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Post Card Procedure Adopted To Mail Out Exam Results

Contest Bar President Vote Another Election Scheduled

Frosh Class Same Size Next Year

"The September entering class will be approximately the same size as the present first year class", Assistant Dean of the Law School, James L. Malone reported last week. Between 260 and 270 new students will enroll compared with 250 last year.

Total applications, however, have reached 1,000 to date, compared with a total of 700 in May, 1962.

The Assistant Dean said that admission standards were at an all time high and the selection criteria were the most rigorous to be applied in the school's 13-year history.

The election of a new Student Bar Association president was still up in the air at press time. A fourth balloting for the post was planned.

The two candidates, Owen L. Buckley and Edward A. Landry, were deadlocked in a tie after a primary and disputed run-off.

Buckley, 29, was graduated from Long Beach State College in 1960. He majored in Economics and was in the Army for two years, receiving the rank of Corporal. He is married and an associate justice in the Moot Court honors program.

Landry, 24 was graduated with honors from Louisiana State University in 1961. He was a member of Kappa Alpha Order, a national fraternity, and majored in business. While at LSU, he was the student representative of the School of Business on the university's Honor Council. At Law School,

he was president of the first year class and served as the Graduate Students Association representative. He is married, and a member of the Law Review Staff and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Winners of other posts include David J. MacKenzie, 30, as SBA vice-president. He is a 1959 graduate of Boston University and received an MBA from UCLA.

Nira Hardon is the new SBA secretary. She was graduated from UCLA in 1954 and was a social studies and English teacher for six years. She is secretary of Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity and a member of Moot Court program. She is chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP.

Freddie Selan is the SBA treasurer.

George Eskin, 25, was elected Graduate Students Association representative. He was a winner in the first year Moot Court program and a 1960 Theater Arts graduate of UCLA.

Robert K. Hillison, 23, was elected representative to the American Law Students Association's national conference in Chicago this summer. He graduated from UCLA in 1961 majoring in political science. He was a member of the ALSA's committee on Professional Responsibility.

New 1964 class president is Vincent T. Bugliosi, 27. He was

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Will Release Grades Soon as Papers Read

By DAVID JOHNSON

Law students will receive all grades by mail as the result of a grade distribution system which will go into effect in time for this semester's grading, Assistant Dean Malone announced yesterday.

The mail system will replace the long lines and confusion at the school's information window.

Under the new system the registrar will mail each grade as soon as it is processed. However, no grades will be mailed until the end of the examination period. Presently, grades are not released until all grades are processed.

Because of the change-over seniors will not be able to receive their grades this semester until after graduation.

Election to Order of the Coif honor society will be based on student grades after five semesters. Selection is made from all students of the calendar year, throwing all graduates in January, June and August into one class. This means students not selected at this time will have another opportunity in August.

(Selection to the honor soc-

ety is regulated by national standards of the group, allowing only a certain percentage of graduates from one calendar year's class.)

The new grade distribution system was spawned from the culmination of growing dissatisfaction and bitterness by students who were forced to wait over a month for last term's grade results.

The problems and results of previous grade distribution "had assumed the proportions of ridiculousness," Malone said, pointing to the "increased tension" which he credited with dramatizing the need for a change. "It had just become an impossible situation," Malone added.

While probably not relieving any of the mechanical work load for the law school administrative office, Miss Barbara Hackett, law school registrar, indicated the new system will undoubtedly relieve the intense pressure now existing during grading sessions.

"I am confident that it will work and am hopeful that it will be more successful," Miss Hackett said.

Faculty members are expected to applaud the change, Malone said. One of the reasons for the new system was to alleviate extreme pressures placed on professors by students, especially students in the marginal grade category, who continually pester their instructors to hurry the grading task, Malone added. He cited cases where students found they did poorly on some tests and would increase their demands on professors who had yet to submit grades.

Malone discounted any administrative change in relying wholly on examinations for grading. "If anything, the trend is to move away from credit for classroom activity, and toward even greater dependence on exam grades," Malone said, admitting that a large number of professors do take advantage of the opportunity to raise or lower students' grades three points.

"But even now," Malone emphasized, "this can't be done until after the professor submits the grades to the office."

Traditionally, great emphasis has been placed on grades and class standing, Malone said. "My own personal opinion is that I wish there were not," Malone added, "but emphasis on grades here is not any

(Continued on Page 5)

CONTRA

JOB OFFERS GALORE FOR ANY LEGAL TALENT

By JAMES L. MALONE

The perennial question for the law student not in the top 10 to 15% of his class and without law review experience is always, "what job opportunities will be available to me?" Although it is an obvious fact that 90% of each year's graduates do not stand in the upper 10% of their class, this fact seems to do little to assuage the emotional turmoil that the student out of this category finds himself.

There is little, if anything, however, to indicate that undue concern is warranted in the light of today's job market. Each year the opportunities for young lawyers across the country are improving, particularly in the rapidly growing centers such as Southern California. With the dynamic growth that California is now experiencing and in all likelihood will continue to enjoy for the next several decades, the future seems to be a bright one indeed. Perhaps the best index of the requirement for lawyers is to be found not in a comparison of lawyer population to total population, but rather in the degree of commercial activity and industrialization that exists within an area. It is certainly true that there are many more lawyers today than there were 50 years ago, but our economy is a vastly different thing than it was 50 years ago. No longer are we essentially agriculturally based and living in a wide variety of disbursed small communities. It is further interesting to note that the number of students attending law school in the depth of the depression years of the 1930's (approximately 40,000) is almost the exact number currently enrolled. To be sure, because of increasingly higher standards of selection, a greater number of those people who enter law school graduate and ultimately become members of the bar, yet it is still true that numbers produced in respect to need is small.

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A TOUGH DECISION — Second year Moot Court winners Lawrence Teplin (l.) and Raymond T. Gail (r.) check next year's program with Chief Justice Everett Meiners. (See story page 2.)

Ivory Tower

News from Faculty Row

By ELEANOR LUSTER

Professor Herbert Morris, was awarded a Ford Foundation Law Faculty Fellowship for 1963-64 for study in Europe. Research project: Philosophical Investigation of the Principles and Concepts of Criminal Law.

Professor James H. Chadbourn, who has been a member of the UCLA Law faculty since 1951 and Connell Professor of Law at UCLA since 1952 has resigned to accept appointment as Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School. Professor Ralph S. Rice, who has been Professor of Law at the UCLA Law School since 1952, has been appointed Connell Professor of Law at UCLA.

Professor Ralph S. Rice, has sent copy to the printer for supplementary materials for "California Family Tax Planning." The supplement is expected to cover approximately four hundred pages and will bring current developments in the subject up-to-date through the Revenue Act of 1962. The supplement is to be published by Matthew Bender & Co., San Francisco. The work was originally published as a part of the Continuing Education of the Bar series. Professor Rice attended the meeting of the American Bar Association, of the Tax Section (of which he is Committee Chairman) in New Orleans on February 1 and 2, 1963. At that time, Mr. Rice presented the recommendations of the Special Committee of which he is chairman, respecting proposed changes in Sub-chapters R and S.

Professor Harold Marsh, Jr., testified before the California Senate Committee on Judiciary on S. B. 118, a Bill to enact the Uniform Commercial Code in California. Professor Marsh has been one of the principal draftsmen of the Bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously reported the Bill out with a "do pass" recommendation.

Recent visitors to the UCLA Law School were: Professor Harold J. Berman, Harvard Law School—Russian Research Center, Harvard, who gave a lecture entitled "The Soviet Legal System in Transition;" Professor J. N. D. Anderson of London University, where he is head both of the School of Oriental and African Studies and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies lectured on "Major Characteristics of Islamic Law;" Dr. Nelson De Sousa Sampaio, Dean of the School of Law and Professor of Political Science, University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil, was in this country under the auspices of the State Department and gave a lecture at the Law School entitled "Courts and Civil Liberties in Brazil." Dr. Sampaio headed a group of Brazilian students while in this country; Dr. T. O. Elias, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Nigeria gave a lecture on African Problems and Professor Guillermo Margadant, who is a visiting professor at the Law School for the spring semester, gave a lecture on "Roman Law in the Modern World." Also a visitor was Miss Al Majjar, Assistant Registrar, Law Faculty, University of Baghdad.

