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UCLA DOCKET

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

VOLUME IX—NO. 3

Tuesday, December 15, 1964

Law Student on Staff

State Constitution Revisers Stress Brevity, Flexibility

By LARRY SCHWARTZ and MICHAEL S. GRUEN

Presentation of the first substantial revision of the California Constitution since 1879 will begin this January with a report to the State Legislature on proposed revisions to Article IV, dealing primarily with the structure of the Legislature, The Docket has learned.

Major changes in Article IV will include the consolidation of the State Legislature into one annual session, the reapportionment of the State Senate, and a reduction in length from approximately 12,000 to about 5,000 words.

Deleting specific detail in the Constitution and modernizing the language, it is hoped, will reduce the need for the large number of minor Constitutional amendments appearing on the California ballot. A slight modification of the initiative procedure may reinforce the tendency to reduce amendments.

Student Participates

Second-year student Alan Robbins, Consultant to the Constitutional Revision Commission, told The Docket that sections of the Constitution will be presented to the Legislature, article by article, as the Commission completes consideration of them. In its revision, the Commission is concentrating primarily on condensation (including the elimination of excess verbiage and obsolete provisions) rather than making substantive changes, Robbins said.

In all probability, the Commission will not consider major changes in the amendment procedure.

Following the recent District Court decision in **Silver v. Jordan,** Robbins said, the Commission will take responsibility for setting up the specific language under which the State Senate will be organized. The anomaly may arise that the voters will be considering the Constitutional language on reapportionment of the Senate in November, 1966, at the same time as they are electing Senators, Robbins noted.

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Writing Course Is Streamlined

By BOB BURKE

Student dissatisfaction with the Legal Research and Writing program has resulted in consolidation of the program into a single year in which Moot Court briefs will be the major project of the second semester.

Although the substantive material will remain the same, there will be a great change in emphasis, Assistant Dean James L. Malone said in describing the revamped program.

In the past students have complained of a lack of continuity since there was a full year between Law 110 and Law 201. Most second year students were unhappy because Law 201 was treated as sort of a consolation program for those persons who did not participate in Moot Court or Law Review. Many first year students considered the one credit for Law 110 was out of proportion to the amount of work required to prepare the major memorandum. The lack of any unit credit for first year Moot Court was equally irritating.

Two Units Credit

The revised program, currently in effect for the first year class, consists of a composit one year class covering legal research, writing and Moot Court. Students will receive two units of credit for this work, Dean Malone said.

The Associates in Law will assume, in addition to the administration of the Legal Research and Writing program, the supervision of the preparation of the Moot Court briefs during the spring semester. Dean Malone pointed out that there was no intention to change or detract from the present Moot Court program, and it is expected that the ad-

(Continued on Page 7)

'Revolution' Increases Alumni Role in School

By Michael S. Gruen

A quiet revolution this year has transformed the UCLA Law Alumni Association from an anemic body, barely able to sustain itself, into a maturing organization that promises to fulfill the traditional role of benefactor to the alma mater.

For the first time in its twelve-year history, the Alumni Association has embarked on an organized program of large contributions to the School of Law through its newly formed Dean's Counsel.

Established this spring the Dean's Counsel already has a membership of some 30 alumni, each contributing $100 or over, virtually all of which goes directly to the Dean's Fund for expenditure at the Dean's discretion for purchase of educational and extra-curricular items not covered by State funds.

Regular Gifts

This is the first time the Alumni Association has been able to sustain a regular body of large contributors. In the

(Continued on Page 6)

Law Journal Announces New Format

This year the UCLA Law Review offers many significant style changes designed to facilitate the reading and enjoyment of its subscribers. The textual material of the Review promises to keep pace with these layout improvements, assuring an interesting and rewarding experience to all readers.

The cover has been changed from a drab brown to a legalistic grey in order to improve the appearance and appeal of the Review. The texture of the pages has been modified for easier reading and better presentation. "Notes" and "Comments" will now be credited with the names of the contributors to reduce the difficulties of handling inquiries from students, attorneys, and other sources and student "Book Notes", a section started last year, will be continued, with credit given here also.

Editor's Page

The Review for this year also features the readoption of an Editor's Page which had been discounted since the sixth volume in 1948. The Editor's Page will serve to introduce and orient the reader to the material in the issue, and will obligate the editors to put into writing their justification of topic selection. Hopefully, the reader's interest and curiosity will be stimulated and aroused by this addition.

To accompany these structural modifications, the context has also been upgraded and expanded. Two symposiums are

(Continued on Page 6)

The UCLA Docket was awarded First Place in Category "A" of the American Law Student Association's annual newspaper competition. Pictured above is ALSA Representative, Norman Bard, accepting the award at the 1964 ALSA convention from Howard H. Kestin, competition judge.

Moot Court Team Edged In Nationals

By Jack Freedman

In the recently concluded regional competition of the National Moot Court Honor's Program UCLA lost a close decision to USC School of Law. As described by the presiding judge the teams were separated by a margin of "a fraction of a point."

Representing UCLA were Stephen Schneider, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Lawrence Nagler and Andrea Sheridan. The brief was the product of all three third-year students while only Schneider and Nagler took part in the oral argument.

The case argued involved products liability and a procedural question of jurisdiction. The arguments were presented to a three-judge panel.

Second Year

While the national competition was being concluded the UCLA courtroom was continually packed as second year advocates vied for the honor of representing the school at the 1965 nationals.

First round kudos for outstanding performance go to Carl Albert, first place., Marianne Buffington, second., William Carlisle, third., Frances Eitman, fourth. Out of twenty-four participants there was less than a 10 point difference between the fourth and fifth-eenth places.

This is especially close competition since a total of 300

(Continued on Page 3)

Barbed Wit To Puncture Ivory Tower

By PAUL McCLURE

Law School satirists will sing and parody their way through the 1964 libel show at noon, December 17, in Econ. 147. The format of the show is built around the Person to Person TV show skits and songs will be the main features.

A reserved section in the first few rows will be roped off for Law School professors and staff who are to receive special attention in this annual event sponsored by the first year class.

Last year's show was postponed until Law Day for several reasons including the death of President Kennedy. Several skits were presented at the Law Day festivities in lieu of the complete show.

Production of the show,

(Continued on Page 7)

Ohio State Comp. Law Expert Visits

By DAN SIMON

Kenneth L. Karst, visiting professor of law from Ohio State University School of Law, is on the Faculty of the UCLA School of Law for the fall semester.

Professor Karst is teaching two classes in the area of his expertise, Comparative Law and Constitutional Law. The Comparative Law class is using his own book, **Latin-American Legal Institutions: Problems For Comparative Study,** which is in its third tentative edition.

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VisitingDuke Prof. Clerked For Black, J.

By SANDRA SCHWARZ

Lawrence Wallace, Visiting Visiting Assistant Professor for this semester, comes to UCLA from Duke University.

Wallace graduated summa cum laude from Syracuse University, and received his Master of Public Administration degree there. He later received his LL.B. from Columbia University in 1959, where he served as editor-in-chief of the Law Review. After graduation he clerked for Justice Black during the 1960 term of the Supreme Court.

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Docket Dicta

Gauche or Not

It is usually considered to be in poor taste to praise the law review of one's own school. The general feeling is that if praise is needed to bolster a reputation it means the review is unable to stand in its own stead. However, it behooves us, even at the risk of seeming gauche, to grant the slightest recognition for a brilliant accomplishment.

First Year Elan

An unusually vital and spirited first year class is a welcome addition to the Law School. We hope this condition persists. A likely method of perpetuating this condition would be through a fuller implementation of the student advisory program, which unfortunately seems to have slowed to 23 inches per hour.

Talk Is Cheap Stadiums Are Not

The Regents of the University of California face a particularly difficult meeting this month with free speech and expensive football stadiums as the major issues.

Specifically, the issue of the stadium arises at a time when the "university image" couldn't be worse and when public attitudes toward finances and taxes are slightly irreverant. And it is almost unnecessary to point out that UCLA students are wondering why money can be found for an unneeded stadium and not for essential parking facilities; all of this in light of a current increase in the incidental fee.

It is thought that the stadium will act as a catalyst for increasing school spirit by bringing and keeping more students on campus. Though this is not totally unreasonable, we wonder where all of these people intend to park. A better idea would seem to be an immediate increase in parking facilities to allow more students to come and stay on campus for such paltry intellectual pursuits as study. Too many students are frustrated in their desire to study by the ticking of parking meters or prohibitive parking-permit costs (assuming a permit can be had).

