-in-chief of the UCLA Law Review for the forthcoming academic year, present Editor Robert L. Anderson '66 announced in mid-April.

Anderson also announced the following appointments to the board of editors for next year: Michael D. Berk '67, Note & Comment Editor; Peter W. Blackman '67, Note & Comment Editor; Jon J. Galle '67,

Cont. to page 8

Watts Illustrates Laws' Resilience

By BILLY G. MILLS
City Councilman

For years, rumbles of discontent echoed through the Watts area. When spread over the years, they appeared either less severe or over-exaggerated by all except those who shared its confinement; schools that are all Negro, except for a handful of Mexican-Americans; the dearth of buildings, housing, governmental functions and services such as branch city halls, courtrooms, hospitals; the abundance of establishments which seem to thrive on abuse and take advantage such as pawnshops and liquor stores.

More significant among the rumblings were complaints directed against the governmental processes themselves, and to mention a few:

A citizen who feels he has been mistreated physically or verbally by a policeman must go to a police station and tell his problem to another policeman. He does this with a hope that another policeman will investigate

the complaint in an impartial manner and report his findings to the police chief, who determines whether or not disciplinary steps are in order for the accused officer. Many persons believe this procedure is wrong and should be changed, for it allows police misconduct to go unpunished.

Suddenly last summer, in the heat of an evening, the very heart of an affluent city exploded, causing millions of dollars in property damage and snuffing out dozens of lives. For six days, Los Angeles saw itself in kaleidoscope, the problems of a poverty-pocked prosperity burning white-hot. During the aftermath a great strain was placed on our court system.

The greatest test of our judicial system came when more than 4000 persons stood before the bar of justice, accused of misdemeanors and felonies rising from the riots and associated events at a time when the courtrooms and

Cont. to Page 6



Prof. Fyzee

Cont. to Page 6

Docket

Dicta

LEGAL OBJECTIVES

We commend the appointment of Prof. Murray Schwartz to the post of Associate Dean in charge of academic planning as both an excellent choice and a much needed step in the direction of formulating and implementing new ideas to make a legal education both more useful and more palatable.

Prof. Schwartz will lend to the job an extraordinarily fertile imagination and an obviously deep interest in the whys and hows of studying law.

With the creation of the new deanship, there is greater need than ever for a continuing public dialogue on legal education among Faculty alumni, and students. Without such a dialogue, the value of innovations cannot be satisfactorily appraised.

It is our hope that the symposium on legal objectives contained in this issue may mark the commencement of such a dialogue and that students, alumni and Faculty will feel free to contribute their ideas on this subject to these pages in the future.

To the ideas offered by the symposium contributors, we might add a couple of others:

It appears to us that the first year of study at this Law School is properly devoted to intensive training in the methodology of the law, and that the last two years are almost entirely wasted by drowning the grey-letter with endless repetition of the methodology which everyone already understands anyway.

Once having learned how to solve problems, the student needs to know what the problems are. Yet, for the most part, the latter continues to be taught indirectly: only by spending a great deal of time applying the how-to-solve methodology to the cases does the student distill an outline of subject matter that will enable him to spot a client's problem. Perhaps this time could be saved by abandoning the case-book method during the last two years in exchange for the Gilbert outline method.

With the time saved, infinitely more interesting things might be done. For example, we have noticed that the Law School has recently become involved in a number of commendable efforts to counteract the tendency of departments and schools at UCLA to become isolated and to restrict their educational efforts only to their own specialties — a tendency unfortunately eternalized in a master plan for the campus that envisions widely separated islands of specialization: the arts in the north, the sciences in the south, and so on.

Notably, the Law School's efforts have involved close cooperation with the Medical School and Neuropsychiatric Institute in organizing day-long tours for law students of the Institute and medical-legal seminars where students of law and medicine may acquire at least a smattering knowledge of each others' disciplines.

We think this trend is desirable and we would like to see cooperation between the Law School and other departments of the University such as the economics department with regard to labor law or, perhaps, agricultural law; the political science department with regard to international law or legislation; and the business administration school with regard to commercial law. Any number of other possibilities could be named.

Dean Richard Maxwell has recently informally tossed out another idea for broadening the lawyer's education: that law students be permitted to take for credit any course in the University that they can demonstrate to the Faculty is reasonably related to a legal education.

It is easy to visualize how beneficial such an opportunity might be.

The law penetrates the boundaries of all other subjects and an understanding of the law almost invariably depends upon an understanding factual subject-matter. To know corporate or commercial law, one must know the economics and actual practices of the business world. To know the law of criminal responsibility, one must know the most up-to-date findings of psychiatrists.

Artistic A-DORNMENT

Few Angelenos fully appreciate the contribution our county's own guardian of arts and letters, Supervisor Warren Dorn, has unselfishly bestowed upon that great house of beauty, the County Art Museum. Eschewing no sacrifice, our virtuous crusader has besieged the surly foe of rectitude—Kienholz. And in his path, thousands

Continued to Col. 4 and 5 of this page

Parking War Back to Court

Second year law student, Clark Shacklett, is continuing his suit against the city of Los Angeles. The suit is concerned with the off-campus parking restrictions in the area east of campus.

Shacklett's attorney, Sheldon Bardach, discussed the parking problem in an interview with the *Docket*. Bardach was most unhappy with the recent decision of the Board of Traffic Commissioners, which fully repudiated the findings of a report made by the city engineers. The report had suggested certain relaxation of the parking restrictions. This outright rejection of the report and the compromise upon which it was based has of course brought to a dead-end all attempts by Bardach to reach an out-of-court settlement.

Still Hope

While this decision by the Traffic Commissioners was clearly a source of dissatisfaction for Bardach and UCLA students, Bardach assures us that there is no reason to lose confidence in the goal of improved off-campus parking. Attorney Bardach is confident that the decision of the Traffic Commission might well have beneficial judicial consequences for the students' case.

This decision has caused a shift in the emphasis and tactics to be used in the case before the courts. Prior to the decision by the Traffic Commissioners, Bardach chose to argue for the students (specifically for Shacklett as a member of the class) on the grounds of procedural due process.

No Due Process

Now the emphasis shall be placed upon a violation of substantive due process. In Bardach's words, "There was no evidence on which to have this ruling." Rather he suggested, the only relevant evidence presented to the commissioners at their hearing was the report of the traffic engineers, the conclusions of which report were directly opposed to those of the commission.

MAIL

Last semester I publicly questioned the idea of holding a Law School picnic in the fall in view of the attendance there. I air the same feelings this semester regarding the Law Day dance. I suggest that one of two alternatives be considered. One that a more conscientious attitude on the part of the students is realized and attendance encouraged at student activities. Or, secondly that the Student Bar be discontinued as an administrative waste. I only hope that the former alternative is chosen in the future.