Professor Paul O. Proehl, attended the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law and attended the Conference on The Law of Space and of Satellite Communications, sponsored by Northwestern University School of Law. He was at the Arrowhead Conference on "Crisis in Europe: Implications for U.S. Foreign and Economic Policy" and will speak at the CEB Conference on Legal and Tax Aspects of Doing Business Abroad at Union Oil Center. The Subject: "Doing Business in Africa."

Professor Herbert E. Schwartz, spoke to the Santa Monica Bay Area Bar Association on the lawyer's travel and entertainment expense deductions in light of the proposed Regulations under Section 274 and other recent Treasury Department pronouncements.

Professor Murray L. Schwartz was appointed Vice-Chairman, California State Bar Committee on Group Legal Services; participated in Symposium on Organized Crime, University of Notre Dame, and was a panelist on "Teaching of Professional Responsibility" at University of Oregon Law School's Conference of Western Law Schools.

Professor Schwartz was a panelist, and Dean Richard C. Maxwell and Professor Margadant were delegates from the UCLA Law School at the 1963 Conference of Western Law Schools which was held at the University of Oregon School of Law, Eugene, Oregon.

Professors Addison Mueller and Melville B. Nimmer are completing the editorial work on an Anthology of Writings on Copyright and Related Problems to be published by the University of California Press under the joint sponsorship of the Los Angeles Copyright Society and the UCLA Law School. The volume will contain — in addition to such classics as "The Right to Privacy" by Warren and Brandeis and "Reflections on the Law of Copyright" by Zechariah Chafee, Jr. — a selection of significant articles in the field published between 1950 and 1962. Each such article has been brought up to date by the authors in a supplementary piece to be published following the original article. In addition, a comprehensive bibliography of periodical literature in the field published in the period 1950-1962 will be included. It is hoped that additional volumes of subsequent articles of value will be published under the same sponsorship at regular intervals in the future.

Pick John Browning Law Review Editor

John R. Browning was appointed editor-in-chief of the 1963-64 UCLA Law Review late last month.

Other members of the board include Ronald E. Robertson, managing editor; William L. Yerkes, articles editor; Marsha McLean, Leonard Hampel, Fredric Sutherland and Jeremy Wisot, associate editors; and F. Jay Lutz, production editor.

Browning, 24, was graduated cum laude from Long Beach State College in 1961. He was a political science major and treasurer of Sigma Pi Fraternity. He was also instrumental in reactivating a pre-legal fraternity on the Long Beach campus.

Browning began college at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri. After one semester he transferred to Los Angeles Valley College and then entered Long Beach State College in his junior year.

The new editor said that one of his objectives during first year was to qualify for membership on the Law Review. According to Browning, his selection as editor-in-chief is the "greatest honor I have received and one which will be remembered throughout my law career."

Attorney General Stanley Mosk was guest speaker at a banquet honoring the tenth year of publication of the Law Review last week.

The appearance of Attorney General Mosk at the banquet was a highpoint in the Review's most successful year of publication. The current volume includes such contributors as United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren, California Supreme Court Justice Roger Traynor, Dean Roscoe Pound, and Professor H. L. A. Hart, among others.

The guest speaker will himself be a contributor to the final issue of the review this year. The final issue, the fifth in the volume, will mark the expansion of the UCLA Law Review from four issues in previous years.

William Gould is the editor-in-chief of the 1962-63 Law Review.



SBA PRESIDENT ALBAUM

Moot Court Program

Teplin, Gail Victors; Meiners New Judge

Lawrence Teplin and Raymond T. Gail won the second year Moot Court competition. Everett F. Meiners was selected as the 1963-64 Presiding Justice of the honors program.

Teplin, 27, is a 1958 Los Angeles State College graduate and speech major. He was a 1st Lieutenant in the Marine Corps and is a research assistant for the Institute for the Study of

Industrial Relations and Management Sciences.

Gail, 26, received his degree in accounting at UCLA.

Meiners, 23, who came in third in the Moot Court program, was an economics major at the University of California at Riverside.

Associate justices for the program next year are Jerry A. Ramsey and Kenneth L. Riding.

Student Bar President Reports

'Lots of Laughs' Albaum Argues

By MEL ALBAUM

Student Bar President

Law School has been a lot of laughs.

During our three years here we have seen shallowness, pettiness, weakness and oftentimes sheer silliness—and we laughed at it.

We laughed when we saw it in ourselves. We laughed when we saw it in each other. We laughed when we saw it in our professors. And we laughed when we saw it in the Administration.

The laughter was good. It helped cheer us up in the hard moments, and it helped cheer others up. In that sense the laughter was essential, but it wasn't enough.

Laughter alone didn't change anything.

What we have become aware of during this arduous law school learning process is our individual responsibility. We can't just leave it up to the Administration to turn out a good system and then laugh when they botch it up. If we are not willing to put in the time and effort to help better the system, then our laughter is hollow.

In many respects it is hard, because in student government we are in a weak power position. But that is the whole thing about the Law. It gives people in weak positions the right to be heard and to influence the world. Even when it is only in a little world like the law school.

Law is a unique discipline because it involves at the same time both conservative and liberalizing forces. Conservative because it moves so slowly, but liberal because it pro-

vides the framework for change and betterment.

That is the process that we have been learning. And that is the process which we must apply with equal vigor to our student government. As in the world at large, what it demands is time and constant litigation.

It is thus in great part up to the law students through their Student Bar Association to determine what kind of law school UCLA will be in the long run. It depends on the efforts law students are willing to make now to minimize the weakness, shallowness, pettiness and silliness which they laugh at.

Whether it concerns a law student's right to play bridge in the lounge (or as they call it: "Student Conference Center," that's a laugh) or to have access to the building after hours, or to use the elevator, or to breathe air that isn't reminiscent of the London Killer Fog, or to pursue a course of studies that isn't fashioned after military basic training, and so on ad infinitum—the ultimate responsibility is as much ours as anybody else's.

I am very grateful for having had the opportunity to be President of the Student Bar Association. I am overwhelmingly indebted to people like Bruce Ebert, Bill Coben, Lee Cake and Hal Klein for maintaining student government as a viable and vital force in this law school. And I am very confident in my belief that the Student Bar Association in the years to come will grow increasingly more purposeful and more effective.

Judge Klein Selected As 'Graduate of Year'

By STUART OSDER

Municipal Court Judge Joan D. Klein was the recipient of the second annual Alumnus of the Year Award of the UCLA Law Alumni Association. The association formally presented the award to Judge Klein at the annual Law Day dinner dance earlier this month.

Judge Klein was appointed to the Municipal Court Bench on Jan. 11. Following graduation from the UCLA School of Law in 1955, she joined the staff of the California Attorney General.

As a Deputy Attorney General she specialized in tort trial work, and handled criminal appeals, narcotics forfeitures, and fish and game matters. She was named "Woman of Tomorrow"

in 1956 by the Welfare Federation of Los Angeles. She is a member of Phi Delta Legal Fraternity and the Women Lawyers Club of Los Angeles.

She is married to Deputy Attorney Gen. Conrad Klein, and has two sons by a prior marriage.

She was selected by a committee consisting of Dean Richard C. Maxwell, two faculty members and Manly Calof, President of the Alumni Association. Mrs. Gross' name will be engraved on the plaque displayed in the law library.

The first recipient of the award was Richard Hannah, who as a member of the California Assembly, spearheaded the "Ten Percenter Investigation" and is now a member of Congress.

