UCLA DOCKET

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

VOLUME X—NO. 14

Wednesday, December 15, 1965

Great Tree Theft Hits Law School

By ROGER DIAMOND

Students arriving Monday noticed the absence of the Christmas tree decorated by the Law Wives.

Friday night at 7:30 4 or 5 teenagers, who had been loitering around the entrance to the lounge, suddenly grabbed the tree and raced out the front door, leaving many broken ornaments on the floor. The thieves ran toward Hilgarde Ave. and disappeared into the darkness. Possibly they were concerned with the issue of religion in a tax supported institution. See, e.g., School District v. Schempp, 374 U.S. 203 [1963].

Law Library Receives Rare Copyright, Bancroft Books

The UCLA Law Library has received a 400 volume collection of coypright law books from the estate of the late Rudolf Monta.

The collection, donated by Mrs. Monta, consists of French, German, Spanish, and Romanian treatises on law generally and coypright law specilically. It includes encyclopedias of French civil law, treatises on the law of copyright and movies and peripheral titles relating to entertainment.

Further the collection includes runs of Archiv fur Urheber—Film — und — Theaterrecht, Geistiges Eigentum, Le Droit d'Auteur, and a complete run to date of Revue Internationale du Droit d'Auteur and early experimental issues of the Bibliographical Bulletins issued by the Copyright Office in 1952 and 1953.

One of the rarest items in the collection is the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations. There are 1928 and 1936 editions of this title in the gift.

Adding further value to the collection are manuscript memoranda and letters on contemporary problems in copyright law and contracts.

The late Mr. Monta was born in Romania and obtained his law degree at the University of Paris. Until 1942 he was general counsel for MGM in Europe with offices in Paris. He then came to the MGM office in Los Angeles where he was the legal adviser on literary and musical properties. Throughout he was the recognized authority on international copyright.

A gift of law books published by Bancroft-Whitney will be presented to the UCLA Law Library at a dedication ceremony to be held in the Reading Room of the Law Library at 1:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 15, 1965.

Mr. Roderick Rose, president of Bancroft-Whitney Co. will come from San Francisco to present

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Civil Rights Group Forms

By ALAN HABER

Last semester, a group of UCLA law students organized a local affiliate of a national organization known as Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. In forming the group, UCLA law students joined with law students from 35 other law schools, as part of the national organization.

Schools with chapters include Harvard, Yale, Boalt Hall, Hastings and Stanford. The UCLA chapter is the only such group in Southern California.

The L.S.C.R.R.C. was founded in September, 1963 by a

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Rhodesia Unilateral Independence Declaration Looms As Crucial Test Of *Britain's Mettle*

By Dr. I. L. Ohene-Djan

Perhaps it would be appropriate to state that this article is not concerned with the detailed constitutional history and development of Southern Rhodesia; and the reader who seeks to find such materials would unfortunately not find them here. It is the intention of the writer to examine the legal implications of the supposed unilateral declaration of independence by the ex-Prime Minister of Rhodesia, the rebel Ian Smith.

Rhodesia has been a British dependency for a long time, and is still constitutionally a British dependency. It is inhabited by four milion Africans and 217,000 whites. A former partner in the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; her other partners have become independent and are now known as Zambia and Malawi, whereas Rhodesia still remains a colony. In the British dependency of Rhodesia, the franchise is restricted and power is in the hands of a legislative council dominated by the white minority.

One Man, One Vote

The Africans in Rhoesia, like all colonized peoples, started their struggle for independence with the agitation for universal franchise based on one man, one vote, which they rightly claim is based on the principles of democracy and justice. The white minority in the country, who then had the control of the legislative or the colonial administration objected to this on the grounds that it would produce an African majority rule in the territory which they feared would destroy the supposed "civilization" they allege they have introduced into the country, and the way of life they falsely claim to have established there.

Civilization?

I do not personally admit that the Rhodesian rebels know of any civilization that will be of benefit to the African. Whatever civilization that Smith and his suporters boast of does nothing but produce irresponsible people who are only too ready to defy the law and create disorder in their own interest.

The way of life referred to is the way of liwe that gives the wives of the white minorities in the country too many African servants who do almost all the donkey work on the "white farms," in the factories, and in the homes. It is the way of life that subjects the African to perpetual humiliation and degradation, and this way of lige the Africans emphatically reject. Today we have arrived at the crossroads where the African in Rhodesia and the white racists have to go different directions.