Stuart Rosen,
Student Bar Social
Chairman

Alumni Notes

After the Bar

By STEVE TAYLOR

One bit of bad "noose." We hear rumors that Professor Harold Marsh is taking a leave of absence to go back to Cambridge and instruct Harvardians on the laws of securities, etc. Shades of Chad! I am sure I speak for an overwhelming majority of Alumni, Professor Marsh, when we in one accord implore that it be temporary.

Present plans include free distribution of the Alumni Directory to those who are dues-paying members of the Alumni Association and its sale at a reasonable price to those who have yet to enjoy the invigorating sense of membership. Fear not; your name will appear in the directory whether you are a member or not.

One caveat, however: We need your most recent address for the directory and our records are only as correct as you keep them at the Law School. We would urge you to let us know your most recent (No box tops or any other fort that has lain fallow for several years but interest in it has been expressed by many of the alums and faculty).

The Alumni Association has decided to implement the plans for an Alumni Directory and print it this year. Just a note with your name, class, and the aforementioned vital statistics directed to Mrs. Mildred Johnson, c/o UCLA Law School, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

Continued from Col. 1

upon thousands have dutifully followed, paying their one dollar each into the coffers of the Museum. Thank you, Warren Dorn.

POINT OF ORDER

The specter of McCarthy appears to have entered the State's gubernatorial campaign with the recent mass mailing of a slick and handsomely designed brochure entitled "Mayor Yorty Reports: The Big Lie."

The document is devoted entirely to a discussion of the danger police face in the course of their duty, and to the charges of "police brutality" with which they are met.

Unfortunately the tenor throughout conveys the inescapable implication that anyone who believes police brutality exists is either a Communist or a Communist dupe.

"The police of our nation have long been a prime target of the Communist Party," the Mayor reports. "Capitalizing on the resistance of some people to any discipline, the Communist press has seized upon the propaganda-loaded (sic) phrase . . . POLICE BRUTALITY, and has led many unsuspecting dupes into helping to carry out the Party's poisonous program."

"Above all," the Report concludes immediately above the by-line of the Mayor, "we must be alert to the fact that manufactured charges and the 'Big Lie' are not only a real danger to our system of law enforcement, but a very real threat to the free world."

Literature of this sort, carrying with it grave charges against a great many intelligent and sincere persons, is an insult to both voters and constituents. Such cheap demagoguery has no place in the "Office of the Mayor" (as this piece is returning addressed) nor in the office of the Governor.

UCLA DOCKET

Published monthly except January during the academic year by the Student Bar Association, School of Law, University of California at Los Angeles. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Student Bar Association nor of its members. Mail address 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles 24, California. Telephone BR 2-8911.

MICHAEL S. GRUEN EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

BARRETT FOERSTER JOHN WILCOX
Managing Editor Features Editor

Columns Editor: Robert Yale Libott

Sports Editor: Roger Diamond

Casenotes Editor: Frank Kashuk

Senior Reporters: Sandra Cohen, Karen Dorey, Roy Dankman, Don Glaser, Bob Burke, Fran Diamond, Victor Paddock, Mike Kaufman, Elaine Grillo, Bill Maxwell, Mike Josephson, Jack Kaufman, Art Linson, Ken Ogren, Mike Magasin, Mark Weiss.

Reporters: Marlene Arnold, Bob Holderness, Frank Lanak

VOLUME X—NO. 7 May 3, 1966
Copyright, 1966, UCLA Docket
Student Bar Association

Symposium—Objectives of Legal Education

Dean Maxwell

Law Curriculum Changes Studied

By Dean Richard C. Maxwell

The planning of curriculum in a professional school is perhaps the most important and yet the most difficult function a faculty must perform. How can anyone envision the specific changes and developments in society that should be reflected in legal education?

The impact on productivity, employment and economic organization of the accelerating process of scientific and engineering achievements that we lump loosely under the heading of automation is going to subject many of the old values to severe strain in the years ahead.

The legal system is the core of the procedure by which social tensions are relieved and necessary policies are effectuated with a minimum of compulsion. Thus, it is not chauvinistic to state that democracy's future is to a great extent dependent upon the quality of the legal system and those that administer it.

Vast expenditures of this nation's resources are being made in research and development. The results of these

expenditures are bringing about changes in our environment and changes in humanity itself. The adjustment of humanity's institutions to cope with the product of its technical minds is likely to be in great part the task of law trained men. The law school curriculum of today is only beginning to reflect these new professional responsibilities.

OVER EVOLUTION

Legal education of a formal sort is relatively new in America. It evolved from an almost universal system of apprenticeship in the last century.

There is considerable soul-searching in legal education today on the question of whether we have evolved too far. We are frequently asked why we do not recapture to some extent the advantages of the apprentice system by adopting some of the clinical methods of the medical schools which sometimes place a group of two or three students at the patient's bedside with a great physician.

If man, natural and cor-

Introduction

The articles contained in this symposium are written in response to the following questions posed by The Docket: What should be the objectives of law schools and/or a legal education? How can these objectives best be achieved? How does UCLA attempt to achieve these objectives and/or how does it fail to achieve these objectives?

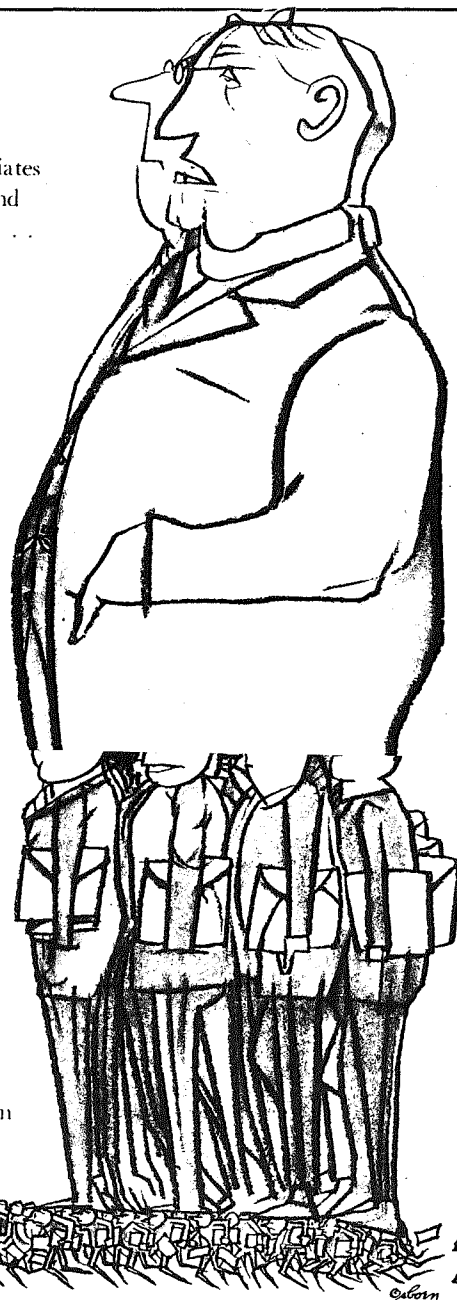
The writers were invited to narrow the scope of their articles to any subtopic in which each writer is particularly interested.