New Law-Science Center To Create 'Ideal Student'

By ROGER M. HORNE

Law Day Recap

Law Day activities at the Law School included a talk by State Bar president William P. Gray and a law school orientation assembly for 300 UCLA undergraduates.

The final round of the moot court competition was won by Gary L. Taylor and Bruce L. Nelson. The losing team was Alan R. Golden and Lawrence Teplin. The bench included UCLA graduates John D. Klein and William Keene.

The Law Day dinner dance was attended by 350 students, alumni and professors. Entertainment was provided by Irvin Sepkowitz, Andrea Sheridan, Edward Atkinson and Phil Andreen.

Harold Klein, chairman of Law Day activities, indicated that this year's dinner dance was "financially successful."

Law Professor Edgar A. Jones, Jr. was chosen late last month to develop an "ideal student" to improve the administration of justice. He was appointed director of a newly-created Law-Science Research Center, established at UCLA.

"It's the purpose of the Center to take advantage of the pervasiveness of the laws and to eliminate the impediment of 'latecoming' so that rapidly evolving new learning in physical science and technology (even in the social sciences) may be brought to bear directly in improving the administration of justice," the director pointed out.

The "ideal student" is to be an apparatus that will involve processes, systems and electronic mechanisms to assimilate and remember pertinent data from many sources. The information will be used to solve and analyze problems in legal research and administration.

The administration of justice has become so afflicted by the mass of data which is generated as to jeopardize the maintenance of the rule of law in a free society, Jones believes. The process has become both complex and resistant to analysis due to lack of manageability of data, he says.

The problem shows up in light of the fact that 99.5% of the Los Angeles Superior Court decisions, being unappealed, represent virtually non-accessible and unknown "law." According to Jones, a similar problem is that new developments and discoveries in non-legal fields—such as medicine, sociology, and technology—are not applied in the administration of justice until after a long time-gap. There is a present need to remedy this time lag so that the legal system can "know what is happening" in scientific and sociological research in order that justice be better served, he says.

The Center will undertake to make scholars and experts in disciplines outside of law conscious of legal problems and of the ramifications of their findings in the judicial process—as well as alerting lawyers of the advanced methods available for analyzing legal problems.

The basic mission of the Center is to conduct interdisciplinary research projects involving the application of knowledge from many areas of study as they relate to law. This will include an analysis of current decision making functions and studies of systems for the retrieval and comparative analysis of data generated by numerous judicial, legislative, and governmental bodies. To conduct the research studies, the efforts of legal educators, engineers, economists, psychologists, political scientists, practicing attorneys, electronic computer specialists, and others will be called upon.

Professor Jones spelled out the primary function of the Center is to seek out methods and techniques for comprehensive legal research, and not to take on the individual prob-

lems of attorneys. The Center will establish and ascertain the techniques, and then give advice and recommendations in the form of pamphlets, teaching materials, conferences, and seminars. It will help interested parties to learn "how to" attack their problems, using the systems developed. The center would also generate materials of direct relevance to law school classroom instruction.



PROF. JONES

UCLA, with three IBM 7090's and the Western Data Processing Center, is an ideal sponsor for the unique pioneering planned by the Center, according to the director.

The activities will be carried on through the combined efforts of the Los Angeles Superior Court, The System Development Corporation, which will handle the technical matters, and Professor Jones. Scholars representing all fields of study will act as advisors and researchers in the projects undertaken by the Center.

Funds for operation will come primarily from universities, governmental agencies, and non-profit organizations interested in preserving and improving the rule of law.

Summer School: Courses, Profs

A six week summer Law School session will include courses in Entertainment Law, Wills, Evidence and Federal Jurisdiction.

Joining UCLA Law Professors Addison Mueller (Entertainment Law) and James D. Sumner (Wills) are John F. Sutton, Jr., and John Kaplan.

Sutton, a professor of law at the University of Texas, will teach Evidence. He received his LLB from University of Texas in 1941 and was an FBI agent from 1942-45. He was in private practice until 1957 when he became a full professor. He has published articles in legal periodicals, and is a member of the American Bar Association.

From Northwestern University Law School comes associate professor John Kaplan, who will teach Federal Jurisdiction. He received his AB in 1951 and LLB in 1954 from Harvard and is a member of the American Bar Association.

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| 50/100/10 | 34.00 | 61.00 | 82.00 | 130.60 |
| 100/300/10 | 35.90 | 64.50 | 86.70 | 138.20 |

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| | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
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| 25/ 50/10 | 25.90 | 46.20 | 60.30 | 108.90 |
| 50/100/10 | 27.40 | 49.00 | 64.00 | 115.60 |
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Docket

Dicta

Post Cards

We applauded with great approval the faculty's decision to mail out exam results as soon as available. Not only are we confident of the desirability of such a procedure, but also we felt heartened that the dictate of the students was noticed and favorably acted upon.

* * * * *

Hot Air

Spring's arrival with the warming sun casts a sour note. Another year has gone by and we face with dread the hot, stifling hours to be spent in unventilated, windowless classrooms. It was strangely saddening to note that our elected student officialdom offered us no promise of relief. It should be hoped that the subject is not forgotten and that some plan — of whatever merit — is still being actively pursued.

* * * * *

Godspeed

Many words have been spent elsewhere regarding Professor Chadbourn's departure to accept a position at Harvard Law School. We too are saddened.

* * * * *

Good Letter

It was with considerable tact and diplomacy that a third-year class president admonished his classmates regarding their lack of support for the Senior Lecture Series. In a mimeographed note, Michael Murphy accomplished a wrap on the knuckles that was gentle enough not to hurt too badly, but by the same token, the sting could well be felt.

* * * * *

Smart

It gives us an uncomfortable feeling to get matches from the Law School lounge cigarette machine that advise us to "Finish High School." We hope that their appearance here is only one of chance and not the sentiment of an unsuccessful alumni-defended litigant.

Practice Court

A Practical Solution To a Real Problem

The Law School's Practice Court program was started 12 years ago to provide a transition from the theory of law study to the practice of the profession.

United States District Court Judge William C. Mathes administers the program which spans a two-semester period, usually in the third year. Basically, Practice Court is an exact simulation of an actual trial, with a local judge sitting on the bench, a jury and clients.

Students form into "law partnerships" and select the nature of the case they will try. Clients are "solicited," pleadings filed and the case goes to trial in the same manner as an actual case.

The would-be lawyers have received guidance from local attorneys, including Donald Bringgold—(attorney for Carol Tregoff), Daren T. Johnson (personal injury specialist), Harvey Grossman (co-author of "California Pleading and Practice"), Thomas R. Sheridan (prosecutor of Mickey Cohen) and Timothy R. Thornton (criminal law specialist).



JUDGE MATHES

This year's cases have covered a variety of fields. Gary L. Taylor and Bruce L. Nelson argued for more than an hour on a demurrer filed by Irwin Aarons and John Holzer. Professor Arvo Van Alstyne, serving as judge, overruled. The case, involving a civil assault—finally came to trial.

Jack Bardet, Harry Snyder and Thomas Neimeyer tried an annulment action on behalf

of their client on the grounds that her husband, represented by Stanley Henry and James Dougherty, had fraudulently represented procreation and induced her to marry him. The annulment was denied.

Barry Marlin and Albert Norris, representing the People, failed to convict a defendant represented by James Wallace and Robert Goldberg of murder. Two personal injury cases were tried as well as another prosecution for murder and possession of narcotics charge.

Clients and witnesses are sought from UCLA's theater arts department. "Expert" witnesses are usually volunteers from the Medical School and Chemistry Department.

The last case of the year was another personal injury action arising out of an auto accident in which the negligence of Los Angeles County in maintaining a portion of the Pacific Coast highway was at issue. Thomas C. Bonaventura and Scott Matthew appeared for the unsuccessful plaintiff and Henry VanLeeuwen and Alan J. Ludecke represented the County.