Granting Independence

Faced with this dilemma, Britain, the colonial power had to determine how best to grant independence to the people in Rhodesia. This was not an easy task, but Britain had at the time developed a constitutional doctrine that all her dependencies should become independent through a gradual process of constitutional evolution.

This doctrine has been applied successfully to other African countries that have attained their independence from Britain, including countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tazmania, Zambia, Malawi and Sierra Leone.

And when Britain was faced with the unusual situation in Rhodesia, she did not hesitate to apply the doctrine, by designing a constitution for the territory which had as its future propsect the attainment of a majority rule. The constitution was flatly rejected by the African nationalists and the white minority who, faced with the problem of the loss of power in the future, also disliked it.

Britain's Refusal

At this time, when the African Commonwealth members feared the illegal grab of power by the white minority administration in Rhodesia, they asked to intervene effectively in the matter, but she refused to do so. Britain's refusal was based on the doubtful excuse that there had developed a convention of non-interference in the internal affairs of Rhodesia by Britain.

I personally doubt the legal basis of this argument. However, the recent action by the British Parliament that gave the British Prime Minister the power to rule by decree in Rhodesia clearly acknowledges the fact that no such convention existed, and that the claim has no legal basis.

The 1961 constitution for Rhodesia, which was designed by Britain and repected by the Africans, although disliked but implemented by the white minority in Rhodesia, did bring into power a man of an unusual character known as Mr. Ian Smith. Britain tried to negotiate with Smith for a new constitution for the territory, but Smith would not be moved in the matter.

White Power

He wanted power handed over to the white minority in Rhodesia by Britain, or to put it precisely, he wanted independence on his own terms. Britain refused to do this, maintaining a rother courageous and righteous position that independence for Rhodesia would only be granted on the principle of majority rule, or on a constitution that would introduce majority rule into the country at independence. When these two forces reached a deadlock, Mr. Ian Smith grabbed power in Rhodesia.

The question to be asked is whether the conduct of Ian Smith in declaring Rhodesia independent unilaterally constitutes an illegal act. By British constitutional law, his conduct constitutes treason against the Crown. But Smith has carried matters farther than that. He has actively, by his acions, interfered with ordinary administration of Rhodesia.

Smith's Wrongs

He has not only humiliated the Governor of the colony, but has actively withdrawn all the physical protection that the Governor was entitled to, and claimed also to have dismissed the Governor. He has tampered with the administration of justice in the colony and the orderly function of the military and police forces in Rhodesia. All these and many others, too numerous to mention, are the actions of Mr. Ian Smith which are illegal and contrary to British constitutional law.

The Governor of the colony, Sir Hugh Beadle, and seven judges have refused to take orders from the Smith Government on the ground that the regime has no legal basis and its actions are illegal. In these circumstances, any legislation enacted by the Smith regime would not only be unconstitutional, but illegal to the extent that the courts would refuse to enforce them, and anyone prosecuted under such illegal legislation can plead that they are invalid and of no avail.

Crucial Question

But the crucial question, yet unanswered, is what is Britain doing about all these illegal acts committed in Rhodesia. The point is conceded that Britain is the colonial power which has authority and control over Rhodesia. The illegal acts of Mr. Ian Smith in that country are directed in the first instance against the British Crown. But as far as the evidence available inidcates, Britain has taken no effective legal action to deal with the grave situation in Rhodesia.

This, of course, is in keeping with the traditional British attitude to drag her feet in matters that affect the interest of Africans in Rhodesia. Mr. Ian Smith appears to have a de facto control over Rhodesia at the moment, holding all its inhabitants at gun point, and it is submitted that unless effective legal measures are taken against him, he will not loose his grip on the people.

Rhodesia today has become, for all practical purposes, a police state. And the British reluctance to take effective measures to restore peace and order in the country might only lead Britain to abandon her power and authority over Rhodesia as she did in the case of Palestine.

Economic Sanctions

It would not be wholly true to say that Britain has taken no measures at all to deal with the rebellion in Rhodesia. She has imposed some economic sanctions against the ilegal government in Rhodesia. In this action Britain not only has the support and good-will of almost all the nations of the world, but the United Nations has passed a resolution to the effect that its members should also impose economic sanctions on Rhodesia.