Drawings by Robert Osborne reproduced with kind permission of the Saturday Evening Post.

porate, as the subject matter of law could be brought into a great legal clinic and there examined and treated in conjunction with and for the benefit of law students it would be a very interesting and very expensive experiment. Certainly the buildings in which legal education is carried on would be far larger. Certainly the ratio of faculty to students would be much more favorable than the one-to-twenty or even thirty that is now commonly found in most of the leading law schools.

Cont. on Page 7

'Virtually all partners started as associates in the firm and got promoted . . .



but only a few of the associates can expect promotion.'

Is the study of law too abstruse?

Prof. Jacob

Subtle Relation Between Law School And Lawyering

By BERNARD JACOB
Assoc. Professor of Law

With the spread of lawyers into a vast number of 'specializations' and the concomitant growth of non-lawyer groups into every one, or almost every one, of those specializations, it is becoming extremely difficult to identify lawyering as a single undertaking. There is, of course, some way of doing so; certainly, lawyering is what the broker, insurance agent, titleman, and accountant (but not the patent agent) can't do. But on another level, all that many lawyers have in common is that they perform that most ancient of our functions, they make representations about the affairs of others, and they had the same legal education.

Abstract Documentation

Legal scholarship, on the other hand, is often difficult to distinguish from the host of brother humanities. And we cannot go to court to enjoin the unlawful practise

of legal scholarship. But we can best be distinguished by our ignorance of economics, history, statistical method, and political science and our relative knowledgability about the law, the system of norms that most likely is being applied in fact by governmental institutions (and by non-governmental institutions and by people in anticipation or imitation of the former). These we claim to know by our familiarity with the institutions and, more important, by our knowledge of the documentation which justifies the institutional actions. Our scholarship, at least in the past, has consisted in the knowledge of this specialized documentation and our organization of it for ready reference.

These characterizations give rise to the cartoon of the professor who judges a decision to be right or wrong in terms of its comfortable accommodation within the

conceptual organization of legal norms he has already worked out and of the lawyer who judges decisions wrong or right in terms of how they affect his client.

But although my characterizations are deficient, they suggest a mighty truth. There is a tension between lawyering and law schools. Each uses the other, and the products of the other, without understanding what each is about, or even that they might be different undertakings.

There is certainly some relationship between what goes on in lawyering and what goes on in the class-room, but they are, I think, subtly and deeply different things. To understand what each is about and how they differ is at least one function of their common ground in a required academic legal education. You and I, my mathete, know by now what goes on in class. You are trying to get me to tell you what I think I'm doing.

Prof. Graham

Must Study For The Law Not Bar

By KENNETH GRAHAM
Asst. Professor of Law

Describing "the function of the Law School" is a job that is best performed by the young and naive. Having thus stated my qualifications, I begin.

To me the Law School is the students, the Faculty, and our alumni. My definition excludes the numerous administrators, perforators, and malfunctioning vending machines. There is some doubt as to their doubt as their function but they seem to exist solely to torment us.

Our function, simply stated, is to study The Law. We are not here to cram our heads with the raw data, nor the conclusions of earlier students, although obviously these are relevant to our study. True, an inevitable by-product of this study is an increase in our individual understanding but that is not the fundamental purpose.

Several years ago, the Uni-

versity of Michigan surveyed their law students to find out what courses they were taking. The faculty, to their horror, discovered that the vast bulk of the student body was taking the same subjects—the bar exam courses. Experimentation revealed that a bar course remained jammed even if offered only at 7:00 a.m. on Saturday mornings and taught by a visiting chimpanzee.

PREPARATION

This phenomenon is not difficult to explain. First, all that the students generally know about selecting courses is what hints they find in the catalog plus scuttlebutt from the Hall Patrol. Second, to a student who was not acquainted with the dinosaur mentality of the organized bar, it would seem reasonable to assume that those subjects covered on the bar exam are the most significant for the young

Cont. on page 4

Symposium—Objectives of Legal Education

Clinic For Legal Aid Proposed

By STEPHEN FELDMAN

When considering the relationship between the Law School and UCLA the analogy might be made to the human family for purposes of delineation.

While the financial dependency of the Law School suggests that we cast it as a child to the University's parents, the facts that the relationship is more than a financial one and that the school is autonomous in many respects negates such a characterization. This same autonomy argues against the relationship being conceived as a marital one. Rather, the many divisions of the University and the Law School live together more like a group of orphans growing together under a common roof, each expected to contribute to the welfare of all as most suited by his capacities.

Further consideration of the relationship confronts us with the question: Is the Law School getting its due and giving its share? From where I sit, "it is more blessed to receive" would fit us as a motto.

The other members in the University provide the Law School's populace with valuable services and opportunities. While the Music Department offers frequent programs free of charge, the Art Department galleries its own products and those of professionals for the benefit of all.

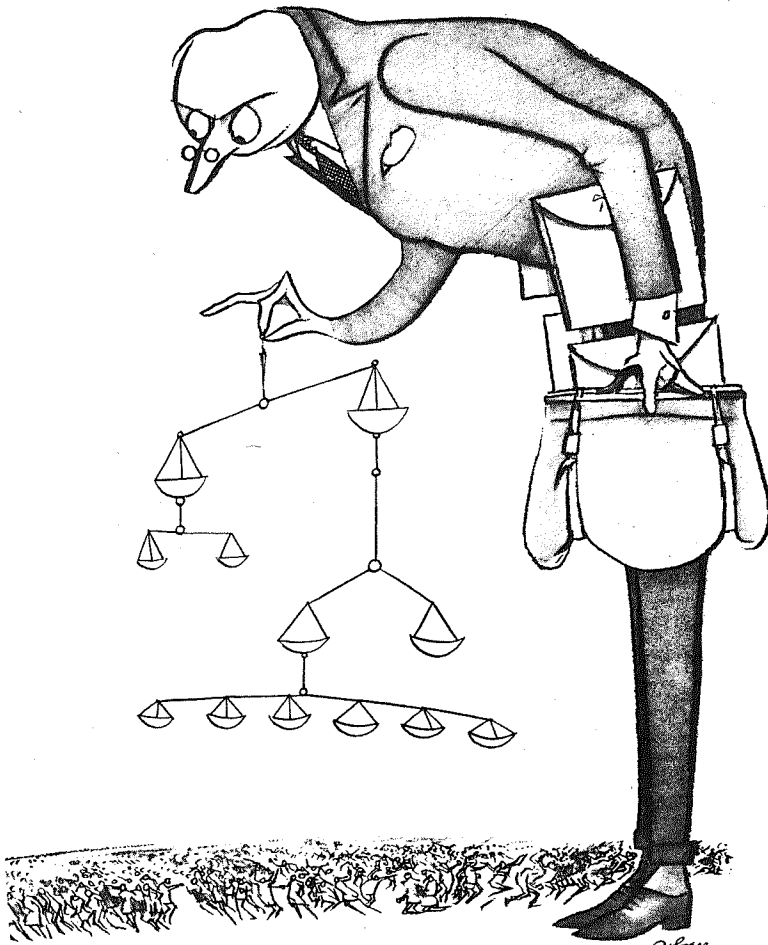
From the Humanities come frequent lectures, serving to broaden our concerns and develop the more human tendencies which a legal education—perhaps unintentionally—allows to atrophy. With respect to the other professional schools, we need look no farther than around Hilgard's turn to find the nearly limitless services available at the Medical School. The Dental School will soon take a similar place.