Judge Mathes instructs visiting judges that the conduct of the trial should be as if it were in the judge's own courtroom. Procedure of the particular court which would hear the case (eg., superior, federal) controls. Discovery is available to counsel as well as a law and motion "department."

Students fill the role of court officers, including bailiff, reporter, and clerk. The jury is selected from volunteers, usually UCLA undergraduates.

Practice court was started in 1949 when then Dean of the Law School—L. Dale Coffman saw to it that a courtroom was included in the law school building.

According to Judge Mathes, "Each trial reveals some interesting product from the combination of much preparation with no experience. The direct examination of a witness begins, with written-out questions and previously rehearsed answers." The result is "an admirable courtroom performance," the Judge observed.

As the heat of trial rises, the self-consciousness of counsel fades, while mental agility increases. All the preparatory effort has been directed toward a model trial. Embarrassments or mistakes at Bar appear to teach more than hours of lecture, the Judge noted. He pointed out: "Days of listening and watching other have faded away, but the negligence of Mrs. Murphy in making her chowder is not forgotten."

Judge Mathes warned that the course is not intended to accomplish a metamorphosis of the law student into a polished trial lawyer and experienced practitioner, but rather to give a foundation and a modicum of self-assurance in the law school before his classmates, instead of in a real-life courtroom before his client.

Miscellany of Interest

Women Scored

"Take to the hills, you bachelors of law (male gender)!" warned The Los Angeles Daily Journal, a 75 year-old official city-county newspaper, upon reviewing the March Docket report on UCLA Law School's female students. The Journal lectured its readers: "The female competition is coming, and you know that old saw about never under estimating the power of a woman."

In the article, entitled "Would-Be Portias Face Life and Men Undaunted", the paper concluded that few women law students "seemed to really have an answer to the argument that too many women lawyers quit to get married and have children, and

that this to an employer who must lay out time and money to train neophytes is a built-in disadvantage.

UCLA Ranks 23rd

UCLA Law School is the 23rd largest law school in the nation, based on a 1962-63 enrollment of 526 students.

New Typing Room

A sound-conditioned typing room has been installed on the Law School's second floor. Thirty desk-type compartments have been constructed along with new locker space.

Alumni Cook

Law school alumnus Thomas J. McDermott Jr. won a \$10,000 national cooking contest

late last month in Honolulu, Hawaii. The graduate's prize winning recipe features ground lamb and is called "Imperial Crown Meat Loaf."

Field Conclave Head

Charles D. Field, a third year student, was chairman of a two-day Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity conclave early last month. Ten student chapters of the fraternity from San Francisco, San Diego, Los Angeles and Tucson were represented.

Law Libe 14th

The UCLA Law School library is 14th in the nation among the 109 member schools of the American Association of Law Schools, with over 143,000 volumes.

UCLA DOCKET

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Defender Program Success Related

By JONATHAN PURVER
Student Director
Indigent Defense Program

Most graduating law students have never attended a trial, assisted an attorney in the preparation of a case nor witnessed in operation those constitutional safeguards which they have studied and hold in reverence.

The School of Law in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Bar Association's Federal Indigent Defense Committee has established a program whereby second and third year law students assist attorneys in the preparation and trial of assigned cases.

Known as the UCLA Law School Federal Criminal Indigent Defense Program, it was created last September at the suggestion of Mr. Arthur S. Bell, Jr., Chairman of that committee with the cooperation and encouragement of Dean Richard C. Maxwell and Assistant Dean James L. Malone of the UCLA Law School.

The program affords students an opportunity to gain experience in the practice of law prior to graduation. Since September, 1962, students have assisted Bar Committee attorneys in cases of armed robbery, forgery, embezzlement, illegal possession and use of narcotics, escape from custody, assault with intent to commit murder, illegal possession of firearms and mail robbery.

Students assist at arraignments, interview defendants and witnesses, research the law and assist during trial.

Chairman Bell has written to the attorneys on his com-

GRADES

(Continued from Page 1)

greater than at any other law school of our classification."

While Malone does not see any trend toward systems such as used by the UCLA Medical School (where, all grades except probational marks, are withheld through the student's entire three year studies) the assistant dean does believe the school is succeeding in its efforts to educate firms on the folly of placing complete judgment of a student on his class standing.

"We are educating firms in becoming more sophisticated in realizing that a man down in the class may still be an excellent man," Malone said.

It is unfortunate, the assistant dean said, that a firm believes it doesn't ever want man number 250. Number 250 at the Harvard Law School may be a fine man, Malone said, pointing out that Harvard now will publically rank only its honor graduates.

"Other information as to class standing isn't given out," Malone said. "Harvard has gotten employers to accept this policy. Eventually we may get to this system. It is largely contingent on the quality of the student body and I don't think we have quite come to this stage."

mittee informing them of the UCLA program and encouraging them to make full use of it.

When Congress creates a Federal Public Defender Agency—as it ultimately will—law schools will coordinate student indigent defense programs with the agency, and students will perform research and assistance for government defense attorneys just as they now assist the appointed attorneys.

In short, a law school indigent defense program, such as that created at UCLA, provides the spark of interest and social awareness which marks the difference between the lawyer who is merely a technician and the lawyer who strives to understand and contribute to the improvement of the legal system.

(This article originally appeared in the Los Angeles Bar Bulletin).

LETTER

To the Editor:

In view of Governor Brown's recent appeal for statewide anti-discrimination or so called "fair housing" laws, it is well to point out that the problem is neither distant nor past as in the Berkeley referendum. A similar situation exists here at UCLA. Housing Office regulations require termination of any listing proven discriminatory on the basis of race, religion or national origin. To the unwary, both plans—one proposed, the other realized—have merit, but clear thinking exposes their common fallacy: you can't legislate equality.

So much a part of our society is discrimination that it is blatantly exploited through the medium of advertisement. Even enrollment at UCLA is on the basis of academic discrimination for not everyone can be accepted. Although one of the functions of a great university is to aid development of wisdom in distinguishing rational from invidious discrimination, how can it be said that such development is aided by removal of discrimination from our view? Such removal is the result of the Housing Office regulation. Attempts to coerce equality or to hide prejudice are not judicious solutions to a real problem. Campus housing which discriminates should be so labeled thus placing the burden upon respective segments of the student body to evaluate and act upon the rational or irrational basis of property owner's decisions.

Fundamental freedoms so characteristic of our society can easily be lost in the zeal to prevent injustice. Support of the Brown appeal and acquiescence in similar regulations is but another step toward total governmentalism. What value private property if the owner can not rent or sell to whomsoever he chooses on any basis whatsoever?

HARVEY WM. HARPER

Law Wives

Springtime has seen the Law Wives Association busier than ever. "La Saison de Couture," a fashion show, was held on April 27th and provided guests with a enjoyable look at spring and summer fashions from Charlene Reveal of Westwood. The collection, which featured both the unusual and the versatile in fashion for the young Californian, was modeled by Mmes. Robert Bennett, John Browning, Paul Crikelair, Richard Ebbert, Joseph Goodman, William Jackson, and Jack Magnus. At the conclusion of the showing more than thirty door prizes were raffled. The lucky ticket-holder was treasurer Mrs. Kenneth Simon. Marica won two days and nights, including meals and tickets to "South Pacific," at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas. She and her husband plan to take the vacation as soon as Ken finishes taking the Bar Exam in August.

The Senior Luncheon will be held on May 25th at the Chalet Frascati in Santa Monica. Guests for the annual event will be the third-year wives and the newly elected officers. The wives of graduating students will receive PHT degrees for "Putting Hubby Through," and the newly elected cabinet will be installed in a brief ceremony. An interesting and entertaining speaker has been invited, and this will be an event that every wife will want to attend. Tickets for the luncheon are \$2.50 and reservations may be made with Charlene Immell, Jeanne Gail or Marcia Simon.