Would economic sanctions, not backed with force, bring Smith to his knees? I doubt this very much. Britain and France imposed economic sanctions against Italy under Mussolini. This caused him to ally with Hitler. The United States' economic sanctions against China, and the most recent one against Cuba, have all demonstrated that economic sanctions as such do not produce the desired results.

Possible Distinction

It may be explained that in all the instances cited, the economic sanctions were applied by very few countries; the present one against Rhodesia has been adopted by almost the whole world. Be that as it may, it is my considered opinion that economic sanctions alone backed by no effective legal measures to punish the rebels in Rhodesia would be entirely unsuccessful.

Why cannot the British government, which asserts that Mr. Ian Smith is only a private citizen in Rhodesia, employ effective legal measures to bring him and his collaborators to trial on charges of treason? It must be appreciated that if Smith succeeds in his rebellious action, he no longer commits treason but becomes a political hero.

Should this occur, it would be humiliating to Britain and would also justify the African nations to conclude that the western powers prefer, in fact, a white minority dictatorship in Africa to the rights of African majority. The principles of democracy and justice that the western world boasts of would be swept away for good as far as the African is concerned.

Political Implications

To be able to relate the Rhodesian question to the African mind today, it is important to look at the political developments in Africa. There are about 35 independent African states now in existence, and these states, whic hare members of the Organization of African Unity, are pledged to assist other Africans still in the chains of colonialism to gain their freedom.

However, color prejudice and discrimination is making this task much more difficult than expected. South Africa and Portugal are the powers that stand firmly in the way of African aspirations. And so was Rhodesia to a much lesser extent until recently.

Africans feel strongly that Rhodesia is only a test case, and should Africa loose it, the loss is likely to involve other losses at no distant future. South West

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Accelerators Can Still Take March Bar Exam

By ROY DANKMAN
and ROGER DIAMOND

Recently, the University decided to change the academic year from the two-semester to the four-quarter system. Next year, the Fall quarter will run from October 3 to December 17, 1966. Winter from January 5 to March 18, 1967. Spring from March 29 to June 13, 1967; and Summer from June 26 to September 8, 1967.

How does this administrative change of policy affect the Law School? Under the present scheme a student can complete the curriculum in two and a half years.

Waiver

The 12 weeks of summer school do not quite equal the normal 15 weeks of a full semester, but the Faculty waives the three weeks of residency upon the satisfactory completion of 85 semester units. Under the Quarter system, the student would require either a waiver of eight weeks of residency (quite unlikely) or complete school after the winter quarter which is about a week before the bar exam given in March (most inconvenient). Practically speaking, this renders the acceleration program a nullity.

But Dean Maxwell's announcement that the Law School will conduct an eight-week summer session this summer was enthusiastically welcomed by those students who attended last year's summer school. This summer session will allow the accelerators to attend just one quarter the following year in order to graduate.

Not Limited

Normally, summer sessions have been six weeks. Of course, this eight-week summer session will not be limited to those who enrolled in the last summer session. Students wishing to lighten their class load of the regular semesters may also attend.

Now the accelerators will be able to start the various bar review courses after graduation, for the Fall Quarter, from which the accelerating student will graduate, ends prior to Christmas Vacation, which is about the time the bar review courses begin.

Maxwell said that tentative lans call for four courses to be offered during the summer session, two to be taught by UCLA professors, and two by visiting professors. Maxwell will announce further details in a few weeks.

Curriculum Change

Professor John Bauman, the chairman of the Faculty committee, described the curriculum changes as follows:

1) There will be no half units given for first--year courses. Legal research will run for three quarters. Property will be 90 semester hours (3 times a week for three 10-week quarters); Torts 80 hours; Contract 80 hours; Procedure 70 hours; Criminal law 70 hours; and Constitutional Law 130 hours.

2) Upper division classes remain mostly unchanged except that some 3-unit classes which now meet for 45 hours, will meet for only 40 hours under the quarter system.

The seminars will meet for the usual two-hour sessions for 10 weeks rather than the present 15.

Tax and Remedies have been changed to three quarter classes (Tax I, II and III, and Remedies I, II, and III) with each class being a prerequisite to the other. The unit credit for these classes will remain the same.