In comparison, the Law School does not look impressive. While the Legal Aid and Federal Indigent programs serve the outside world, no aid from the School is extended to the UCLA student. This person is likely to experience a wide variety of legal problems during his years on campus, including personal injury, domestic relations, landlord problems, etc.

LEGAL AID CLINIC

While law students cannot practice law per se, I suggest they could effectively participate in a student aid

Cont. on Page 7



Or is the study of law too practically oriented?

Professor Fyzee...

(Continued from Page 1)
delivery that is at once rhetorical, Socratic, and eloquent.

Wined and Dined

But his teaching does not end in the classroom. On several occasions the professor has wined and dined his disciples at Westwood's restaurants, at which time such topics as law and morality, the famine problem in India, sex (in particular, the waitresses), world politics, and the existence of God have been discussed.

Professor Fyzee served in various capacities under Mahatma Gandhi and Prime Minister Nehru. He was ambassador to Egypt and, concurrently, Minister to Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria from 1949 to 1951. He was Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University for four years; Principal of the Government Law School in Bombay; has taught at St. John's College in Cambridge, England, and was awarded the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in Bombay, probably the oldest chair in India. He has edited in the original Arabic the chief legal text of the Ismailis, *The Pillars of Islam*, and has written the book, *Outlines of Muhammadan Law*.

Interview

The interview below with the professor on an early Saturday morning.

Q—Mr. Fyzee, why should an American student take a course in Islamic law?

A—The law student is concerned primarily with the society in which the law is to be

applied. As the world grows smaller, other societies and their governing laws should be studied.

Q—You have heard, I believe, of the Socratic method of teaching. Do you approve of it?

A—You cannot just teach from books and ask questions—that's not teaching. Nor should you incessantly reading. You cannot be a great teacher without contact with your students.

There should be three bases of communion. First, the teacher by the charm of his personality and the brilliance of his language should instill into the minds of his students certain principles after which there should be discussion with references to actual cases.

Secondly, the professor, outside of class, should conduct private social meetings where the law and other matters can be discussed. The teacher must become the student's confidential and intimate friend to whom he can go in time of hardship.

Thirdly, the teacher should cultivate a deep love for young persons. If he does not know you he cannot teach you. It is life as related to law that the professor understands better than the student.

Monied Death

Q—What do you think of the American way of life?

A—You are too active, and do too many things which lead to nothing. Suppose I work all my life to make a million dol-

Cont. on Page 6

Graham

Cont. from Page 3

lawyer. Third, a good many people are so frightened by the stories put out to scare them into the bar review courses that they feel they must spend three years preparing for a three day examination.

This stampede to the bar courses is scarcely consistent with my view of our function. I do not think that our present policy of ignoring it is realistic. During the first two years when the terror is still remote, we bore students with black letter. Then in the third year when you are distracted not only by the coming ordeal but also by job-hunting, we expect you to get excited by seminars that require you to solve the worlds problems while ignoring your own.

My remedy is to offer a curriculum in the last quarter of the third year which would devote the entire quarter to a study of the bar exam. One group of students might do a computer study with Professor Jones to try to predict the questions on the upcoming bar. Professor Mellinkoff could offer a course in The Language of the Bar Exam. An interdisciplinary seminar with the Economics Department might probe the question of why the New York bar course costs only \$90 and whether there is price-fixing in California. For a glass of beer, I might be persuaded to offer my celebrated lecture on "How to Cheat on the Bar Exam Without Really Trying."

OPEN LIBRARY

Preoccupation with the bar exam is, however, only one of the obstacles to our functioning as I think we should. Another is the library I suppose one could characterize the library as a mal-functioning vending machine, thus removing it from my definition of the Law School. However, since there are more librarians than professors here, I do not think we can ignore them.

I have never heard any satisfactory reason given for not opening the library stacks to all students. The closed stack policy is probably more closely related to the natural human tendency to conceal so as to avoid criticism than to any rational analysis of the purpose of the library.

It is probably true that if the students got into the stacks and found that tax dollars were being spent (as they are) for a biography of a corn flake manufacturer and other trivia of a like nature, there might be some changes. But I

think that most people who have tried to use the library would agree that change would almost inevitably represent progress.

OPEN SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Reasonable man can differ as to the value of Moot Court and Law Review. (Parenthetically, I state my bias so the reader can take it into account. My opinion is that at best it is a very expensive way to teach legal research to a few people, and at worst it can cripple for life some fine writers.) But, if they are worthwhile, then is it not difficult to justify giving this advantage to some, while withholding it from others who pay the same fee?

If you take the position that not all students would benefit from these programs, you must face the question whether participants are in fact chosen on the basis of the potential benefit to them. Arguing that exclusion is a threat to compel high-level performance in class places a good deal of weight on the power of the Faculty to make fine distinctions about performance on the basis of limited evidence.

I confess to a strong bias in favor of maximum participation in the study of the law. If a student is willing to attempt the work, it seems silly not to let him try, while at the same time trying to coerce into cite checking someone else who would rather write poetry. Of course this would mean that recruiters for high-powered law firms would have a more difficult job and some students would have to scramble harder for employment.