The May meeting concluded a year of accomplishment. The 1962-63 membership was the largest to date, and the average attendance at meetings doubled that of last year. An abundance of enthusiasm was brought to the group by the first-year wives. For our legal aid project we purchased children's furniture for the nursery in Los Angeles. On several occasions members went to the nursery to clean and to take toys and clothing. This is a project which we support in cooperation with the wives of USC and Loyola, under the sponsorship of the Lawyers Wives of Los Angeles Social highlights of the year included the Welcoming Tea at the home of Professor and Mrs. Jones, the delightful Sunday afternoon spent at the clothing sale at the home of Professor and Mrs. York, the Billy Barnes Review theater party, and the fashion show.

Elections were held on May 6th, and the newly elected officers have already begun to gather ideas to insure that next year will bring even more good times for every law wife. The new cabinet includes: President Arlene Magnus, Vice President Laurel Fiedler, Corresponding Secretaries Shelly Bregman and Pam Heckman, Recording Secretary Edna Szyszlo, Treasurer Jonelle Jackson, Hospitality Nancy Shaw, Social Chairman Shirley Ebbert, Public Relations Mary Crikelair and Legal Aid Representative Pat Kruse.

—AMANDA DEVINE

Fraternal Franchise

Phi Delta Phi

BY ED GILMORE

Although it came closer to being a banquet this year, the annual picnic at Professor York's Topanga Canyon Barony was a spirited success as usual. Also on the spring social calendar were a barbecue party at Dick Ebbert's Zuma beach house and an exchange with assorted sororities at Ken Young's chalet.

Forty-four new brothers were welcomed into Pound Inn in an initiation ceremony held jointly with Agger and Beatty Inns on April 10. Members of the California Supreme Court and District Court of Appeal who conducted the initiation joined us as honored guests at the University Club for the fraternity's 93rd Anniversary Dinner.

Bill Gould has been named as Pound Inn's nominee for Phi Delta Phi Graduate of the Year. The national and province winner will be announced in the summer edition of "The Brief."

Congratulations are in order to Ray Gail for attaining the number two position in the second year Roscoe Pound Moot Court Competition.

The ALSA "Student Lawyer" demonstrated its taste for literary merit recently in publishing an article on the UCLA Medical-Legal Seminar by our ex-Exchequer Tim Strader.

Newly elected officers of the fraternity are Wayne Butterfield, Magister; George Smith, Exchequer; Joel Citron, Clerk; Ed Gilmore, Historian; and Sid Croft, Rush Chairman.

Magister Wayne (Westwinds) Butterfield will be representing Pound Inn at the 36th Biennial Convention of Phi Delta Phi. The convention will be held in Nassau during the first week of September.

Phi Alpha Delta

By RALPH MALMQUIST

Justice Hanger has announced that the April Theater Party at the Billy Barnes Revue was a devastating success. Devastating in its effect on the Coronet Theater and successful because of the masses of humanity lured into attendance by our executive's inordinate capacity for discreet exaggeration.

On April 19th, pursuant to our fraternity's policy of catering to a broad spectrum of student interests, the Brothers of McKenna Chapter gathered at another of their now famous Smokers to participate, with a spirit of camaraderie, in the numerous activities made available. Justice Hanger said he considered the function an extraordinary success and a reaffirmation by the membership of its continued support for his program of balanced diversions.

Last week, the McKenna Chapter held its annual initiation dinner at the Dublin Restaurant, at which time we initiated the largest pledge class ever admitted to a legal fraternity—truly a unique accomplishment. The Frater-

nity's guest of honor at the initiation was Mr. Richard Logan, the distinguished Los Angeles Attorney, until recently special assistant to Attorney General Stanley Mosk. His wide reputation as an accomplished speaker made an extremely enjoyable and informative evening.

The officers and members of Phi Alpha Delta voiced resounding support for the Law Day Dance.

The semester will be closed out with elections of officers shortly after the initiation of new members.

Phi Delta Delta

By ELEANOR LUSTER

The alumni chapter's annual tour of the Los Angeles County Courthouse took place April 8, 1963. Members of all the Southern California chapters were invited, as well as the alumni, and those who took advantage of the opportunity had a delightful and interesting day. Maggie Roth, our President, represented our chapter. The tour included visits to the courtrooms of choice—probate, domestic relations, etc.; visits with the judge in chambers for a general discussion of the function of his court and to answer any questions you might have. The highlight of the day was the luncheon in the banquet room of the courthouse cafeteria with all the women judges, and the guest of honor, Judge Mildred Lillie of the District Court of Appeals.

Practice exams were given to the first year members and we will have a seminar and critique in the very near future to discuss the answers.

ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

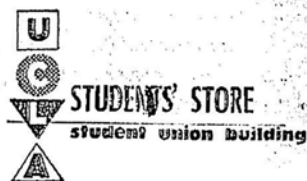
graduated from the University of Miami in 1957. He majored in Business Administration and was a star tennis player, once defeating top seeded Vic Seixas. He was an insurance investigator for Travelers Insurance Co. and secretary of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity.

Philip A. Mark is secretary-treasurer.

Ezekiel P. Perlo, 23, is president of the 1965 class. He attended Santa Barbara and was graduated from UCLA, majoring in political science and history. He was a member of Kelps and belongs to Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Douglas McKee is secretary-treasurer.

FOR THOSE
EXAMS IN YOUR
FUTURE
INVEST IN OUR
COMPLETE SELECTION
OF
OUTLINES, TEXTS,
REFERENCES & STUDY AIDS



Chadbourn Leaves for Harvard

A Professor's Profile

By MICHAEL D. ABATE

Friday noon, December 14, 1962, Room 120 of the Law School: Eager students pour into the crowded classroom, competing for an advantageous position to view the annual student farce. The professors begin filing in, directed to their reserved front row seats: Murray Schwartz, Dean Maxwell, Norm Abrams, the others. All, according to their individual popularity, awarded a warm raspberry. The seething mob hisses and boos, and falls momentarily silent awaiting the next object of their unrestrained "affection."

Another professor enters, this one with an air of a modern Puck. He is flanked by two comely young ladies. There is a slight pause, then a tremendous standing ovation from the assembly. The applause continues and is renewed when the heralded professor impishly embraces the beauty at his left and, to the immense approval of the thundering audience, bussess her. Professor James Harmon Chadbourn has come to witness the Libel Show.

The story begins one crisp winter morning 58 years ago in the sleepy town of Spartanburg, South Carolina, where Chad was born. His father was a local cotton dealer of no substantial means, and Chad after finishing elementary and high school in Spartanburg, was enabled to attend college only through a scholarship to The Citadel, a renowned military academy in Charleston, where he majored in English and history. After graduation, in order to fulfill the terms of the scholarship, Chad taught for two years in the high school at Beaufort, S.C., becoming principal of the school in his second year.

Chad was 23 then and, although teaching and heading a small town high school was by no means dull, his innate thirst for knowledge brought him to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, as a graduate student in English at the University of North Carolina. A perennial problem, the shortage of liquid assets, led him to accept a scholarship at the law school there shortly after he arrived. Chad flourished in the legal curriculum. He was appointed to the law review staff as editor-in-chief, elected to Order of the Coif and voted president of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity chapter. Chad graduated in 1931 with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, "a sort of LLB with honors," he says.

After graduation, he remained as an instructor at the law school, combining with his teaching activities research on racial problems in the South. The results of this study, financed by the Rosenwald Fund, were published in a book "Lynching and the Law" in 1933. This is the only work Chad had published outside the procedural aspect of the law. He has written three casebooks on Civil Procedure; one in co-authorship with Roswell Magill, formerly of the Columbia School of Law; another with Professor Atkinson of N.Y.U.; and the third with Professor E. Levin of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law. Another casebook entitled "Federal Courts" was done in

collaboration with Charles T. McCormick, Dean of the University of Texas School of Law. In the spring, 1961 he produced, with UCLA Law School graduate Harvey Grossman and Professor Arvo Van Alstyne, a two volume treatise entitled "California Pleading." Aside from submitting articles and book reviews to more than a dozen law reviews and professional journals, Chad recently served as a research consultant to The California Review Commission, for which has prepared an initial study and analysis of the proposed Uniform Rules of Evidence.