Many Attempts

There have been many attempts to justify this great change. One argument is that the taxpayers would be getting more for their money from the year-round use of the educational facilities of the University. Some one forgot to mention that to save money.

GPA Range Spreads Out

By Frank Lanak

Last year, the highest grade in the class was raised from 88 to 92.

Because of this administrative change in policy, grades were spread out in a wider range rather than being bunched around a certain "normal" grade.

According to Assistant Dean James Malone, the change of standards based upon a higher numerical grade point was brought about in order to help

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Case of the Month

194 Ark. 576

Penetrating Insight Into
The Rose of Aberlone

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MICHAEL S. GRUEN
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Volume X, Number 3 — November 23, 1965

BOOK REVIEW

F.F. and F.

By R. Y. Libott

The coincidence (spelled f-l-) which de-Docketed this department last month has resulted in the rescheduled work. Thurman Arnold's FAIR FIGHTS AND FOUL — **A Dissenting Lawyer's Life**, being this column's subject as well of a Booknote in last week's November edition of the UCLA Law Review.

Perhaps inevitably in so scholarly a journal, the annonymous annotater dealt pedantically & polysyllabically with the "little book that wasn't there" finding Judge Arnold's miscellany more or less wanting on the basis of what it clearly is **not**—a serious legal, social and economic treatise. This department prefers to consider the book for what it is.

What it is is **a delight.**

Unfettered Style

Casting his initial chapters in autobiographical form, Judge Arnold casually scraps chronology as the fancy takes him. He jumps from a discussion of the uses of profanity in the Wild Wyoming of his boyhood to his New Deal trust-busting as deftly as he giant steps from the stodginess of appellate bench of the D.C. Circuit [he quit because, quoting a brother advocate, he found he's rather make his living "talking to a bunch of damn fools than listening to a bunch of damn fools."] to the knotty legal problems of the conflict between obscenity and the First Amendment.

He includes considerable portions of the testimony and his decision in the **Esquire** case of the '40's and all of the Arnold, Fortas and Porter brief to the Vermont Supreme court in the **Playboy** case, about as fine and readable a piece of appellate pleading and as complete a review of the state of the law on the issue prior to the **Jacobellis** case as any finals puzzled student could hope to find. And if an occasional few pages seem to read like a supplement to the serious and influential FOLKLORE OF CAPITALISM, they are offset by the zest with which he solar-plexus punches law-firm bigness [the main force of the blow hitting his own outfit, now one partner down since the appointment of Justice Fortas], uppercuts government employment and security practices [advising young lawyers to avoid them like the proverbial plague], and flicks his left at the case method, the Harvard Law School, and even the practice of law itself.

Take Arnold To Bed

The total effect of this perfect Lawyer's Bedside Book is that of spending a long evening in front of a crackling fire, vintage scotch in hand [Glenlivet, for preferance, listening to the remberances, pontifications, prejudices and passions of one of the most unforgetable legal minds of our time.

Of course you won't agree with him most of the time. Nobody can. That's half the fun. What can you say to a famed liberal who takes time out to indicate his admiration for Alf Landon and Sherman Adams? To a great advocate who asserts that law is the ideal profession for any young man who has an allergy toward work? To theorist who asserts the superiority of the less stringent system of legal education in England, and in the next breath declares that America produces far better lawyers?

Greatest of Dicta

Obviously, there are plenty of ideas loose in FAIR FIGHTS AND FOUL. Judge Arnold could hardly light a cigarette without in the process shedding some additional light on the subject through his extraordinary erudition and legal accumen. Anyway, who ever heard of a bull session without ideas? But the notions are expounded without pomposity . . . thrown out for what they are worth rather than defended in depth. They are, in sum, dicta in the best sense—the distilation of human experience.

In describing the passing of "the noble art of profanity" from the old West, Judge Arnold indicates that it died because one can't have real profanity without the belief in a personal God who will be offended by it. Whether he is a deist or not, the reader is likely to become convinced that the author has indeed such a god—or rather goddess. On the other hand, if any of his more virulent comments might seem offensive, one suspects that Justice would simply slip her blindfold down a little in order to wink back at one of her most devoted as well as delightful votaries.