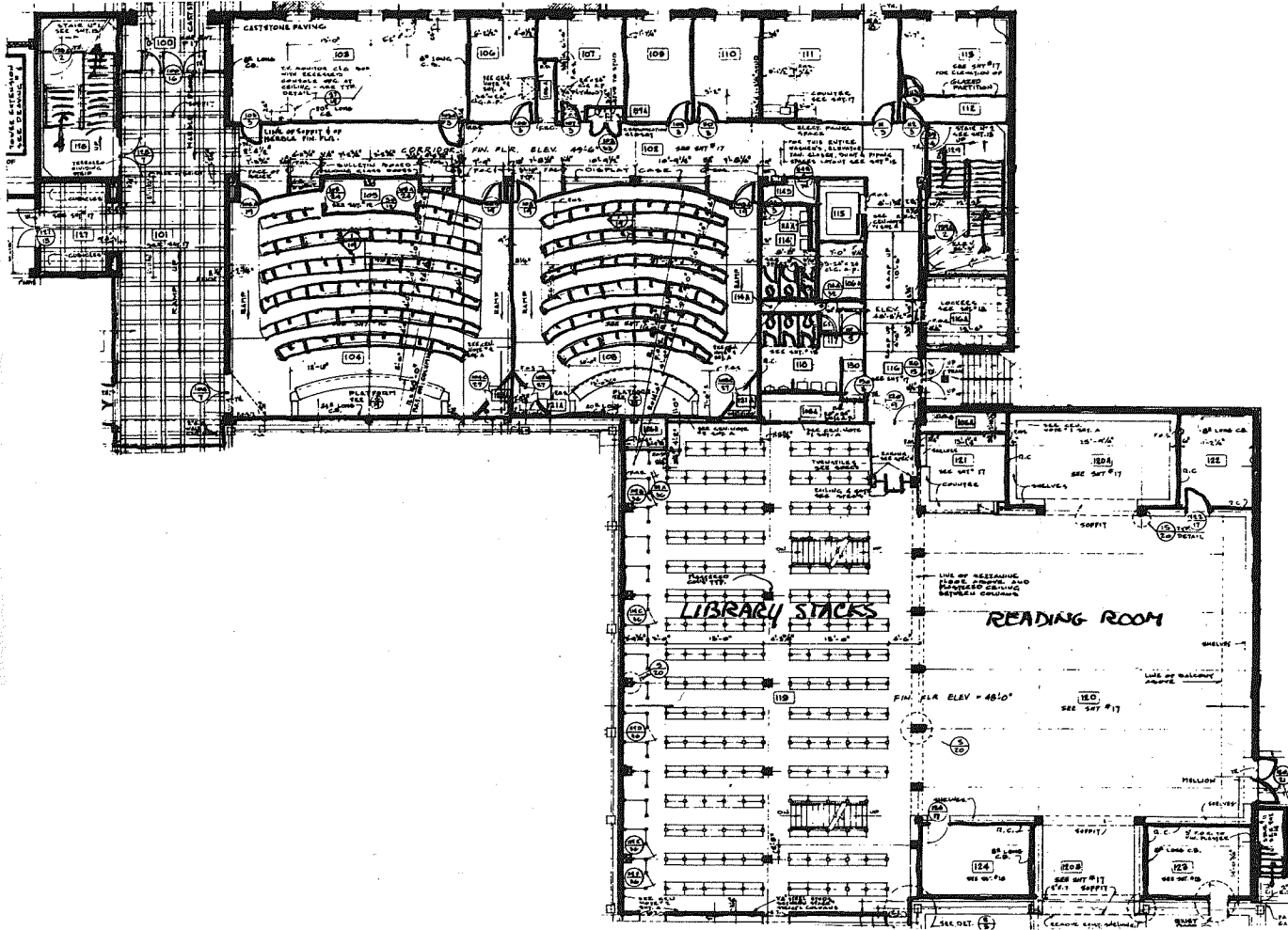
But our function is not as a boot camp for the big firms nor do we grade to predict what kind of lawyer the student will be or to deprive him of employment opportunities.

I would not only permit the bottom 90% greater participation. I would also bring into our study that larger part of the Law School whom we so often ignore (except as the objects of fund-raising campaigns). Since so many of our alumni are within driving distance, we are in a better position than most schools to bring them back to continue the dialogue that we hope began in student days.

We do not need more bread-and-butter continuing legal education. Others will always provide that. What we need and what our diploma ought to entitle the graduate to is a periodic opportunity for the kind of mind stretching that takes place in our best classes. I think such a program would

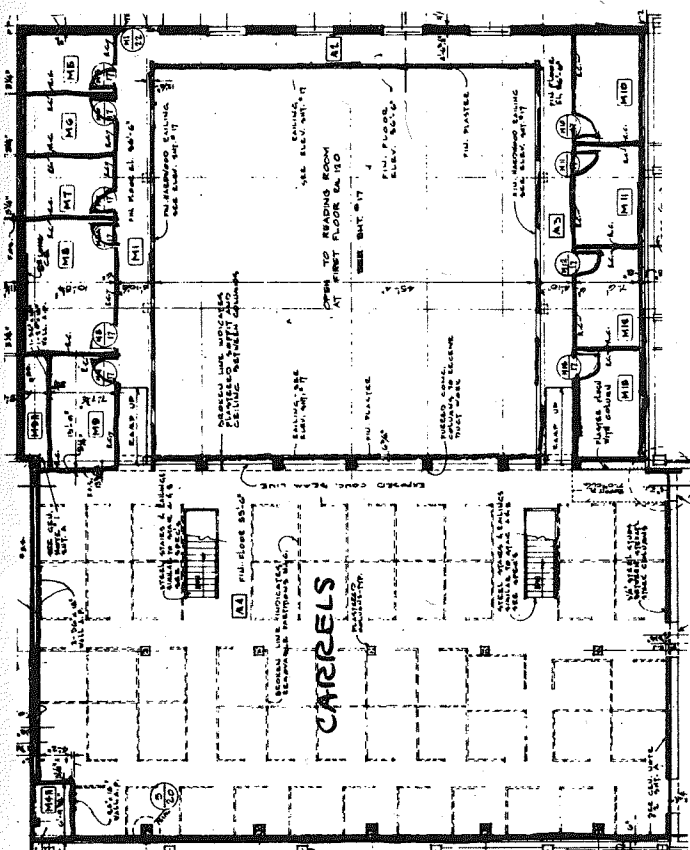
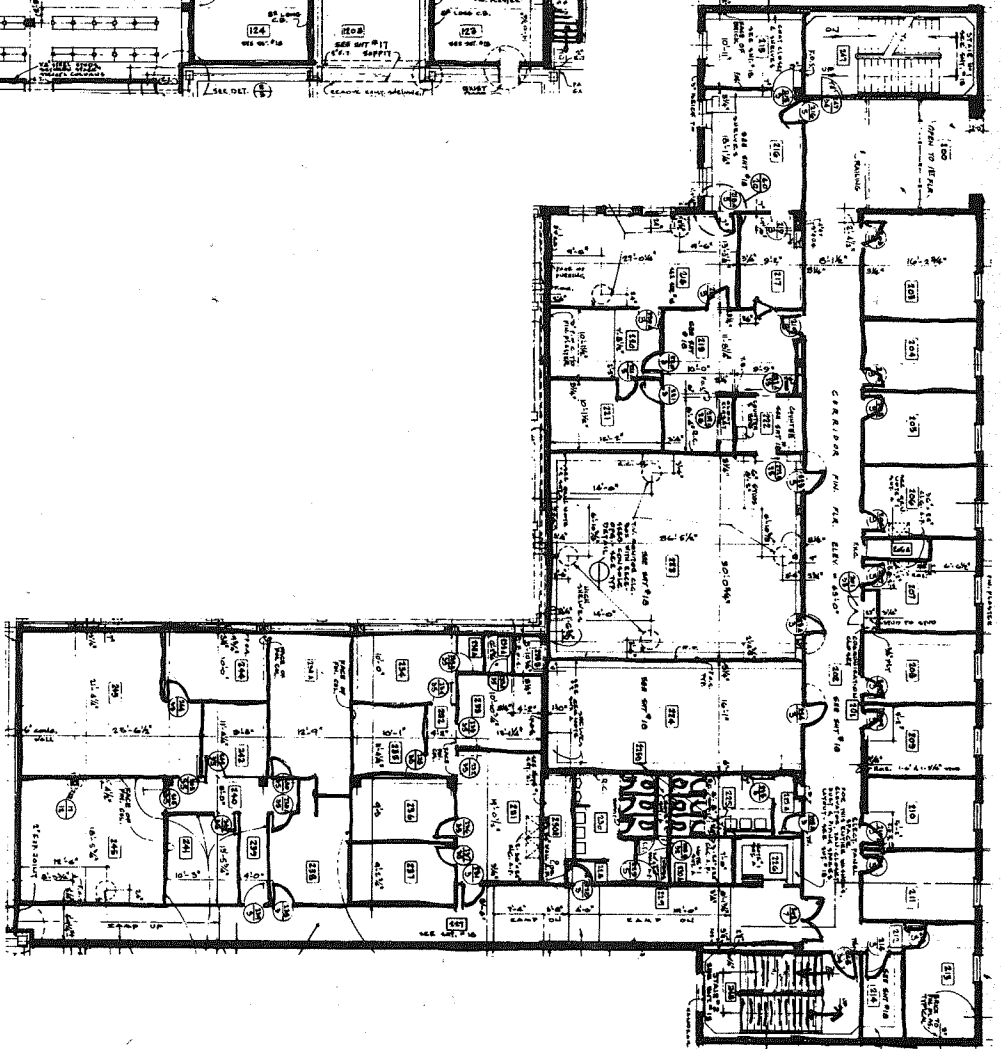
Cont. on Page 7