Despite the time devoted to writing Chad says: "As a legal educator my primary professional responsibility is to the student. I feel that I should conscientiously avoid commitments and any activities inconsistent with this." He feels that his students derive benefit from his research through the process of "feedback which reflects itself in the classroom."

Chad has been teaching for the past 32 years, at the University of North Carolina for five years, Pennsylvania for 14 years, and UCLA for 13 years. He has been a visiting professor at Stanford, Columbia, Duke, Yale, Harvard, Texas, and at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in Austria. Five of the present members of the UCLA faculty are his former students: Murray Schwartz (Penn.), Arvo van Alstyne (Yale), James Malone (Stanford), "Herbie" Schwartz and "Willie" Cohen (both at UCLA).

Chad relates a number of reasons for accepting a position here. "The fine reputation of the University of California system as a whole, the wonderful potential of a new law school, the growth of the Los Angeles area as an important metropolitan center and, of course, the climate." A new law school offers a professor "the excitement of building from scratch and participating in the development of a new institution and its objectives."

But Chad points to the youth and inexperience of a legal institution as a disadvantage since there is "no long history nor tradition to bolster our image or create any presumptions in our favor."

In determining the quality of any particular law school, he observed some of the factors involved include "the calibre of the student body and faculty, the modernness of curriculum, and the extent to which the school is research oriented." Though Chad considers UCLA "one of the better law schools," he feels there is still definite room for improvement. He recommends: to enlarge and strengthen the faculty, improve the physical plant, establish a broader program of scholarships and financial aid to students, and promote an effective advisory system.



PROF. CHADBOURN

Other problems encountered in the law school are high flunkout and dropout rates. Chad feels that raising admissions standards will cure the first. "There is a danger of being too choosy, however, and thereby refusing admission to students who are well qualified. The danger point has not been reached here." He believes the dropout problem might be alleviated by an effective advisory system. "We are all delinquent on the present system," he says.

Chad's advice to law students: "I would advise against dilettantism, i.e., anything less than total commitment." The professor is opposed to orienting law school activities to Bar requirements. "Students should take the courses in which they are most interested, picking up on their own the courses necessary to pass the bar. 'The chances are that a student does his best work and gets the most out of it by concentrating on subjects that interest him."

"The role of the lawyer has changed a great deal since I went to school," Chad reminisces. "There are many more spheres of legal activity now than there were then, especially in estate and tax planning." As a result, he adds, "the lot of the modern law student is relatively more difficult than it was in my day."

The law has truly been a jealous mistress for Chad, and he has responded with equal fervor. It is both his vocation and avocation. When he finds empty spaces in his professional calendar, however, he likes to read biography ("more interested in stories about real people than in fiction"), by fishing with his teenage son ("ocean bottom fishing"), and by traveling. His principal dislike is okra. "Revolting stuff," he says.

The three Chadbourn children (the oldest, Mary Ann, is a senior at UCLA, a younger daughter Leslie is married, and his son Jim is in the tenth grade) have mingled emotions about their father's accepting a position away from "home." Fritz, the family dachshund, "is in for the shock of his life" when he encounters those Cambridge winters, Chad offered. Chad, too, says he will miss the climate, as well as the friends he has made here during the last thirteen years. "But a man can be expected to do no more than weigh the alternatives in life and make his decision accordingly.

The Last Supper

More than 150 former students of Prof. James Chadbourn turned out to honor him at a farewell banquet late last month.

Chadbourn, who has been a professor here since the founding of the school in 1951, will move to Harvard Law School next semester as a professor. At UCLA, he has specialized in procedure and evidence courses and has held the Connell Professorship.

Text of his speech at the banquet follows:

"I have realized, of course, that I would have a part to perform in this program. Moreover, I have thought that it would be advisable to have some prepared remarks available — something in the nature of a teleprompter or off-camera idiot cards. I have feared to trust myself to extemporize, because I have anticipated that I would be too embarrassed to improvise, if not too overcome by emotion or by martinis or by both. So I have a manuscript here, which I propose to follow. I really have the manuscript. I want to emphasize this point, because I want to disavow a certain kind of oneupmanship which some of my Harvard colleagues-to-be practice. This is the mildly fraudulent bit of announcing that you had a manuscript but unfortunately you left it behind and that you must therefore rely upon a few notes and upon your memory — then proceeding to create the illusion of reconstructing from notes and memory what turns out to be a marvel of systematic exposition, literary art and oratorical skill. If you will invite me back to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Law School, I'll try that trick but not tonight.

"Now first and foremost, I want to acknowledge my gratitude for this occasion. I want to thank those of you who planned it, those who are now participating in it, and those who, though not present, are estopped by it.

"Next, I want to take cognizance — judicial notice if you please — of all the fine, though possibly perjurious, things that have been said. (When I wrote this I hoped that some nice things would be said, and I have not been disappointed.) Now I don't exactly want to admit all of these things. On the contrary, I certainly don't want to deny them. So here I draw upon the devils of the common law for evasion and equivocation, and I find a plea which is tailored for my present needs. Therefore, I plead nolo contendere. That, I should tell my wife, means "I refuse to argue with you, dear." Alternatively, I might use the formula which is popular with the North Carolina Supreme Court as a judicial labor-saving device. This device is a per curiam opinion which states this and only this: "The judgment is affirmed, because the errors, if there were errors, were

not prejudicial errors." So I might say your perjury, if it was perjury, is not prejudicial perjury, and no pains and penalties will be visited upon you.

"Now — having said this much, I should probably close, but I won't. I won't because this is my last opportunity to handle some, shall I say, unfinished business. This is my last chance, with this group, to accomplish something of some solid education or professional value.

"Now as you remember, I have notes from which I teach, and I preserve these notes from year to year. So, as I teach in 1963, I have a record of what I taught in 1962, and also in years prior to that. I, of course, try to keep these notes up to date, and to revise them otherwise. In the course of revising them, I have some occasions — more than I admit with any pride — to strike out material and to insert the marginal notation "error." Now, usually it is too late, from a practical point of view, to advise the classes which were instructed in these errors that they have been misinformed. After all, I cannot very well in 1963 send out a circular letter to the class of 1953, saying I have now discovered and I now admit so and so. I can't do that, but, tonight, I can do the next best thing. In other words, I can correct those errors which have borne most heavily upon my conscience. So I now have messages for the following classes: 1952, 53, 55, 59 and 61.

"To the Class of 1952: I taught you that detinue lies for money, only if the money is in a bag. Well, that's wrong, but that's my only error with you, because, with you, I never got beyond detinue.

"To the Class of 1953: The time limit for a motion under paragraph 3 of C.C.P. 473 is not six months. It is, on the contrary, a reasonable time not exceeding six months. You were right, and I was wrong. It is true that a motion may be untimely, though made within six months.

"The Class of 1951: On May 17, I said to you, in regard to a tough question concerning the motion for judgment on the pleadings, 'There is a statute on that. I don't have the reference here. Look it up — a little research will do you no harm.' That, I say, was in 1955, but now let me confess up and let me admit that for several (years) thereafter I have looked, and looked in vain, for the alleged statute.

"To The Class of 1959: Regarding the distinction between interpleader and impleader, I said to you: 'We'll cover that next week. You will also have that in Conflicts.' Well, I didn't cover it next week or otherwise, and when I asked Jim Sumner whether he covered it in Conflicts, he said no he didn't because there is not any such distinction.