Little can be offered to the Regents in the way of guidelines in the free speech controversy. So much confusion exists now that the true issues have been obscured through concomitant fuzzy thinking and flaming oratory.

We do note with pleasure however, the rational approach taken by UCLA Chancellor Murphy when confronted with a potentially volatile question similar to that which exploded at Berkeley. By playing down some abortive breaches of the campus rules and the formation of a responsible student committee, Chancellor Murphy came to a settlement favorable to all concerned. Of course it should be noted that a great deal of this amicable nimbus surrounded the students and their reasonable approach to the situation. Credit goes also to law student Arnold York, President of the Graduate Students Association and chairman of the committee formed by Chancellor Murphy which put forth the rational solution to the free speech problems at UCLA.

UCLA DOCKET

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Student Bar Association

THE MAIL

I appreciated your indirect commendation in the last issue of the Docket, however, I alone do not deserve the entire credit for all the things the Services Committee has done so far this semester.

Members of the committee who have participated thus far are: Ron Hughes, Roger Diamond, Chuck Goldberg, Evan Medow, Warren Soloski, John Lagle, Lou Bachleder and Bill Goldstein. All of these fellows are first year.

The second year members are: Stu Rosen, Ken Clayman, Jim Grodin, and Don Glaser.

All those who signed up for the Committee will be contacted as the need arises for their services. The above names are merely those who have already given of their time and effort.

George Eskin, Student Bar President, has given the Services Committee the responsibility of scheduling and publicizing Law School activities and events. Thus, students are encouraged to approach members of the Services Committee for information on any student activities, and also, with comments and suggestions of any nature, which will be referred to the proper channels.

Besides being in charge of the bulletin boards, ping pong tables, etc., the Services Committee has been indulged in bringing all the placques in the library, as well as athletic trophies up to date, supplying hosts for tours of the Law School, repairing the Scales of Justice, getting the television set, and many other services designed to aid the student body of the Law School.

Alan Oberstein,
Chairman, Services Comm.

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(The Docket welcomes the comments and observations of readers and would like to make THE MAIL a more regular feature. Letters should be typewritten and kept as brief as possible.)

School Phone Book Appears

The 1964-65 edition of the UCLA School of Law Student Directory has been distributed to the student body and Faculty. Additional copies are still available in the Docket office to those who did not receive a copy on the day of distribution.

Paul McClure and Dan Simon, editors of the directory, arranged to have the publication done with the compliments of William R. Ohland, C.L.U. General Agent and Associates of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. This is the second year in which the Ohland agency has borne the cost of the directory.

Among the innovations in this year's directory are larger print, a better quality paper and inclusion of the wives' names.

Reminiscent of last year's directory is a quotation from the renaissance legal philosopher and scholar, Theophrastus Overbury.

Ivory Tower

News from Faculty Row

Dean Richard C. Maxwell spoke to a number of administrators and teachers from secondary schools in Los Angeles County on the State Board of Education project on the Bill of Rights on November 12, 1964. Dean Maxwell is Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the California State Board of Education. The project for strengthening the teaching of the Bill of Rights in the secondary schools is being carried on under the administrative supervision of the State Department of Education. Its immediate objective is the production of a teachers' manual for use by social science teachers in California high schools. **Professor Murray Schwartz** of the UCLA School of Law is a consultant on constitutional law to the project.

* * * *

Two members of the Faculty were on sabbatical leave last year, **Professor Herbert Morris** and **Professor Edgar Jones.** Mr. Morris received a Ford Foundation Law Faculty Fellowship for studies at Oxford and Cambridge on "Philosophical Investigation of the Principles and Concepts of the Criminal Law." During his sabbatical year in residence, Mr. Jones served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Labor-Management Committee of Los Angeles; began serving as one of three public members of the California Commission on Manpower, Automation and Technology; was appointed by Governor Brown and since has served as one of three public members of the State Manpower Advisory Committee; was appointed by UCLA Chancellor, Franklin D. Murphy, to serve as Director of the newly created Law-Science Research Center at UCLA; and prepared three articles for the UCLA Law Review.

* * * *

Professor Murray L. Schwartz has been appointed Reporter for the California Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code.

* * * *

Professor Addison Mueller has published an article entitled, "The Network Role in Television Program Procurement," in **The Journal of the Screen Producers Guild,** November 1964 issue.

* * * *

Mr. Van Alstyne addressed the Western Conference of the Council of State Governments at Cheyenne, Wyoming on the subject: "Recent Developments in Govern mental Tort Liability" during November.

* * * *

Professor Arvo Van Alstyne's treatise on "California Government Tort Liability," being published by Continuing Education of the Bar, is now at the printers and will be ready for distribution soon.

Mr. Van Alstyne is again serving as consultant to the Law Revision Commission for the preparation of amendments to the Tort Claims Act.

* * * *

Professor James Summer completed a manuscript for a booklet entitled "Drafting Wills and Trusts," to be published by Prentice-Hall. He also addressed the Probate Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association on the topic, "Wills and Trusts Clauses That Invite Disputes."

* * * *

Professor Herbert E. Schwartz has been appointed Reporter for the Beverly Hills Estate Planning Council and is also a member of the Council's Planning Committee.

* * * *

Professor Benjamin Aaron has been appointed to the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress by President Johnson.

* * * *

Professor Herbert E. Schwartz presented a talk to the Los Angeles County Bar's Probate and Trust Law Section on "Should Community Property Be Placed into a Revocable Trust?" which was reprinted in full in the November 10, 1964 edition of the **Metropolitan News.**

* * * *

Professor Herbert Morris delivered a paper entitled "Punishment for Thoughts" before the newly created Jurisprudence Society, a group made up largely of Law School Faculty; and lectured to UCLA engineering students on "Law and Freedom."

* * * *

Harold W. Horowitz, Lecturer-in-Law, attended a conference on the Extension of Legal Services to the Poor, November 12-14, sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in Washington, D.C. He has also been appointed as a consultant to the Committee on Laws Pertaining to Mental Disorders for the Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Circuit.

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Professor Melville B. Nimmer delivered a talk to the Federal Bar Association in Los Angeles on "Recent Developments in the Law of Unfair Competition."

* * * *

"COPYRIGHT AND RELATED TOPICS," an anthology of significant articles in the "entertainment law" field jointly sponsored by the UCLA Law School and the Los Angeles Copyright Society, has just been published by the University of California Press. **Professors Addison Mueller** and **Melville B. Nimmer** were members of the Editorial Board and supervised the details of production.

Book Review

Dallas Justice

by Robert Yale Libott

By ROBERT YALE LIBOTT

California's controversial "King of Torts," San Francisco attorney Melvin Belli, has provided more fireworks in and out of the courtroom than even that hapless package-carrying passenger of the Long Island Railroad.

And if his recounting of the sensational Jack Ruby trial, written in conjunction with Maurice C. Carroll, **Dallas Justice** (New York: David McKay Company), sometimes gives out more heat than light, the fault is understandable. A substantial failure of American legal process pinpointed by the flash-bulbs of the international press hardly provides ideal material for tranquil recollection.

Still, as an expert on "Modern Trials" and one of the founding fathers of the demonstrative evidence approach to courtroom tactics, Mr. Belli should know that the greatest impact is achieved when the facts **ipsa loquitur.** Phrases such as "The Dallas dog pack had awakened in a thoroughly ugly mood" are both purple prose and poor persuasion. In addition, the authors' residual fury seems responsible for the confusing organization of the first half of the book.

Trial Objective

The account of the trial proper, however, up to and including Belli's Clarence Darrow-worthy summation is more objectively reported.

Here the cumulative shock effect is almost overwhelming. The obvious errors involved in the change of venue question, the force-feeding of the defense with a jury of doubtful neutrality, and the insistence on a midnight closing argument gain renewed impact.

Other less publicised aspects of the proceedings make nightmare reading for any serious student of Anglo-American jurisprudence. The sustaining of every prosecution objection and motion throughout the trial (except for one interruption of Belli's final plea), the forcing of a court-appointed neutral expert to appear as a defense witness when his findings didn't accord with the Dallas preconception, the use by the judge of notes from the prosecution as a basis for legal rulings on defense objections (highlighted by a strategic reversal of position under State coaching when the assistant D.A. realized the clear prejudicial error involved), the perusal by the judge while on the bench of an anti-defense comic book, are only some of the facts that led to chief counsel's famed TV outburst. It seems probable that history will use still harsher words.