PLANS FOR LAW SCHOOL ADDITION DESCRIBED



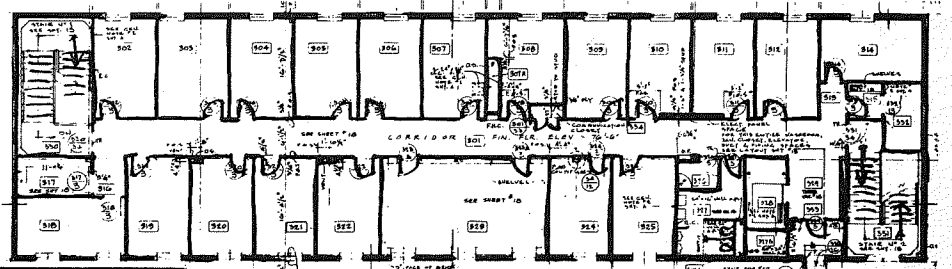
FIRST FLOOR: Contains two lecture halls, the one on the left having a projection booth. Across the hall from the lecture halls are a seminar room and four faculty offices. An interview room is at the far right end of the hall. The hall then turns toward the new reading room extension and new library stacks. The four rooms off the reading room are designated conference rooms. On the other end of the building, just to the left of the larger lecture hall, is the entrance hall and, to the left of that, a small vending machine room. All use designations are tentative at this time.

SECOND FLOOR: Along the top side of the drawing are ten faculty offices. The four rooms farthest to the left on the other side of the hall are the Dean's office, research room and conference room, and his secretary's office. Just to the right is a reception room and two administrative offices. The next room to the right, larger and with two doors, is the Faculty conference room. To the right of that is a working library. The multitude of rooms in the lower part of the drawing are almost all created from movable partitions and are variously denominated project office, research director office, reception office, and plain office.



MEZZANINE: This space is composed of carrels on the left, and a balcony overlooking the reading room adjacent on the right. Off of the balcony are eight research rooms which, according to Dean Maxwell, may be reserved for special projects.

THIRD FLOOR: Consists almost entirely of faculty offices. The larger room in the lower center of the drawing is a working library. The above drawings are taken from the working drawings by architects Risley, Gould & Van Heuklyn.



Feldman

Cont. from page 4

clinic. If the physicians throughout the Los Angeles community are honored to devote an afternoon a week to the Medical School, it would seem that similar interest should and would be demonstrated on behalf of the local legal profession.

It should not matter that the Law School does not have a large alumni to draw on, for neither does the Medical School. Indeed, the professional participation we would need might not require an afternoon. A local attorney might agree to participate in x number of cases annually, in the course of which the initial interviewing, investigation, and research would be done by a law student. The attorney would then perform the necessary "ultimate" services.

Guidelines could be drawn that would eliminate complicated and very time consuming cases from the program, beyond the expertise of the student and the available time of the attorney. Needless to say, faculty initiation of and participation in such a program would be highly necessary. And just to satisfy the lawyer's need for precedent, a not dissimilar program for "poor people" is being suc-

Fyzee . . .

Cont. from page 6

changed because they come from sources other than the unguided reason of man.

Q—What do you think of American women?

A—Ah . . . they are splendid creatures. But the clothes they wear, though practical, are ugly. I enjoy seeing long-flowing, beautiful gowns.

—Thank you very much, professor, for your time.

A—MAYASALAMA! (May you go in peace).

Graham

Cont. from page 4

be beneficial to the whole Law School even if it did no more than make it the hallmark of UCLA graduates not to become the broad-mouthed, narrow-minded technicians that the practice of law can make of even the best students.

cessfully conducted in New Haven, Connecticut.

Of course, it can be cynically argued that the contributions made by the other members in the University community are prompted by selfish motivations of developing their own skills. I doubt this, but even if it were true we would be doing ourselves only good by performing such services. The motive does not detract from the benefit to others either.

Dean Maxwell

Cont. from Page 3

Legal aid is a useful mechanism but it does not compare in relation to the total legal scene with the general clinical experience that can be given in a teaching hospital to medical students.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

It is possible that the great expansion of legal services that is now being born with the poverty program and the expanding requirements of due process in criminal cases will give us expanded opportunities for this sort of education. I am not certain, however that even if we could duplicate the clinical experience of the medical student that it would be desirable to do so. There may be more of a hiatus between the legally-educated man and the fully competent professional lawyer than exists between similar figures in the medical profession, but I do not think we should, except with great caution and full consideration, sacrifice more of a three year curriculum to achieve full professional expertise faster.

The result might well be a short period of jubilation at ability to handle clerical details and a long period of increasing dissatisfaction with the lack of a lasting foundation on which to build a legal career of the sort that will be satisfactory to the individual and of real service to society.

THIRD-YEAR STUDY

It is difficult, however, to placidly reach the conclusion that what we are doing is certainly right for the future because it seems to do generally such a good job in the present.

We are embarking on serious studies of some parts of the law school curriculum, particularly the third year, in an attempt to see whether better use can be made of this crucial period. We are driven to such study in part by what seems to be a widespread feeling in the profession that all is not quite right—that somehow the profession is not taking full advantage of its opportunities nor assuming fully its responsibilities to the public—that the institutions and organizations of the bar are not quite equal to the times and that something ought to be done.