Whatever its failings from the point of view of the anazliers and annotaters, FAIR FIGHTS AND FOUL can hardly help to excite, stimulate and amuse those who share Judge Arnold's hardly secret devotion. Let those who will hasten back to their piles of dusty diserations and multi-syllabic monographs. Those of us who love the life rather than the **letter** of the law do far worse than to linger a while with Thurman Arnold while he comments on what Anthony Powell calls "The Dance to the Music of Time." But watch it. This Judge A. cat really rocks.

The World Beyond

The Elephant Firm

By Don Belcher

By DON BELCHER

Being asked to write a column on the practice of law in a large firm is a little like being asked to describe the care and breeding of elephants in twenty-five words or less. It certainly can't be done satisfactorily but the challenge is to great to pass by.

Moreover, any attempt to assay an explanation of what is involved in a particular career in the laf must necessarily be nearsighted if it is, like this one, based on less than five months' observation. But one of the premises of this column is that even a somewhat myopic discussion may be of interest on a topic which for most law students is either viewed through a carefully-nurtured astigmatism or is entirely obscured by distance and a shroud of mystery.

Beyond Myopia

A few preliminary comments may be helpful.

First, unless the context indicates otherwise, the discussion below is meant to encompass large law firms in general—arbitrarily, those in which there are fifty or more lawyers. The particular firm with which I am associated may or may not be entirely typical of the firms in this category but it has not been used consciously as a model.

Second, the large law firm is not — repeat, is not — presently available to all law graduates, despite whatever hot denials may be heard from an interviewing without exception the large firms are competing for the law student who is at or near the top of his class; they also tend to prefer students from Ivy League schools, though western schools have been receiving substantially greater attention in recent years.

Third, the large law firm as an institution has emerged in the relatively short period since 1900, and the growth tendency of firms seems to be accelerating. This means that there is likely to be a significantly greater proportion of lawyers working in large firms during the next few years and that positions with large firms are likely to become available to many more law graduates than in the past.

Another of the premises on which a column on this subject must be based is that there is more than simply a numerical difference between a large firm on the one hand and a one-man office or small firm on the other. And, of course, there is. One can get an indication of some of the differences by comparing Jerome Carlin's **Lawyers on their Own** with Erwin Smigel's **The Wall Street Lawyer**, though I certainly do not mean to suggest that Carlin's generally disturbing profile of the sole practitioner in Chicago can be validly applied to a ten- or even two- or three-man firm.

Broad Development

It is true, however, that the large firms seem to inculcate a greater awareness of the lawyer's professional responsibilities and ethical obligations [perhaps because they can better afford to do so]. The young associate with a large firm is encouraged to devote a significant amount of time to such matters as bar association activities, criminal indigent defense work, advanced professional education and civic and cultural affairs in general. All of this may or may not make him a better lawyer in the technical sense, but it does make him a better citizen and the tangible benefit to his profession and to society is considerable.

Another, more obvious, difference between the large firm and other units of legal practice is in the nature of their clients and their clients' problems. The clients of the large firm are generally bigger [in the case of corporations] or wealthier [in the case of individuals] or both; and their problems are usually of similar greater magnitude.

This doesn't mean simply a difference in the dollar amount involved in the particular litigation or transaction—though this in itself can have a chastening effect. More often the difference in size creates, or is accompanied by, a qualitative difference in the type of law that is practiced. A securities issue or an anti-trust case, for example, would very rarely be handled by a small firm, and perhaps only occasionally by a medium-sized firm. The same could be said of particularly sophisticated problems in the corporate, tax and labor fields. In the large firm, however, such items constitute a routine portion of the daily fare.

Legal Menu

In addition, of course, the work of the large firms encompasses many phases of tort law [including unfair competition and trade disparagement], real estate, entertainment law, government contracts, mineral law, condemnation, trusts and estates, and [oh, happy day!] an occasional problem of constitutional law. Viewed from the other direction, the only types of cases the large firms generally decline are criminal, domestic relations and plaintiffs' personal injury actions, though even these will sometimes be handled, particularly for long-time clients.

The work of a new associate in a large firm, then, is surprisingly varied in substance. In form, the major portion of it is necessarily in the nature of research, at least until he is admitted to the bar. There are, of course, other types of lawyering that one can do without actually engaging in unauthorized practice, and the young associate gets his share of all of these. They include, for example, the formation of corporations, the drafting of contracts and briefs and wills and leases and the myriad other documents that make up the opposing forces in the war lawyers are perhaps in danger of losing to paper.