Belli and his associates would appear to have structured an almost perfect case for an insanity verdict under the M'Naghten rule, the jigsaw pieces falling into place with remarkable consistency. Whether or not, in this Alice in Wonderland area of the criminal law it would have resulted in an acquital by an unbiased jury acting under proper instructions is, of course, still in doubt. Since Ruby now appears to be considered mentally incapable of participating in the preparation of his appeal, the issue may never be settled.

Scandal Trial

Was the Ruby trial a purely Dallas phenomenon, as Belli asserts, stemming from the desire of a controlled press and an oligarchic community to restore the city's convention image? A partial answer may be found in another new work on an equally widely-reported miscarriage of justice, Ludovic Kennedy's The Trial of Stephen Ward (London: Victor Gollancz Ltd.) The able writer of **Ten Rillington Place** gives the facts full sway, maintaining an objective observer's eye view. The vista—an extensive trial, held in London's Old Bailey before a noted criminal judge, where neither formally correct procedure nor the vaunted common law presumption of innocence prevented the conviction of a defendant of doubtful morals but obvious legal innocence.

The charge, not even resulting from the commission of a known crime, was the result of police investigation encompassing some 125 interviews will all of Dr. Ward's associates, some over 60 hours in length, in an effort to find some criminal act with which to charge him. The evidence preposterous . . . perjured . . . or both. The statute requiring corroboration ignored. The verdict delivered against an absent defendant who lay dying in a hospital bed, driven to suicide by the culminatingly biased judicial summation.

Political Justice

The Ward trial no more silenced the rumors about the Profumo Affair than Ruby's trial expunged any civic guilt for the tragic events of November 22nd. It may, in fact, have assisted in the narrow victory for the Labor Party at the recent election. But, like the Belli book, Ludovic Kennedy's brilliant reportage serves to remind that when politics and justice mix, our legal system guarantees the blind goddess no immunity from injury. The distance from the Old Bailey to the Dallas Criminal Courts Building is far shorter than Mr. Belli hopefully implies. How far, one wonders, is the jump to a Stanleyville square filled with howling, trigger-happy Simbas?

Moot Court - Second Year First Round

(Continued from Page 1)

points might be awarded to any individual. To assure consistency in grading between the hearings Martin Wolman and Norm Bard sat in as grade coordinators.

Jurisdiction Mooted

All contestants argued the same case which concerned the ability of Congress to deprive the Federal Courts of jurisdiction to hear apportionment cases.

An educational highlight for the participants was meeting with their respective judges after the hearing. Congregating in the Faculty lounge, over coffee and doughnuts, the judges criticized the contestants' performance and discussed various facets of appellate adovcacy and the practice of law.

Alumni Notes

After the Bar

by Don Simons

(The Docket Welcomes this column as a new regular feature providing an opportunity for communication between alumni and students and for notifying the 1400 alumni to whom The Docket is distributed of Association events and activities. Don Simons is President of the Alumni Association.)

We are most appreciative of this opportunity to inform your readers of the following activities in the Association is engaged:

1) *On December 12 the Association is sponsoring its third annual Faculty reception and cocktail party, which will be held at the Center Club in the Kirkeby Center, Wilshire and Westwood Boulevards, from 4:30 to 7:00. This event has become a tradition of the Association, offering graduates of the Law School a unique opportunity to mingle with the Faculty and to renew acquaintances with classmates who they may not have seen for some time.*

2) *The annual meeting of the Association will be held sometime in January at which time a new Board of Directors, consisting of 15, will be installed. This is an enlargement of the previous boards of 7 and it is hoped that it will provide a wider representation among the membership of the alumni. Incidentally, of interest to the student body is that the president of the Student Bar Association, as well as the Dean, will be ex-officio members of the Board as part of an effort to establish a closer liaison between the Alumni Association and the Law School.*

3) *The Association is planning to distribute in the very near future a directory containing all of the names and addresses of the graduates of the Law School, which will be made available to all members of the Association without charge.*

4) *The Association is contemplating the creation of an alumni scholarship. The details of this program will be forthcoming in the near future.*

5) *In terms of recent activities, the Association awarded its most outstanding alumnus of the year award to Charles Rickershauser '57 Commissioner of Corporations for the State of California, in one of the largest attended luncheons in the Association's history at the recent State Bar Convention in Santa Monica. This month also, members of the Dean's Counsel, which is the $100.00 membership category and in which there are over 30 members at this time, were hosted at a dinner at the Fox and Hounds Restaurant where Professors Marsh and Warren addressed the group on the Uniform Commercial Code.*

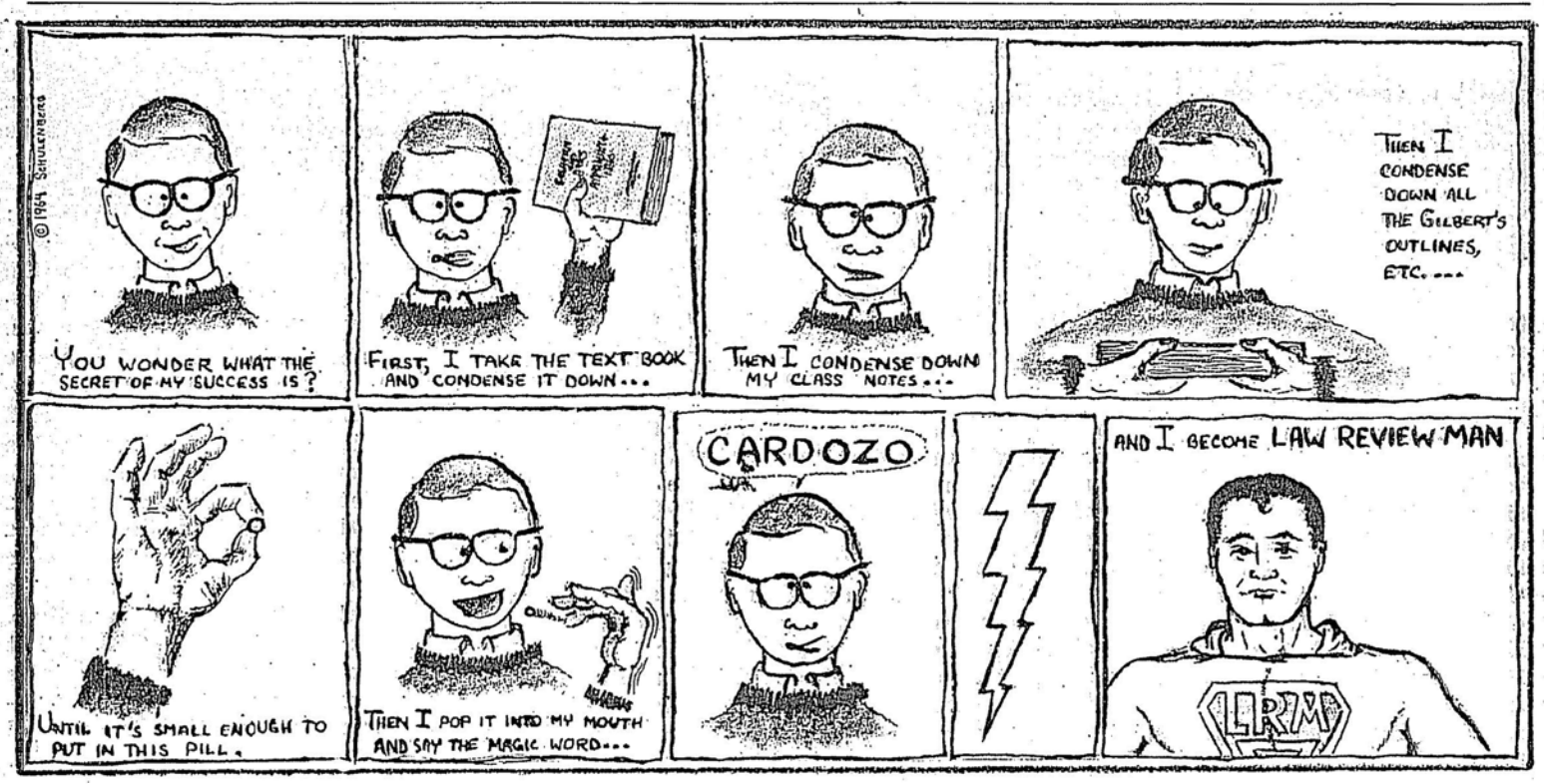
Law Wives

By PINKY EASTMAN

The UCLA Law Wives took their first tour of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles on Saturday, December 5th. Sally De Cuir, Legal Aid Chairman made plans to decorate the nursery and to leave Christmas gifts for the children who use the nursery.