This feeling is, I think, objectively manifested in both the bar and the schools by the drive to improve education for professional responsibility. I doubt that the present emphasis on the problem is the result of a determination that the profession's ethics are at a low ebb. It is quiet clear that this is not so.

It may be that the changing face of the profession—the in-

creasing number of lawyers employed by corporations or governmental agencies, the increasing size of law firms, the increasing specialization of the bar—perhaps all of these things have brought the profession to a point where the old standards are not quite adequate and where we are trying to probe deeper and in a more sophisticated way to find out what the standards and objectives of the profession ought to be. The legal scene has become very complex and the problems of the small firm or the lawyer in sole practice in coping with its intricacies so as to adequately serve clients and still make a living may be at the root of the profession's malaise.

SPECIALIZATION

The law schools might move to change the pattern of practice by adopting a policy leading to heavy specialization in law school. It is doubtful, however, if this would really change the organization of the profession sufficiently to increase the predictability of legal careers so that it would work.

Although it is clear that lawyers are becoming specialists, few of them show any desire to accent this fact in the eyes of the public even if it were ethical to do so and there is a notable lack of the kind of certification process that sustains our medical brethren in their highly specialized world.

It is possible that this lack of a certification apparatus which would give our profession clearly differentiated bodies of specialists is attributable in part to the fact that the profession feels that legal specialties are not safe with a man who does not have as well most of the attributes of the general lawyer.

It may be, however, that the complexity of our world is driving us to a point where we must surrender this position to preserve the profession; but certainly the law schools are not ready to do so. Some solution to these critical problems has been found in the vast increase in what has come to be called Continuing Legal Education. Here the law school can participate in the improvement of the detailed professional techniques of the Bar and in the cutting away of some of the useless excrescences of practice.

It is clear, however, that this extremely useful development will not provide a final continuing solution to the problems of maintaining the vitality and effectiveness of the legal profession. Much of the energy and ideas for this endeavor must come from the institutions and practices of basic legal education. The detailed response that the law schools will make to these challenges in the next few years cannot yet be meaningfully articulated, but the mechanisms of change are in motion.

WANTED: LAW SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE

BY: LAW SCHOOL REVIEW BOOK PUBLISHER TO EVALUATE MARKET FOR OUR OUTLINES AT YOUR SCHOOL

SALARY: \$7.50 HOURLY FEE. BETWEEN 5-10 HOURS PER WEEK

Barrister Publishing Co. is in need of several sharp law school students to evaluate the market potential of our new law review book series (Bar-Notes) just published. These law review books are comprehensive case book outlines keyed to every major law text and cover point-by-point every important case covered in the texts being used in your law school. Written by top legal scholars and edited by law professors at several leading law schools, this series has been hailed as a new dimension in study help for law students.

Each case is presented in clear, lucid language and sets forth in an easy to understand manner all the relevant aspects of the case in question. In addition, at the end of each case there is a unique editor's analysis prepared by eminently qualified legal experts. Here the nature, im-

portance, significance and meaning of the case is thoroughly discussed.

There is a Bar-Notes title for each and every course subject taught in your law school. Within each title can be found all the cases encountered by the student in that particular subject.

If you are interested in representing our company at your school, please reply to Barrister Publishing Co., Inc., 50 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004 for a free information kit which will include a FREE sample of a \$7.95 book (please check below for the book and text you wish it to be keyed to) and other information about the representation of our company at your school. An hourly fee of \$7.50 will be paid and during the school year the representative will average about 5-10 hours per week.

FREE!

Please check one sample you desire. If you state text you are using we will send you the appropriate keyed textbook outline.

- CONTRACTS
- TORTS
- CORPORATIONS
- CRIMINAL LAW
- CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
- CIVIL PROCEDURE

Text you are using for above subject

Name of Student Please Print!

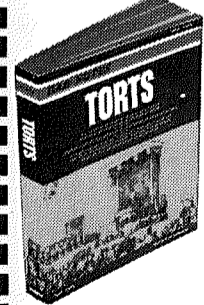
Street & No.

City State Zip

Name of Law School Yr. of Grad.

MAIL TO: BARRISTER PUBLISHING CO., INC. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004

For further information about this series, please contact your local bookstore



William O'Neil & Co., Inc.

Member New York Stock Exchange
428 No. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR 4-9443 BR 2-4315

Specializing in Investment Management Accounts

For Information About Our Advanced Investment Course For Professional People

PHONE OR WRITE TO

HARRY W. WAYNE, Vice-President

THE 15th YEAR OF THE

California BAR REVIEW COURSE

SUMMER 1966 SESSION (#29) COMMENCING JUNE 13, 1966

APPROXIMATELY 150 HOURS OF LECTURES AND EXAMINATION ANALYSIS

Review of Substantive Law Detailed Outlines of Every Bar Subject **PRACTICE EXAMINATIONS**

FACULTY

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| RICHARD WICKS | JAMES BROWN |
| JOHN BAUMAN | MAXWELL GREENBERG |
| JAMES SUMNER | LEONARD RATNER |
| ARVO VAN ALSTYNE | RICHARD SCHAUER |
| JERALD SCHUTZBANK | KENNETH YORK |

TUITION: \$175 including lease of outlines plus \$15 deposit on outlines

NOW ACCEPTING ENROLLMENTS

4211 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles WE 4-3878
Office Hours: MONDAY thru FRIDAY, 9 A.M. - 6 P.M.

Watts Cases Stalled But Justice Prevails

Cont. from Page 6

ligent for not ascertaining whether accused persons could or could not afford legal counsel, and assigning counsel when needed.

The lawyers petitioned for nullification of proceedings where riot defendants could show they were disadvantaged by lack of counsel; a halt to proceedings until the adequacy of legal representation could be ascertained; appointment of lawyers to defendants with adequate time for investigation and preparation of defense cases; and subsidized private counsel where public defender caseloads were found to be excessive.

Action Taken

What the NAACP failed to do in court was apparently done by jurists acting behind closed doors in downtown Los Angeles.

Better representation will be afforded criminal indigents facing felony trials in Superior Courts. Superior Court Judge Arthur Alarcon, who heads the criminal courts master calendar, wrote Superior Court Presiding Judge Lloyd S. Nix stating that poor defendants were not receiving equal justice because of the insufficient number of deputy public defenders to afford individuals a speedy trial.

Judge Alarcon's proposed solution to the dilemma was to have two deputy defenders assigned each criminal court and have an additional group of experienced trial lawyers available to handle long or complicated criminal trials.

The latest uneasiness in

Review Officers

Cont. from Page 1

Book Review & Rewrite Editor.

Also: Michael Glazer '67, Articles Editor; William E. Paterson '67, Production & Comment Editor; Nelson C. Rising '67, Managing Editor; Gary D. Stabile '67, Note & Comment Editor; and Robert J. Wynne '67, Articles Editor.