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobs For Grads Abound

(Continued from Page 1)

Not only does commercial activity, and limitation in the number of law school graduates favor the young lawyer setting out to find a position, but for the UCLA graduate his opportunities are enhanced by the rapidly rising prestige of the School as each year goes by. The UCLA student has been selected as being the best among great numbers of applicants and has the definite advantage of being as well qualified as rigid admissions standards and selectivity can make him. There is little question but that all of these factors are working in favor of the student who may stand somewhat lower in his class than he feels he should.

It is quite certain that the large metropolitan law firms will continue to look for persons highly placed in their class. The work in these firms puts a great deal of emphasis upon skill in research and qualities which have been important in establishing a person as a class leader. But many of the medium sized and smaller firms look to other criteria in addition to grade point average and class standing in their selection process. In many cases firms have been materially unrealistic in their quest only for the so-called top student. Yet, a great deal of education is going on among these firms and as the standards of Law School admissions rise, the prejudice which is currently held in some quarters will undoubtedly slacken.

It is the policy of the Placement Office to bring to the attention of all students as wide a range of opportunities with firms as possible. Unless we are specifically directed to contact only certain groups of students, everyone is notified or may apprise himself of each opportunity of which we become aware. I hope that ultimately we may be able to adopt a system similar to the Harvard Law School where only those persons standing at the very top of the class are ranked. Under this system, a prospective employer is merely told that a person is a student satisfactorily pursuing law studies and in due course will be graduated. The use of such a system is, of course, contingent upon the understanding among employers that only the most qualified are admitted to the school in the first instance.

The Placement Office has been making every effort to widen the scope and effectiveness of its placement activity. Our aim is to give current and relevant data to every interested student. Plans are presently being concluded to supplement our personnel. Starting in July, Mrs. Mildred Johnson—who now functions as secretary to the Assistant Dean in addition to handling a good many placement matters—will devote her entire time to placement and alumni affairs under the direction of the Assistant Dean. This will free her of many of her present duties and we hope will make possible better service for the student. Arrangements have been made with the University's Student and Alumni Placement Office to provide information regarding openings both for summer and part-time employment in areas of a non-legal nature and in certain legally related fields. The Office of Educational Placement will also cooperate with us in placing the qualified student having aspirations in legal and non-legal education. New procedures and methods are being tried and either accepted or discarded each day. Helpful criticisms and suggestions are always invited.

At base any law school placement effort, or indeed any placement office, can only supply information to students. We can assist and aid in every way possible, but we cannot promise a job. Each person must be willing to expend a great deal of effort and time in finding the position that meets his qualifications and for which he is qualified. As the Law Library is fundamental to the student in his acquisition of a legal education, so the Placement Office is of great help in locating job opportunities. But the Law Library and the Placement Office cannot turn out an accomplished law student nor insure that he finds employment.

There are a number of things which a student can do to assist us in aiding him and to greatly ease his search for a job. At the risk of covering ground already familiar to many, I have in mind the following:

1. Be sure that early in the senior year—or for summer employment or part-time work well in advance of the time when the student is ready to go to work—fill out a biographical data card for Mrs. Johnson. This card indicates to us the type of opportunity in which the student is interested and the geographical areas that he will consider. It should be filled in as completely as possible paying particular attention to questions seeking to elicit information in regard to previous job experience, skills, languages, etc. If one's thinking has not solidified sufficiently to intelligently complete the data card, I will be most happy to discuss the various possibilities.

2. The student should come in from time to time and glance through our job books which are kept current by Mrs. Johnson. New entries are made almost daily and separate books covering law firms, government positions, corporate legal openings, and summer and part-time opportunities are available. Although, one may not have thought in terms of working for a governmental office or a corporate legal department (having considered only law firms) I would encourage a review of the entire range of positions particularly on the initial visit to the Placement Office.

3. The student should promptly follow up on any leads found in the job book, indicating to Mrs. Johnson by making a notation at the bottom of the page on which the job is out-

lined his intention to contact the particular employer involved. Getting in touch with the prospective employer is of considerable importance as it allows us to maintain favorable working relations with all who notify us of openings they have. The student should be prepared with resumes of academic background and employment experience—a suggested form for this information is available from Mrs. Johnson. If, after the contact with an employer, an interview is requested the student should make certain to keep the date and to have sent a resume in beforehand.

4. Many law firms and some government offices interview senior law students early in the school year—usually commencing in early October. The fact that an interview will be held at the law school is posted on the placement bulletin board (in all cases except those in which the prospective employer specifies a certain group of students) and any student interested in participating in the interview may sign up for it on a form provided by Mrs. Johnson. Once again being sure to keep the appointment which has been made is most important.

5. The student should be continuously aware of openings which he himself can unearth through a little individual spade work. If the Placement Office has nothing of interest, one might start by looking through various law directories, by talking with lawyers and following up on any other lead that may seem to hold promise. Often, an appointment for an interview can be arranged by merely telephoning an employer or by sending a letter containing a resume. It is advisable, however, to make sure that the employer has the resume in his hands prior to the date of the interview.

An area in which considerable student displeasure has been evidenced over the past few years has been that of summer employment for persons between their first and second and second and third years of law school. Up until the present time there has been a relatively sparse offering of strictly legal jobs for law students during summer months. More and more firms, though, are now seeing the desirability of employing students over the summer, if for no other reason than to assess their merits as potential associates and members of the firm. Governmental offices are likewise delving a good deal more into this area than was once the case. The Placement Office is trying to stimulate interest in summer employment, and I believe the future will be markedly better than the past. This improvement should come not only with the large firms but also with some of the small ones and hopefully even with selected corporate legal offices.

I have been somewhat concerned that recently certain types of opportunities have not been of particular interest to many students. Many of the judicial clerkships that become available have not been filled and numerous openings outside of the Southern California area and particularly in some of the smaller communities have often gone begging. There are frequently excellent openings in locations which many of our students consider somewhat less than desirable. This attitude often seems to exist because of a failure on the part of the student to thoroughly investigate the nature and quality of the job and the community involved. Some relatively out-of-the-way places often afford greater opportunities than one could possibly find in major metropolitan areas. Unfortunately, a good deal of strong provincialism exists among UCLA students. There are other areas in the country besides those bounded by Western Avenue, Sunset Boulevard, Pico and the Pacific Ocean. It will come as a most curious discovery that the law is even practiced in states other than California.

Although a student may have come to law school with a good deal of uncertainty and lack of sure direction, his life has been forever changed by the experience here. His outlook and perspective are different and will always be so. As one distinguished law teacher has put it, "Never again will you be able to think of the sale of a piece of property as a simple, easy, uncomplicated transaction in which ownership changes hands." But hopefully law school has brought a good deal of self-understanding as well as an appreciation for the perplexing situations in which persons and groups become embroiled. If this has happened and the student can appraise himself objectively, realizing that even though he may not have been quite so successful at the game of law school as some of his colleagues, the student will have understood a good deal. If the law school experience has developed qualities of detached and impartial analysis of problems, a sharp control of one's mind and the ability to direct oneself to the task at hand, discretion in the affairs that will be of professional concern—unrelenting honesty and integrity—and a basic appreciation of and sympathy for the problems clients will bring, the student will have much to offer the legal profession. Perhaps there will be a need to look a little further and more thoroughly for the "right" situation, but it is almost sure to exist.

Virtually all graduates of this Law School have ultimately been successful not only with the bar examination but with finding the opening that is appropriate for them. Efforts should be directed to locating what should be a successful and rewarding career, and not to lamenting the job that got away or was foreclosed because too many 66's, 67's and 68's, rather than 85's found their way onto the permanent record card. The Law School in placing the imprimature of its degree upon a student has expressed confidence in each student's usefulness in the legal world.

Speech

(Continued From Page 6)

"To the Class of 1961: The third question on your examination said (D) where it should have said (P); also (X) where it should have said (Y); however, I graded it as if it was vice versa, and that took care of everything. The question, incidentally, was composed by Professor Atkinson.

"End of messages, and now my conscience is purged and my mistakes are amended, if on mine part.