The Law Wives hosted a Christmas party on Saturday, December 12, at the home of Judge and Mrs. Baynard Rhone, Sally Bellerue chaired the event.

A tree trimming party set off the December 2nd meeting in the Law School Lounge. Later in the meeting various members presented their ideas for Christmas decorations and gifts.



Contracts: Corbin, Williston, Simpson
Torts: Prosser, Morris
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Procedure: Clark, C.C.P.
Property: Smith, Moynahan, Burby
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Also Smith's How to Answer Law Examinations and a complete selection of Gilbert's Outlines.

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STUDENT UNION

Civil Rights Litigation

Lawyers Have Short Hot Summer

By LAURENCE SPERBER

IN ANTICIPATION of what had been popularly predicted as the "long hot summer," attorneys for four leading organizations interested in civil rights and civil liberties cooperated in the defense of persons arrested in connection with civil rights demonstrations in Los Angeles. Under the leadership of attorneys Herbert A. Bernhard, American Jewish Congress, Arnett Hartsfield, NAACP, H. Randolph Moore, Jr., CORE, and A. L. Wirin, ACLU, a Legal Division was set up under the auspices of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC).

A letter was sent out to all lawyers affiliated with the four groups inviting lawyers to contribute their services in the various capacities of primary responsibility for trial, assistance at trial or research. Over fifty lawyers volunteered and by the end of the summer twenty had participated in litigation.

Prior to the "moratorium" on demonstrations pending the election campaign, which was announced by many civil rights organizations shortly after Senator Goldwater's nomination, a number of demonstrations had already taken place in Los Angeles. (Other demonstrations took place in San Francisco and San Diego.) As is usually the case, lawyers were not called in until after the clients were in trouble. Arraignments were in many cases handled by lawyers who did not serve at the trial. Trial counsel were then co-opted from the volunteers of the UCRC Legal Division.

The extraordinary development in American political life since the Montgomery bus boycott nine years ago has been the use of non-violent demonstrations in support of Negro demands for equality. The courts are no longer the sole focus of initiating action. A new vocabulary has come into being — sit-in, wade-in, shop-in, sip-in, lie-in, coin-in. Just

as the sit-ins of the UAW added a new dimension to picketing by labor in the early days of the New Deal, so these new techniques have startled, and at times alarmed, contemporary society.

* * *

THIS IS NOT THE PLACE to consider whether these new forms "do more harm than good." (Although many a juror was asked his opinion on **voir dire**). The point is that, whether the lawyer likes them or not, these demonstrations — like picketing — raise free speech problems as novel as the demonstrations themselves. In periods of stress, police statutes are called into use for the maintenance of order — statutes enacted at a time when the activities against which they are directed were hardly contemplated. The inherent democratic tension be-

tween order and liberty is vividly projected. As Professor Freund has written **(New Vistas in Constitutional Law,** 112 U. Pa. L. Rev. 631, 646 (1964)), "order and disorder are both virtues when held in a proper tension."

Lawyers are concerned with violations of due process as they arise in the exercise of police power for the maintenance of order and the suppression of demonstrations. The constitutional vice of statutory vagueness is fatal where the effect is to restrict freedom of expression — and ordinary police statutes are not models of precision. The authorities must use the tools at hand; it is the defense lawyer's task to test them.

The first Los Angeles demonstrations took place in the context of the state-wide campaign for the passage of Proposition Fourteen promulgated by the California Real Estate Association and aimed primarily at California's existing fair housing laws.

Fourteen demonstrators gathered outside the Southwest Realty Board in May in order to protest alleged discriminatory policies of the Board, which was holding an evening meeting on its premises.

At the conclusion of their meeting the realtors encountered the demonstrators outside; police who had been on duty arrested and charged the defendants with violation of California Penal Code sections 415, 602(j) and Los Angeles Municipal Code 80-170 section 10. These statutes have been frequently employed and are aimed at breach of the peace, trespass and blocking exit. P.C. 415 speaks in terms of "tumultuous" and "offensive" conduct and "loud and unusual noise." PC. 602(j) proscribes entering upon land of another with intent to interfere with a business lawfully conducted thereon.

Each statute raises constitutional questions of vagueness, fair warning and the balance of private property rights against freedom of speech.

* * *

THE DEMONSTRATION before the realty board, and the arrests which followed, occurred before the UCRC Legal Division was set up, and Randolph Moore, and Benjamin N. Wyatt, Jr., were retained as attorneys for defendants in the case known as **People v. Wright.** (Actually each defendant in the Municipal Court is charged separately, but in Los Angeles they have been tried together and the name of the case is a matter of coincidence and subject to change on appeal.)

After a jury trial of several weeks defendants were acquitted of charges under P.C. sections 415 and 602(j) and convicted of violation of Los Angeles Municipal Code 80-170 section 10. Nine defendants were sentenced to fines of $50 or five days in the County Jail; the remaining five defendants were given ten day suspended sentences and summary probation of thirty-six months, conditioned on payment of a fine of $100 or five days.

The Wright case served as warning that the few lawyers who had been defending civil rights demonstrators would be unable by themselves to handle any increase in the caseload. Since the cases are handled without fee, the urgency of involving more lawyers was apparent. The volunteer panel came into being just in time and within a matter of weeks twenty lawyers were serving without fee in various capacities in four additional consolidated cases.

* * *

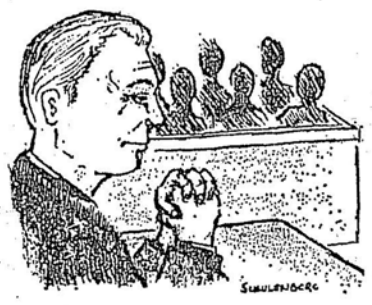
THE NEXT CASE involved six members of the Non-Violent Action Committee who staged "sip-in" demonstrations at two Van de Kamp restaurants. Vam de Kamp obtained a preliminary injunction in early June, forbidding the group to monopolize tables in the cafes in what they called protests against discriminatory hiring practices. The case was defended by Arthur A. Brooks, Jr. Five demonstrators have been found in contempt for violation of the injunction and at the date of this writing three have been given suspended jail sentences of ten days each for two violations, and two sentenced to five days for one violation each. (Injunctions against demonstrations have been used in San Diego as well as in Los Angeles.)

A new word was added to the vocabulary of protests by demonstrations conducted largely by Bruin CORE against the Bank of America in Santa Monica. The demonstrators in this case, known as **People v. Farber** (although Farber was severed for purpose of trial due to his presence as defendant in **People v. Becker,** tried contemporaneously in Los Angeles), entered a bank branch in Santa Monica in July, after picketing outside with signs protesting the bank's alleged discriminatory hiring practices. They joined various tellers' lines and changed bills into coins, whence the prosecution-derived appellation of "coin-in."

* * *

THE ARRESTS, however, followed not this conduct, but a sympathetic sit-down on the premises following the arrest of one demonstrator. Since this case is on appeal and I participated not only for the defense at trial but also am engaged in the appeal, comment by me is inappropriate. The original thirteen defendants were represented by four counsel: Robert G. Schmorleitz, Hirsch Adell, Ross Brown, and myself.

Seven defendants in Farber were tried before a jury. The trial lasted two weeks. (A demurrer challenging the constitutionality of the statutes, P.C. sections 415 and 602(j), on their face and as applied, had previously been overruled.) The prosecution dropped 602-



(1) at the close of evidence; all defendants were convicted under 415; none were convicted under 602(j), the jury acquitting some and disagreeing as to others. One defendant was fined and granted summary probation for one year; four defendants were sentenced to thirty days and two defendants to five days. These six sentences are being appealed to the Appellate Department of the Superior Court.