A v. X

But even unadulterated research, believe it or not, is by no means the lowest form of human, let alone legal, activity. It is not, for one thing, quite the arid affair that it can be in the law school where if the client's name isn't A you can bet that its X [and you can also lay odds that A's or X's problem is as one-dimensional as his personality]. And research is, after all, an inescapable portion of every lawyer's work, whatever his age or the size of his firm.

But this isn't meant by any means to be an apologia of research as a way of life. In fact, one of the particularly good things about the research re-

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UDI in Rhodesia . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa and the High Commission territories in South Africa are still bound by the chains of colonialism. One only need remember Goa to appreciate how real the threat is. Mazambique, Angola, and possibly Malawi may soon some under the control of the white racists.

Much at Stake

There is, therefore, more at stake politically in Africa than the struggle to defeat Smith and his illegal designs in Rhodesia. This is a sacrifice the Africans cannot afford to make, and thus have been hammering the point that Smith should not be allowed to get away with it.

The Organization of African Unity is a regional organization within the provisions of Article 52 of the United Nations Charter. Besides, it has full responsibility for the welfare of Africans, and for their protection and defense on the continent of Africa.

Should anything occur on the continent that threatens the peace and security, the O.A.U. is entitled to take action under Article 51 of the Charter to defend the continent without even first referring the matter to the United Nations. However, the O.A.U. has acted honorably in this matter.

They have not taken any precipitated action but have followed the normal cause of events by recognizing that the Rhodesian problem is an internal or domestic affair of Britain, and have requested the U.N. to adopt resolutions urging Britain to quell the rebellion in Rhodesia.

The Limit

This, I must admit, is as far as a reasonable man can go. No reasonable mn can erpect the Africans to do more than this, and no one, I presume, would expect them to remain silent on the issue. It is fair only to add that the O.A.U. has asked Britain to use force to quell the Rhodesian rebellion; if force is not used, all the members of O.A.U. will sever diplomatic relations with Britain.

Since the rebel, Mr. Ian Smith, and his collaborators in Rhodesia declared their supposed unilateral independence, there have been talks about the use of force to crush the rebillion. Perhaps it would be appropriate here to examine the legitimacy of such action.

It is only fair to indicate that Britain has refused to quell the Rhodesian rebellion by force and also by any other effective means. What, therefore, ought to be done in this situation? The argument of the British is that the "white" Rhodesian minority are the "kith and kin" of the British people themselves, and that they would not be prepared to shoot at them under the eyes of the Africans.

Poor Argument

This is an emotional and unconvincing argument to advance; nevertheless, let us examine it objectively. If the Britons would not allow force to be used against the "whites" in Rhodesia, it follows that the Africans would not allow it to be used against Africans of an illegal government.

This is where the determining factor lies. For it is up to Britain to quell this rebellion; should she fail to do so, Africans will not stand by idly. The Rhodesian rebels have defied all reason and order; they have by their action proved that they are irresponsible and lawless.

Therefore, any necessary force that will be used against them would be used in the service of order and against disorder precipitated by their own illegal actions. Such necessary force that would be used would be legally justifiable, for it must be remembered that where persuasion fails force must be used to restore peace and an orderly government.

U.N. Resolution

The basis for using any force in Rhodesia has been provided by the United Nations resolution adopted under Chapter Seven of its Charter. The resolution in question has reference particularly to Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter, which empower the U.N. to take any action including force to deal with the situation in Rhodesia.

Originally, this resolution was directed at Britain. However, as it is still in existence, any group of U.N. members is capable legally to take the initiative, gather whatever force is at their disposal, and move into Rhodesia. Such action when taken would be perfectly legal; and Britain would be precluded from complaining by the contents of the resolution, which she herself has ignored to implement.

Under these circumstances, the independent African States can legitimately use force in Rhodesia to quell the rebellion. The O.A.U. indeed has threatened to do this and they will be well within their legal rights to do so.

Military Adequacy

The problem has always been posed that the independent African countries have no armed forces that are capable of toppling the illegal Rhodesian regime. But few nations are fully prepared to defend themselves against an attacker before the attack commences.