"Now my wife gave me very careful, comprehensive and wise instruction for my conduct this evening. These instructions were: (a) You must—not be pontifical; (b) You must not try to be funny; and (c) Above all, you must not become too sentimental.

"Very probably tomorrow morning I shall review the events of this evening and I shall say to myself (a) You were pontifical, although you tried not to be; (b) You were not especially funny, although you tried to be. Be that as it may, I shall feel no shame if I recall that I became sentimental.

"After all, I do have a strong so-to-speak cardiac reaction to this occasion. Moreover, when I think of the severance that is about to become fait accompli, I become nostalgic, if not downright melancholy. You may be sure that more than once — many times more than once — I have asked myself: why are you leaving?

"Let me try to answer this by a bit of personal history and by an analogy. In 1950 when I was invited to join the UCLA Faculty, I was at the University of Pennsylvania, and I had been there for the preceding fourteen years. Now I was very much attracted by the prospect of a new advent in California, but, on the other hand, the ties that bound me to Penn were very strong. So what to do: Well, I tried to identify all of the pros and cons — then I tried to weigh them as best I could, and finally the time came, as that man says, to (make a judgment.) My judgment was, of course, in favor of the new venture, but it was surely no easy thing to sever the old ties. Now my personal history is repeating itself and now, thirteen years later, the pattern is the same. It is really a cruel fate that makes . . . it necessary to marry one institution or the other. There really ought to be, but of course there isn't some kind of permissible academic polygamy.

"So, in conclusion, let me say this: All of us have had some hard work together, but we have also had some fun. All of this is memorable to me. All of this is precious to me. I am changing my venue, but I am not changing my enduring interest in the welfare of the UCLA Law School, and I am not changing my attachment to you who represent it.

"So thank you, goodbye, and be well!"

CEB's Unique Forte: Books, Recap Course

By FELIX F. STUMPF
Administrator
Continuing Education
of the Bar

California's Continuing Education of the Bar celebrates its 16th active year in 1963. The Board of Governors of the California State Bar named the first Committee on Continuing Education of the Bar in 1943. In 1946 law refresher courses were held for returning World War II lawyer-veterans. The heavy attendance of lawyers who had not gone into military service gave clear indication of the need to create a permanent type of educational organization.

In 1947 the State Bar and University of California Extension signed the "Basis of Operations." Under this agreement all policymaking was vested in the Committee on Continuing Education of the Bar (which now consists of 15 lawyers throughout the state) and an Advisory Committee of Deans of Accredited California Law Schools. These two bodies jointly meet twice a year to adopt basic governing policies. The daily administration was placed in a department set up as a part of University Extension. Today, this department has grown to a fulltime legal and administrative staff of 34 persons under an Administrator. In addition, the agreement provided that programs would be offered only through the auspices of local bar associations, which appoint bar representatives to work with the Administrator.

Among statewide programs presented in the past decade are civil procedure before and during trial, family law, personal injury litigation, estate administration, organizing business enterprises, creditors' remedies, family tax planning, real estate transactions, and evidence. Nonstatewide pro-

grams include federal civil practice, labor law, condemnation, antitrust, government contracts, real estate syndicates, and small boating. No important legal field is overlooked and new programs are constantly planned and prepared.

Initially, the usual method of instruction was a series of five two-hour lectures, but this format has been much varied in the past several years through the use of panel discussions and demonstrations. Experience shows that the method of oral presentation must be adapted for the particular legal subject to be offered and cannot be limited solely to lectures. In 1957 a film on A Pretrial Conference was successfully produced, and more new legal films are being planned as audiovisual aids. Since emphasis is placed on the practical aspects of a subject, participants for the programs are most frequently chosen from the ranks of practicing lawyers, yet judges and law professors are often selected whenever their legal expertise is appropriate. Law professors have also contributed most capably and valuably as consultants.

What has undoubtedly contributed greatly to the growth and reputation of California's continuing legal education is the publication of printed practice books—some of them totaling more than 1,000 pages—which are distributed in conjunction with every program. Written by lawyers, judges, and law professor and edited by the CEB legal staff, these books quickly become office reference works. They contain the know-how of the practicing profession in the shape of annotated legal forms, procedural guides and checklists, hints on what to do and pitfalls to avoid—all

built into relevant analyses of the substantive law. The books, in effect, "restate" California practice, putting custom-tailored legal tools into the hands of lawyers to help them apply legal rules to the everyday problems of law practice. Many relatively ordinary legal transactions are thus standardized.

In the past year 21,750 California lawyers registered to attend seven programs. It was the practicing bar which demanded continuing legal education in California in 1947, and over the years they have given enthusiastic and generous support to an ever-expanding educational program designed to enhance their professional competence and responsibility.

But from time to time law students have also asked to register for the programs. After full consideration of the request, the State Bar Committee and the Advisory Dean's Committee decided some years ago that law students have enough to do mastering the subjects taught in law school and should not siphon off a part of their time by attending the State Bar's program. However, the Joint Committee recognized as early as 1956 that law students should be able to buy the books, some of which are assigned as collateral reading in law school classes. More important, since CEB books go out of print quickly, many law students wanted to acquire them while they were still available. The price for law students is generally one-half of the price for practicing lawyers.

In 1958 it was discovered that a fairly large number of law students were buying books at the reduced rate for lawyer-friends or reselling them to used law book stores. All sales to law students were halted. A plan was then worked out by which a student, who wished to buy a book, had to sign an authorization form which was obtained from the law student bar association. This procedure has worked well and is presently in effect. The State Bar Committee on Continuing Education of the Bar and the Advisory Dean's Committee are interested in maintaining the present student purchase policy, since it introduces law students to the State Bar's educational programs at an early stage in their professional careers. This means that law students can begin to acquire a CEB book shelf while they are in law school, preparing themselves for the day when clients come to them for legal advice. Further information can be obtained about new books by writing to Continuing Education of the Bar, University Extension, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

Televised Courtroom Helps Teaching Law

Television is giving a big assist to the University of Michigan Law School in training better lawyers with more professional responsibility.

So says Charles W. Joiner, associate dean of the Law School, in reviewing the first year of operation of the closed circuit TV link between the Washington Circuit Court and the Law School's Hutchins Hall.

This new electronic device, says Joiner, brings back into legal education some portion of what was lost when the system of apprenticeship training was supplanted by classroom instruction.

The latter system is much more effective, but with television, students can see problems in the enforcement of justice that cannot be covered in the classroom, he says.

Joiner was the prime mover in establishing the TV link between the Law School and the court presided over by Judge James R. Breakey Jr., often described as "the busiest one-man court in Michigan."

Financed by Law School alumni contributions and formally dedicated and put into operation early in 1962, this was the first such hookup between courtroom and classroom ever attempted.

"We are pioneers," says Joiner, "and we are still experimenting. But television during the first year has more than lived up to our expectations."

Several Law School classes require students to spend a certain number of hours in a special Hutchins Hall viewing room, designated as an "adjunct courtroom," observing what goes on in the Circuit Court.

They see such a "varied fare," explains Joiner, that they quickly develop a keener appreciation of the amount of preparation necessary to take a case to court, and of the great cooperation necessary between judge and attorneys.

"We find that students have the capacity to learn by this observation and to evaluate critically what they see," Joiner says. "It is not essential at all times to have an experienced lawyer in the viewing room."

For the first time, he continues, most students begin to appreciate the many and varied problems that pass through a court. It is possible for only a limited number of these problems to be covered in the regular law school curriculum.

"Students tell me they have a much different attitude toward the practice of law observing the court in action through television," Joiner states. "The change is in the direction of more professional responsibility toward solving the problems of clients."

This professional responsibility he feels is the main benefit derived by students from close and extended observation of a court at work. They learn that a courtroom is a place where people come with grave problems that must be solved, and is not just a backdrop for an exercise of legal knowledge.

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