The longest jury trial, extending over a month, was defended by Hugh R. Manes, assisted by Leon Goldin. Known as **People v. Becker** it involved fifteen defendants who participated in a demonstration at Vam de Kamps (unrelated legally to the contempt matter discussed earlier). Charges were brought under Penal Code sections 415 and 602(j), resulting in acquittals; charges under Los Angeles Municipal Code section 57.110.11(c) — a fire ordinance directed at standing in aisles — resulted in convictions and sentences ranging from thirty days to six months. The trial judge ordered a transcript at county expense and the case will be appealed.

People v. Gray, defended at trial by Luke McKissack involved eight defendants who demonstrated at another Van de Kamp Bakery and were convicted under P.C. 415 and 602(j) by the jury. After verdict the count under 415 was dismissed on motion by the City Attorney. Defendants were acquitted under P.C. section 594, malicious mischief. Six defendants were sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail; two denfendants were sentenced to sixty days.

* * *

THE LATEST CASE, **People v. Okun,** involved fifteen defendants who staged a "lie-in" on the parking lot of the Los Angeles Breakfast Club in protest against a meeting being held on the premises by the White Citizens Council. Defendants were represented by Henry Nelson, assisted by Michael Weiss. The case was tried without a jury under P.C. 415, 602 (j), 236-37 (false imprisonment) and City Ordinance 80-170 section 10. Four defendants pleaded **nolo contendere** and received thirty day suspended sentences and one year probation under P.C. 415, and a $75 fine or five days in the County Jail under 602(j); the twelve others found guilty under P.C. 415 also received thirty day suspended sentences and one year probation under 415; under 602(j) one defendant was fined $250 or fifteen days, the other $150 or ten days. All were acquitted under P.C. 236-37 and under ordinance 80-170 section 10.

Most of the cases are being appealed to the Appellate Department of the Superior Court. In those cases involving Penal Code section 415 the attack will be on the constitutionality of the statute on its face and as applied. Ever since **Lanzetta v. New Jersey,** 306 U.S. 451 (1939), it has been a basic doctrine of constitutional law, entirely apart from the free speech issue, that a criminal statute which is vague or uncertain on its face violates the due process clause. Further since **Schneider v. New Jersey,** 308 U.S. 147 (1939), it has been clear that freedom of speech, secured by the First Amendment against abridgment by the United States, is among the fundamental personal rights and liberties which are secured to all persons by the Fourteenth Amendment against abridgment by a state. Finally, under the doctrine of **Thornhill v. Alabama,** 310 U.S. 88 (1940), it is clear that a vague statute which impinges upon the area of freedom of speech will be strictly judged.

* * *

NONE OF THIS NEW LAW; what is new is the application of the doctrine to the California statutes being applied in these novel situations. The United States Supreme Court has considered the question in the context of civil rights demonstrations in the South but has yet to adjudicate in this different context. With regard to the trespass statute, the California Supreme Court recently intimated in the Schwartz-Torrance Inv. Corp. case, 61 A.C. 832 (1964), that an infringement of private property rights may be technical rather than substantial

(Continued on Page 5)

'Sit In' 'Sip In' New Words - New Rights?

(Continued from Page 4)

where the entire public has been invited to enter. What application this doctrine may have remains to be seen.

In addition to the lawyers required for the prosecution of appeals, the termination of the "moratorium" on civil rights demonstrations following the national election raises the possibility of additional cases in the immediate future. With this in mind a new request for volunteers was issued and to date an additional fifty lawyers have volunteered their services to the UCRC Legal Division. This represents a renewed commitment by Los Angeles lawyers in the defense of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and due process of law.

Mr. Sperber is a member of the New York and California Bar, member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, B.A., UCLA 1939; LL.B., Harvard 1942. Editor, **Law in Transition Quarterly**, published by Institute of Modern Legal Thought, Inc.; secretary, American Civil Liberties Union, Lawyers' Division.)

Wallace - Con. Law And Viola

(Continued from Page 1)

Wallace practiced law in Washington, D.C. with the firm of Covington and Burling, specializing in problems of administrative and international law. He then began his professional career at Duke University in the fields of Constitutional

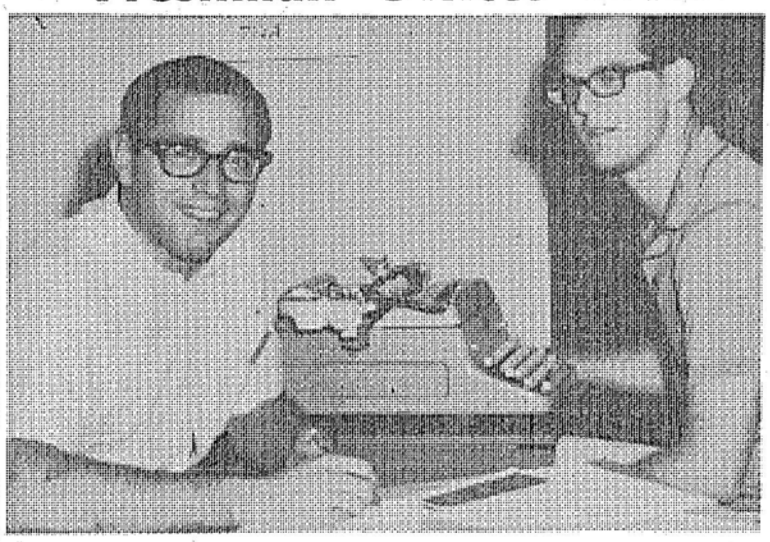
LAWRENCE WALLACE

Law, Public Law and Anti-Trust.

He came to UCLA as a temporary Faculty member, Wallace said, to broaden the scope of his experience beyond Duke University. At UCLA, he teaches Business Associations and a Seminar in Constitutional Litigation. He also plays the viola with the University Orchestra.

Comparing the student body of the UCLA Law School with that of Duke University, Wallace noted that the quality of students is comparable, the goals of analyzing specific problems in order to apply a principle to rapidly changing dynamic world are similar, but that UCLA students concentrate more heavily on State law, with a view to local practice.

Freshman Offices Filled



First year class president Evan Medow and secretary-treasurer Frank Kashuk prepare copy for the Libel Show, December 18, Econ. 147. The officers were elected at the end of October.

MEDOW

First year class president Evan Medow was born twenty-two years ago in Los Angeles. He attented Harvard School in the San Fernando Valley for two years before transferring to Hamilton High in West Los Angeles to complete the remaining two years of his high school education. After graduating from Hamilton in 1960. Medow came to UCLA, graduating in 1964 with a degree in Anthropology. As a member of Zeta Beta Tau he was active in both house and campus activities. He also participated in the UniCamp Program as a counselor.

In addition to his activities as first year president, he is also a member of the Service Committee, the Picnic Committee and was a guide during Open House. At present there are several class activities being planned, one of which is a coffee hour for the first year class to take place sometime before mid-semester break.

KASHUK

First year class secretary-treasurer Frank Kashuk is a native Californian, living all his life in Southern California. He attended North Hollywood High School where he participated in football and swimming. He entered UCLA in 1960 and graduated with a History major. As an undergraduate he was active in school activities, participating in Homecoming, Spring Sing, Mardi Gras, and intramural sports. He was a member of Alpha Epsilon Pi and held offices in the fraternity.

Kashuk, besides being secretary-treasurer of the first year class is a member of the Services Committee. Along with other members of the first year class he is presently working on the 1964 libel show.

Lawyers Sponsor African Scholar

By ROY DANKMAN

Each year the Beverly Hills Bar Association sponsors an African Scholar-in-Residence at the UCLA School of Law. The program allows the candidate either to complete the requirements for a Master's Degree in Comparative Law or to spend the year doing original research.

This year's scholar, Berket ab Hapte Selassie, 33, is from Ethiopia and has chosen the Master's Degree program. A recent change in Ethiopian law now requires all persons to have a family name; hence, Berket adopted his first name as his surname also and can be called either Berket or Mr. Berket.

Berket completed high school in Ethiopia in 1948 and then went to England where he finlaw school education at the University of London. He then returned to Ethiopia and worked for the Ministry of Justice. From 1961 to June of 1964, he was Acting Attorney General.

Ethiopian A.G.

The position of Attorney General in Ethiopia is that of the prime law officer of the land; it differs however from the comparable office in the United States. In our country, the Attorney General is a political appointee responsible to the White House. In Ethiopia, the responsibility to the Parliament and the Emperor rests with the Minister of Justice and not the Attorney General.