LAW BOOKS

READING REFERENCE

Hornbooks

California Codes

Outlines

Light Reading In Law

Required Texts

UCLA Students'

Book Store

Level B Student Union

SPORTS

By ROGER DIAMOND

Hark, Law School sports fans. I bear disconsolate tidings. Forsooth, the LLB basketball team met with defeat at the fiendish hands of Chaos, 46 to 39, in the All U sem-finals. Chaos lost in the finals to Lambda Chi Alpha.

In the aftermath, Art Avazian, the alert, aggressive, agile Armenian, although aggrieved, analyzed the annum and announced that the team was well balanced, highly moral, and unselfish??? Next year's team will be built around a nucleus of Art Avazian and John Schilling, especially if they are the coaches.

The LLB softball team, entering the alst week of the regular season, has already assured itself of a playoff spot. LLB began the season by losing to Squad 6 to 4. Trailing 3 to 0, LLB third baseman Jay Weitzler hit a 3 run homer, which obviously tied the game.

But alas, Squad scored 3 runs, which obviously broke the tie, with the aid of a Weitzler error.

LLB made a valiant attempt in the bottom of the last inning (fifth inning). LLB scored once, to make the score 6 to 4.

LLB recovered from this initial defeat to register 4 straight victories. Ron Vernetti's two run homer helped LLB defeat Bradford Hall 7 to 1.

Four X

Next, LLB defeated Four-X 10 to 9. Four X began the game with 8 players and finished with 7, having one player carried off the field in a stretcher after he dislocated his knee while popping up to pitcher Mike Hackman with the bases loaded and two out in the top of the last inning. The out terminated a Four-X rally which produced one run to break a tie game.

But in the bottom of the fifth Hackman led off with a walk and Jordan Potash promptly ended the game with a homer over the left fielder's head. . . Wowiee sports fans.

south Los Angeles and its brief duration are signs of improvement. They are visible, hopefully, because some complaints have been acknowledged, perhaps even answered. Government has been responsive.

Those individuals who were loudest in their criticism will quite likely join in most elaborate applause. No one appreciates a product more than one who feels he has helped make it. As a result of the riots, we should all have considerable confidence in our institutions; they have stood a demanding test.

Schwartz . . .

Cont. from Page 1

ond and third years of Law School more stimulating and productive and less a repetition of the first year experience, Professor Schwartz said. Various programs, such as the Medical-Legal Seminar and Federal Indigent Defense Program, presently operated outside the academic curriculum, offer possibilities for expansion and synthesis into the curriculum, for example.

New Shifts

In the first year, a shift away from the heavy concern with judicial decision-making toward greater emphasis upon such areas as legislative processes, functions of administrative agencies, theories or jurisprudence, and analysis of comparative legal systems might be profitable.

Professor Schwartz cautioned, however, that the above examples represent only a few of many possibilities, none of which is definite and all of which require Faculty approval.

Locating sources of funding for various types of research, especially for multi-faculty member projects, will constitute his second major area of concern, said the new Associate Dean.

Frat. Franchise

New Frat Officers But Same Casaba

P D P

By BOB BURKE

We would now (before this astute mind forgets) like to congratulate the newly elected officers of Phi Delta Phi: clearly another outstanding year is in sight for the Fraternity. Chosen as gracious and dedicated Magistrate is Bruce Policher; Treasurer is Howard Sacks; Clerk is occupied by "Daddy King-pin" Waldorf and George Nagel assumes the platonic role of Historian.

Two Events

While we are concerning ourselves with the mundanities of Fraternity business, there are two events which signal for attention: one has already occurred . . . the other is still to come. At the last party of the fraternalistic year, Outgoing Magistrate, David "Honcho" Horowitz was presented with a finely tooled wooden hammer and sent out with a thunderous round of applause, well deserved for a fine year of leadership and buck-passing.

In-coming Magistrate Bruce Policher in trying to bring the brothers back in order again, immediately suffered his first defeat as the party once more swung off to an early morning wind-up from which Inglewood is still trying to recover.

Commencing in the early afternoon on Sunday, May 1, the last formal event of the year will be held as the annual Phi Delta Phi picnic unfolds at Professor York's Palisades' playground. The Casaba strongly urges that a united front be maintained and that all the brothers take that final break with dates (wives) and

spend the afternoon in frivolity and frisky fraternalism free-wheeling down the friendly frommage and frappe path, freshening furiously.

Phenomenon

It may now be revealed that transcending the years and experiences of legal education in this country, there has never been a phenomenon such as this School of Law. Established less than a score of years ago this school has soared to within easily the top ten law schools in this country. The quality of faculty and student body along with the physical assets of course provided much of the substance with which to work.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

By PATRICK BARNES

PAD held its spring banquet on April 13th at the Fire-side Inn in Encino.

This was the first time that wives and dates were included in order to acquaint them with the legal community, and we hope that we started a new tradition. The guest speakers were David Leavitt, a Beverly Hills attorney running for State Congressman, who spoke on opportunities for the young lawyer, and Alan Cranston, the State Controller, who spoke on extremism in the community. Over 70 couples attended including Professor Robert Jordan and his wife and Professor Herbert Schwartz and his wife.

The initiation of the pledges took place Friday, April 29th, in the Moot Court Room. The election of new officers takes place in early May, thus winding up a very successful year for McKenna Chapter.

Moot Court . . .

Cont. from Page 1

venting the use of peyote outweighed the defendant's religious interest.

Others ranking in the top ten of the second year Moot Court Program are, in the order of their rank: Kurt Seifert '67, Jon Schoenberger '67, Richard Stenton '67, Richard Solomon '67, Kenneth Kleinberg '67, and Bruce Hill '67.

EXACT prices quoted by Phone
NO UP—NO EXTRAS

RESUMES

Written & Printed
While you wait

By Electronic and Mechanical
Technical Editors and English
Majors.

RESUMES—ALL PROFESSIONS

Resumes Copied \$4

Includes IBM Exec. Typing &
100 printed copies per page
OPEN EVES & SATURDAY

—WILSHIRE RESUME
Southwest & West L.A.
3241 W. 8th. DU. 8-4066

BEVERLY G. RUBENS

PRESENTS HER

WRITING METHOD CLASS

Starting Date June 19, 1966

In Preparation For The August 1966 Bar Examination

- * Workable approaches to key examination areas
- * Instruction on problem analysis and writing techniques
- * Lectures on substantive law—problem areas simplified
- * Simulated bar examination session weekly
- * Personalized grading of all answers
- * Written summaries of major bar subjects
- * Tutoring available in selected courses

ENROLLMENT IS NECESSARILY LIMITED
EARLY REGISTRATION IS RECOMMENDED

BEVERLY G. RUBENS WRITING METHOD CLASS

6532 Sunset Boulevard, Suite C Phone HO. 4-1934
Hollywood 28, California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

School of Law

405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California 90024

NON-PROFIT ORG.

Permit No. 12378

U. S. POSTAGE

PAID

LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.