Although the position of Attorney General is largely administrative, Berket did appear in several important cases where the State was a party; including one treason case.

Berket's journey to the United States was facilitated through the help of James Paul, dean of the new law school in Addis Abbaba. Dean Paul helped him get invitations to study at Harvard, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania and UCLA.

Balmy Law

Berket chose UCLA because the educational policies of the University of California closely resemble those of the University of London. He admits, however, that the climate had some influence on his decision.

Berket's prime interest is criminal and constitutional law. He is presently enrolled in Criminal Law, Constitutional Law and the seminar in Criminal Justice. In addition to his regular academic work, Berket is doing a critical analysis of the case-book method of instruction with a view toward the possible adoption of this method when he returns to Addis Abbaba as an Assistant Professor at the law school.

Unique Practice

In a discussion of the history of Ethiopian legal institutions, Berket related that the practice of law in Ethiopia is unique as compared to other African nations. Outside of the short Italian occupation in the 1930's, Ethiopia has had no foreign domination or colonization to influence its law.

The French however impressed the continental law system on their colonies and in a matter of 60 to 70 years had all but obliterated the local tribal customs and laws. The British, on the other hand, allowed the local laws and customs to continue while superimposing the Common Law in limited areas; in these nations then, there is a traditional complex of the common law and local custom.

Until recently, Berket continued, lawyers in Ethiopia were traditionally "trained" by the churchmen and in the local villages, law was practiced informally. More often than not, a member of the family represented the litigants in a dispute. There was extensive use of an arbitration system.

Now, there is a central criminal system administered by the Ministry of Justice. In addition, there are procedures similar to our Federal-State system whereby local customs are allowed to prevail in outlying areas.

Law Reports

Although there is no stare decisis there have been some law reports made by committees that inspect the case files and digest the holdings. These case reports are persuasive authority, although not binding. This system has been changed slightly and now the case reporting is done at the new law school by a committee of five men. It is hoped that the academic atmosphere will help in elevating the quality of the reports and produce a finer definition of the law.

Berket also added that lawsuits are handled much the same as they are in this country. After judgment the prevailing party gives a copy of the judgment to the judgment execution officer who has the power to enforce the decree by property sale or in some cases, imprisonment of the judgment debtor.

Clarity, Succinctness Stressed by Overbury

By DAN SIMON

Mose of us, at one time or another, have heard of Theophrastus Overbury.

But so few of us really know anything about this great man of letters. Hence, in an effort to enlighten a few souls, a little research was indulged in with the following results.

Theophrastus Overbury was born in a quaint village called Hamptington-on-the-Worcesteshire in the south of England in the year 1581, the third son of an Anglican priest.

His mother, of not too hearty stock, died in childbirth delivering her tenth child (also a son, who later became the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1653). Little is know concerning the raising of the family; speculation has it that a maiden-aunt carried much of the burden.

The education of Theophrastus Overbury is typical of the period in which he lived and the class to which he was born. The basics of his knowledge came from the tutelage of his father. This preparation allowed him to enter Oxford's Christ College and take his degree.

At this point Overbury wavered, and at the last moment foresook the ministry in favor of Gray's Inn and the study of law.

Research has revealed little in the way of Overbury's participation in the 17th century legal community. One document, bearing his signature, was found dealing with a conveyance in southern England's district magistrate's court. Aside from this, little is known of his actual practice

The great heritage of Theophrastus Overbury comes down to us from a limited private edition of Tompkins' **Life of Theophrastus Overbury**, published in Yorkshire, 1889. This volume is mainly a compilation of the writings of Overbury gleaned from letters and privately circulated manuscripts. It is the source of the quotations found in the 1963 and 1964 editions of the Student Directory.

In the book, Tompkins has carefully edited Overbury's work and given us a true picture of the man. The various quotations and sections are separated by incisive editorial comment, and when needed, textual explanations are provided.

Several other sources are available. These are, however, only passing references in anthologies and compendiums of 17th century literature.

Much is to be gained from a study of the writings of this man who devoted his life and efforts to clarity and succinctness in the language of the law.

Editor's note: These are the two examples made reference to in the above article.

A Lawyer Is

A tenuous nexus betwixt the ephemeral and the perpetual; antepenultimate in the hierachy of the coguoscenti, contingent upon the harbinger of Galen and the spectre of Lucre. "Infra metus logica" he exhibits a propensity to enumerate quantums of ethereals gesticulating upon "apices litigandi." Elecmosynarius by election of fate, mercenarius by complexion of caprice and taciturn only in repose, the lawyer's parameters of justification seek, not approval, but desire only absence of opprobrium.

A Law Student Is

By degrees contemptuous, of all he surveys. His derogation of those without the Inn is compounded, in the main, of veracious ethers; a distillate of cerebral exfoliation; saturated in effect to affect the cognitive process. Such process is significantly appurtenant to "ratione personae," while also decisively indispensible to "ratio legis." Yet, 'midst this nimious of houyhnhnmian disposition there functions a subliminal altruism creating an equitable counterbalance to the legal excess. This admixture, "pro tanto" to the cause of justice lies however, penultimate to the primary legal maxim—"sic frangit crustulum."

Revised Constitution Consolidates Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

Robbins cited the desire to avoid changes that would endanger passage of the entire revision as the primary reason for minimizing substantive changes in the Constitution's contents. (Robbins is responestimating the political desirability of changes.)

The Commission was created by the Legislature shortly after passage in November, 1962 of a constitutional amendment in which the voters authorized such a commission and gave it plenary power to offer a revision to be approved by the Legislature, then by the voters. The Commission meets monthly.

Prominent Members

Among the 37 public members of the Commission are Gordon Sproul, president emeritus of the University of California, retired California Supreme Court Chief Justice Gibson, and Boalt Hall Dean Frank Newman. There are 16 legislators on the Commission.

Proposed revisions go from the Commission as a whole to a committee on the appropriate article, then back to the whole Commission for final consideration and report to the Legislature. Robbins, as a member of the four-man legal staff, follows proposals on Article IV through all stages and submits his analysis of the legal merits and political feasibility of each proposal to the Legislature with the Commission's report.

Obsolete Sessions

Legislative sessions now fall into three categories: 1) general sessions, which convene only in odd-numbered years and may last no longer than 120 days; 2) budget sessions, which convene in even-numbered years and may consider only the budget bill; and 3) extraordinary sessions, called by the Governor by proclamation. A heavy business load has forced the frequent calling of extraordinary sessions whose drawback, from the legislators' point of view, is that they are governed by the agenda on the Governor's proclamation.

In order to simplify legislative procedure, the Commission will propose to climinate the need for special-purpose sessions by providing for annual sessions of the Legislature, Robbins said. The political effect of such consolidation of all special sessions into one annual session, Robbins noted, would be to relieve the Governor of frequent confrontation by pressure groups seeking inclusion of particular items in the proclamation of an extraordinary session.

Amendment Procedure

To discourage over-use of the initiative, the Commission will offer a two-part plan. Robbins said. The major cause of the flood of amendments will be removed by eliminating detailed provisions from the Constitution. Thus, such matters as GI widows' pensions and retirement fund investment, which appeared as propositions on the most recent ballot, would become subjects of legislative action rather than Constitutional provision, Robbins said.

The second means of reducing the number of amendments proposed would be to require that all amendments be submitted for consideration by the Legislature for sixty days before being placed on the ballot, and that "approved by the Legislature" or "rejected by the Legislature" be printed on the ballot with the proposed amendment, Robbins stated. Such a procedure presumably would discourage pressure groups from submitting amendments unlikely to achieve legislative approval.

When an amendment reaches the ballot, Robbins believes it will still need only a simple majority of those voting on it to approve it. It has been proposed that an amendment should not pass without the affirmative vote of a majority of those going to the polls, but Robbins doubts that the Commission will adopt the suggestion.

Robbins said that the Commission would also propose to abolish sections in Article IV which precisely designate the procedure for introduction and placing on the ballot of an intitiative or referendum. The Commission feels that the present provisions hamstring the Legislature since the Legislature cannot make minor changes to the intricate procedure as the need arises.

History

(The present Constitution resulted from agitation by discontented workers in the mid-1870's, according to Crouch, Bollens, McHenry and Scott, **California Government and Politics.** Following the burst of the economic boom engendered by the Gold Rush and subsequent commercial activity, unemployed workers agitated against the Chinese immigrant workers and the capitalists, and pressed for a new Constitution. A popular mandate for a new convention came in 1877 and the new Constitution was ratified in 1879.

(Ease of amendment was a feature of the new Constitution from the beginning but an amendment in 1911, creating the initiative method of amendment, added considerable impetus to the flood of amendments that have complicated the California Constitution. The Constitution contained 65,000 words in 1930, and 80,000 in 1962 when an amendment deleting obsolete materials reduced the length to 70,000 words.

Past Efforts

(On five occasions, proposals to call a Constitutional Convention to rewrite the Constitution have been placed before the people. In 1898, 1914, 1920, and 1930 they were vociferously rejected. Finally in 1934 such a proposal received a favorable majority but legislative opposition to Constitutional changes by such a procedure and lack of an effectively defined procedure for calling such a convention resulted in failure to call a convention at all. Thus, the current revision activity is the first major attempt since 1879 to rationalize the Constitution.)

Members of the Constitutional Commission include the President of the State Chamber of Commerce, the President of the California League of Women Voters, the President of the California Labor Federation, the President of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, the Director of the League of California cities, the Executive Director of the California Teachers Association, the Presidents of the University of Southern California and of UCLA.

Also on the Commission are prominent Califonia lawyers such as James L. Beebe of Los Angeles, and Bernard Emerson of San Francisco.

Alumni—A Glance Toward New Grads

(Continued from Page 1)

past, contributions larger than the $5 dues for membership in the Association have been made only occasionally and piecemeal.

In a recent interview with The Docket, Assistant Dean James L. Malone analyzed the increasing activities of the Alumni Association as indicative of a new "proprietary interest in the School — an esprit de corps — "which has grown simultaneously with the School's national prominence and "maturing and changing public image."

Closer Links

That the Alumni Association has taken a giant step toward full maturity without notice among the students — that this has been a "quiet revolution" — is due largely perhaps to a failure of regular lines of communication between students and alumni. But here too changes are occurring.

Alumni President Don Simons, whose administration is responsible for the formation of the Dean's Counsel, recently announced hopes for a program of talks to graduating seniors regarding professional opportunities and problems, and plans for the ex officio membership of the Student Bar Association President on the Alumni Association Executive Board. Simons also agreed to making an alumni column a regular feature of The Docket, which is received by all students and alumni.

Simons looks to vastly increased membership in the Association as the next major prerequisite to full maturity. Only about 250 alumni now pay dues to the Association (including the Dean's Counsel). There are approximately 1400 alumni.

Members Sought

One current proposal for boosting membership is to solicit membership and even pledges for contributions from seniors while they are still in school. As Simons has said, "The students are close enough to the situation to see some of the problems and what money could do for them." Dues for such members would probably be $3 a year for the first two years after graduation, as they are now.

Among other plans for the Association are the compilation of an alumni directory for free distribution to all members of the Association, and extension of the Association to Sacramento and perhaps other areas with relatively dense alumni populations. Simons also plans soon to seek alumni reaction to a proposed program of courses for graduates, similar to the Continuing Education of the Bar courses, but more advanced.

The Association may also establish an "Alumni Scholarship" in the near future.

The Dean's Fund, to which the Dean's Counsel has already begun making major contributions, disburses funds for the following purposes among others: special library acquisitions, travel expenses for Moot Court teams, furnishings and accessories for student and Faculty lounges, receptions for visiting dignitaries, Faculty representations at legal conferences, certain Student Bar Association activities, new student orientation, annual Dean's Report, student awards and certificates, placement brochures and mailing costs, emergency assistance for students, and support of expanded alumni relations program.

Direct benefits to alumni joining the Dean's Fund include an annual dinner at the Dean's Counsel, a year's subscription to the UCLA Law Review, newsletters from the Chancellor, and courtesy parking anywhere on campus throughout the year.

Law Review—A Preview Of Future Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

being planned—the first to appear in the January issue and to be entitled, "Availability of Counsel and Group Legal Services." This presentation will be a highly controversial one, especially since it involves a "socialized" approach to some legal problems.

Future Contents

Also include in the January issue will be an article, "Duty to Disclose Accurate Information in Liability Cases," by the prominent tort scholar, Leon Green. A second provocative article, "The Right to Jury Trial in Contempt Proceedings," dealing with the Governor Barnett case of last year and pitting civil rights against civil liberties will also appear.

The third issue will be a totally integrated presentation on "Urban Land Planning."

Michael Dante Abate, third year student, has been appointed a married student's housing advisor for the rest of the year.

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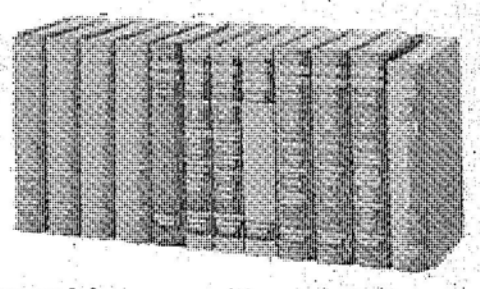

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Sports

By EARL WARREN

Lambda Lambda Beta, missing the services of six starters, was defeated by the Eds' 6-3 in the All-U quarterfinals. LLB jumped off to a 3-0 lead on the last play of the first half as tailback Dave Berardo booted a 25 yd. field goal. Playing ball control for the second half, Berardo kept the team moving with short passes, but the Eds finally intercepted one deep in their own territory late in the game.

The Eds, also moving the ball through the air, drove down to LLB's 2 yard line with only 2 plays remaining. As the playing field was almost completely dark due to the lateness of the game, a short pass on 3rd and goal sailed out of the end zone, and on the final play the Eds swept left end and scored to go into the semi's with a stunning 6-3 victory.

Fiji's Trounced

In the first round of the playoffs LLB, putting together their best game of the year, advanced to the quarterfinals by easily defeating a highly touted Fiji nine by a 12-0 margin. The previously unbeaten and unscored upon Fijis found LLB too tough both offensively and defensively and were never really in the game.

LLB's first touchdown came on a well executed pass play covering 40 yards from tailback Dave Berardo to Bob Thomas. Thomas got behind his two defenders and without breaking stride took the toss, and went the remainding 15 yards to score.

The highly vaunted LLB defense continually harassed the opposition. Led by middle guard Ollie Moench, who personally threw the Fiji tailback for big losses three times, the defensive line refused to allow any major yardage during the entire contest. Looking particularly impressive were linemen Dave Lafaille, Jim Sexton, and Big Chris Hauck.

Coach Bill Elfving felt the linebacker blitz, led by Dan Zipser and Norm Bard, was instrumental in causing hurried throws and few receptions by the Fiji offense.

The Barristers came right back at the beginning of the second half to score on another 45 yard pass play from Berardo to Thomas. The play was set up after a 40 yd. screen pass to wingback Lynn Hinojosa. Hinojosa, the fastest man on the field, also got off a 50 yd. run on a double reverse which was somewhat nullified by a downfield blocking penalty.

Casualty

Coaching Elfving stated that this was one of the toughest teams LLB encountered during the season, and it cost LLB the services of defensive linebacker Fred Barnes who went out late in the first half with an apparent dislocated shoulder. The play was particularly rough near the end of the game, and in fact, the game was called before its normal conclusion as fists, elbows, and everything else began to fly as the Fiji cause became hopeless.

The Greenbag Packers narrowly missed the playoffs but, a 12-6 defeat at the hands of the Ed's dropped them to second place in the other independent league. The Packers, after leading 6-0 on a TD pass to Art Levine, couldn't contain the strong Ed offense. Going into this final game, the Packers were unscored upon, but had difficulties moving the ball all season long which resulted in their one loss and two ties.

Paul "Deacon David" Tonkovich, Tom Jones, and Monte Fligsten anchored the defense, considered to be the best in the league. The offense, with speedster Gene Genson providing most of the spark, looked brilliant on occasion, but just couldn't seem to put together the sustained drives necessary for a successful offense.

Lawyers Excel

Thus, with football season now concluded, and LLB getting to the quarters, it can be said that we remain in excellent position in All-U standings.

With LLB strength in volleyball and basketball (defending All-U champs) we should be at the top with these sports now coming up. It should also be mentioned that Jim Ruddick reached the finals of Independent Tennis and the doubles team reached the quarter's to give LLB added points in its quest for the All-U crown.

Prof. Karst—Research On So. America

(Continued from Page 1)

Raised in Los Angeles, Karst attended Fairfax High School and UCLA where he earned

KENNETH L. KARST

his A.B. degree in political science.

From UCLA, Karst went to Harvard Law School and received his LL.B. in 1953. He then returned to Los Angeles and practiced for two years with the firm of Latham and Watkins. Another two years were spent in the Air Force Judge Advocates Office.

In 1957-58 he was a teaching fellow at Harvard Law School. Since 1958 he has been Professor of Law at Ohio State University.

To pursue an interest in comparative law, Karst gained a Ford Fellowship and spent 1962-63 in Latin America with his wife and four children.

Writing Class: Freshmen Get 2 Units Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

ditional help in preparing the briefs will enhance the competition.

Unfilled Gap

At present there is no program to fill the gap created for the present second year class. It is hoped that extensive work in the seminars will make up this deficit.

Ultimately it is planned that, in addition to the first year program, students will participate in legal writing classes in both the second and third years. There will be emphasis on tactical methodology in writing, personal interests and practical problems. Some of the changes in the program must await the new addition to the Law School and additional Faculty members.

Libel Show Libelous

(Continued from Page 1)

which includes participants from the entire student body, is under the direction of Frank Kushak and Evan Medow.The producers noted that the show will start promptly at noon inasmuch as the room is available for only one hour and the show is long.

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Phi Delta Phi

By DON GLASER

Phi Delta Phi extends well deserved congratulations to the members who have distinguished themselves academically. Selected to Law Review were Richard Duncan, Woody Godbold, Joe Gorman, Irv Greines, Fred Kuperberg, Art Leeds, Barry Mason, Ian Robertson, John Poucher, and Dan Zerfas.

You may have heard of or just heard our members who are participating in the Moot Court honors program. The future Demosthenes's's's without pebbles are Larry Diamant, Monte Fligsten, Bob Kelly, Harvey Gilbert, Carl Albert, Stephan Bershad, Jim Mahoney, and Fred Noble.

Phi Delta Phi hot line . . . Congrat. to all the new pledges and their pledge Pres., Dan Zipser . . . Our answer to the Four Freshmen: Lafaille, Fox, Clayman, and Serber now recording for Capitol Offense. This group is rivaled only by Broder, Bard, Hauck, and Ruddick who are not only breaking all records but leases and planters as well . . . Our solution to the Beatles: Irv Greines, yeah, yeah, yeah . . . Mr. American Serviceman, Oberstein, and Law School Postmaster General, Grodin, request that all mail be sent directly to the student's residence. Not too many people sleep in the lounge . . . Is it true that Larry Bernstein, recipient of the Most Valuable National Undergraduate Student award, is a free agent? . . . First year members who need help in learning the Black Letter Law of Torts contact Mr. Cossack . . . Is it true that Bill Goldstein has found a new home at Ciros, the 'head' of the house? . . . It's nice to see that our Editor-in-chief and Production Editor have made it through another Thanksgiving . . . Is it true that Drushall is still despondent over the outcome of the World Series? Talk to Honcho Horowitz or our most devoted baseball fan, Art Morgenstern . . . . Now, could this please be repeated for Mr. Burke.

PAD

By RON LEIBOW

A gilded social season in PAD reaches its climax this Saturday with a dinner-dance at the Riviera Country Club in the Pacific Palisades. Howard Banchik's swinging orchestra will furnish the dance music and a hootenanny-comedy band will entertain the expected 300 PADs and their guests.

The event is a tri-chapter party sponsored by UCLA, USC and L.A. Alumni chapters.

On December 4th, McKenna Chapter at UCLA initated its 81 pledges in the Moot Court room and followed the ceremony with a dinner at the Corsican restaurant. Milton Gordon, State Real Estate Commissioner, addressed the group on real estate and urban land development in California. Gordon urged law students to take an interest in this area which he desribed as undergoing great reforms. Gordon said that, by 1980, 90% of all California residents will live in metropolitan areas.

Award Given

Faculty members present at the initiation dinner were Professor Herbert Schwartz, PAD advisor, and Professor Jesse Dukeminier, Donald Hagman, Bernard Jacob, and Kenneth Graham. Peter Bregman, third year student, was given an award for his outstanding service in managing the book exchange earlier this semester. PAD has traditionally accepted responsibility for operating the book exchange, as one of its services to the Law School.

New officers for the PAD pledge class are Bob Axel, president, and Stan Perry, secretary-treasurer. The class has been divided into six advisory groups, each with its own chairman and two second year of the Howard Banchik or-advisors. The groups, formed for the first time this year, will meet for practice exams and scholarship assistance. They will also comprise the working units for fraternity activities.

Rush Dance

Earlier this semester, the final rush party was held at the Standard Club, in Cheviot Hills. Two hundred sixty PAD actives, first year students, and their dates crowded the floor and swayed to the strains chestra.

The executive committee announced that the fraternity is now creating a trust, through the Bank of America, which will provide three scholarships annually to members of the fraternity. Funds for one of these scholarships have come from PAD alumni. The scholarship will be named in honor of United States Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, who is also the new Supreme Vice Justice of the national fraternity.

The Fall Semester examination shedule is as follows:

DAY	TIME	WRITING	TYPING
Monday, January 18			
Administrative Law	8:30-11:30	120	108
Legal Philosophy	1:30- 4:30	364B	108
Procedure	1:30- 2:30	I-120	108
		II-114	108
		III-HH2**	108
Tuesday, January 19			
Business Associations	8:30-11:30	120	108
Commercial Transactions	8:30-11:30	I & II-HH2**	108
Securities' Regulation	8:30-11:30	114	108
Legal Profession	1:30- 3:30	A-120	108
		B-114	108
Wednesday, January 20			
Wills and Administration of Estates	8:30-10:30	120	108
Entertainment Law	1:30- 3:30	GBA1222	108
Torts	1:30- 2:30	I-120	108
		II-120	108
		III-114	108
Thursday, January 21			
Remedies I	8:30-11:30	A-114	108
		B-120	108
Land Planning		114	108
Admiralty Law		120	108
Friday, January 22			
Creditors' Rights	8:30-11:30	A-120	108
		B-114	108
Criminal Law	1:30- 2:30	I-120	108
		II-120	108
		III-114	108
Saturday, January 23			
Family Settlements	8:30-11:30	A & B-120	108
Federal Antitrust Law	8:30-11:30	114	108
Insurance	8:30-11:00	114	108
Monday, January 25			
Federal Estate & Gift Taxation	8:30-11:00	A-120	108
	8:30-11:30	B-114	108
Property	1:30- 2:30	I-120	108
		II-114	108
		III-HH2**	108
Tuesday, January 26			
Constitutional Law II	8:30-11:30	I-120	108
		II-120	108
		III-114	108
Oil and Gas	1:30- 4:30	120	108
Comparative Law	1:30- 4:30	120	108
Labor Law	1:30- 4:30	114	108
Wednesday, January 27			
Law and Accounting	8:30-11:30	A & B-120	108
Contracts	1:30- 2:30	I-120	108
		II-114	108
Thursday, January 28		III-HH2**	108
Trial and Appellate Practice			

**HH2—Haines Hall 2

Daily Journal Bargain Rate For Students

The Los Angeles Daily Journal has now extended to UCLA law students the same subscription price discount available at USC, Loyola and Southwestern.

While attorneys pay $30.00 a year, students may subscribe for only $15.00 and in addition to the daily home delivered paper receive the bound "Court Rules" volume of California Court procedure and numerous other compiled reference materials and forms of use to the practioner and student alike.

The Journal's campus representative is Jack E. Freedman, second year, and those students wishing to subscribe may send their checks with subscription cards (available in lounge) direct to him at 2737 Via Paseo, Montebello, or to the Journal.

Maxwell Ailing

Dean Richard C. Maxwell, of the UCLA School of Law was admitted to St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica, California with what has been diagnosed as a severe back ailment.

At press time, he had been released from the hospital. All cards and correspondence can be mailed to him now at his home address.

It is hoped that the Dean will effect a speedy recovery.

The Christmas tree in the front lobby of the Law School was purchased by the Student Bar Association and decorated by the Law Wives at their December meeting.

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