When Hitler attacked Britain in 1939, Britain was unprepared for war; yet the allied forces in the end defeated Germany. I am confident that it would not be impossible for an African expeditionary force to defeat Smith.

We must next consider the British military aid to Zambia, the next-door neighbor of Rhodesia. Quite frankly, I question the legality of the conditions under which Britain granted military aid to Zambia, to the effct that Zambia should not allow African forces into her territory while the British troops are there. Zambia is as independent as Britain and their sovereignity is equal. Therefore Zambia has every legal right to ask for military aid from whereever she can get it.

Illegal

As we have seen, the actions of Mr. Ian Smith and his supporters in Rhodesia are illegal in every respect. Therefore, peace, order and good government must be restored in the territory. It is Britain's responsibility to do this, but should she fail in her duty, then others will be entitled to assume the role of peace-makers and act in Rhodesia.

The economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia, it is submitted, are not enough. There sanctions should be backed by some effective legal action or force. It is further submitted that it would be perfectly legal under international law or British constitutional law to use force to deal with a rebel whose conduct threatens not only the Queen's peace but also international peace and security.

In any case, time is running against Britain. No one can afford to let the illegal actions of the rebel regime in Rhodesia go on forever, nor c ananyone afford to let the Africans in Rhodesia remain virtually the prisoners of an illegal government.

Should Britain neglect to subdue Smith, something will have to be done about Rhodesia. Africans cannot afford to let this matter go by default. It must be remembered that economic, diplomatic, and military sanctions were employed to end Tshombe's Katanga regime in the Congo. Why cannot the same principle be applied to the Rhodesian rebels?

Law Wives

Wives Study Law

by Fran Diamond

By FRAN DIAMOND

The holiday spirit prevailed at the December meeting of the U.C.L.A. Law Wives. All those attending enjoyed decorating the Christmas trees for the Law School. Many law wives brought presents which were presented to the children's nursery of the Legal Aid Foundation.

Wives Meet Jealous Mistress

The last two professor's courses were quite interesting. At the November class, Professor Murray Schwartz taught the wives criminal law in one easy lesson by having the "students" read and then discuss [using the Socratic method, of course] the case of the Spelancean Explorers. The December class was given by Professor Kenneth "Kenny the kid" Graham. Mr. Graham forewarned the class about the study of Procedure by writing one descriptive word on the board . . . D U L L. However, Professor Graham managed to keep the class from being anything but dull. The January class will be announced on the bulletin board so be on the alert.

Civil Rights Calls UClans

(Continued from Page 1)

group of northern law students who spent the summer of 1963 working in various positions in the north and south as legal assistants in the civil rights movement.

Opportunities

The UCLA affiliate seeks to provide opportunities for law students while they are in school, and to provide them with the initiative and chance to be of service when they become lawyers in many fields which are focused by the civil rights movement.

Over the past summer, Tim Braden, Phil Brown and Barrett Foerster, all second-year law students, worked as research assistants in several of the southern states. Other members of the UCLA affiliate worked throughout Los Angeles County, assisting attorneys engaged in civil rights and civil liberties litigation.

Several second-year students worked closely with individual attorneys and law firms, providing assistance to the more than 3000 individuals jailed during the Watts riots.

Help Needed

During the present academic year, the UCLA affiliate seeks to make opportunities available for students willing to assist local attorneys engaged in various types of civil rights litigation. Next summer, in conjunction with the National Council, opportunities will be available for law students willing to serve in clerkship positions in the South.

Any law student interested in the group's activities should contact Don Allen, Tim Braden.

GPA . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

graduating students rank on an equal or higher par with other law schools. As a result, the other grades were spread along a wider range, thus giving the hapless student who did not make Law Review or Moot Court, a better idea of his standing in the class.

In practical terms this means that the D scholar can better appraise himself as not merely a D student but as one who is either high, middle or low in the D range.

Library Gifts Aid Study

(Continued from Page 1)

the collection of 625 volumes valued at $6,000 to Dean Richard C. Maxwell and Mr. Louis Piacenza, Law Librarian.

The collection comprises the Bancroft Whitney California Integrated Research Library.

"The though behind this gift is to make known to UCLA law students the practical value of conducting research by using integrated library units," said Mr. Rose.

The collection includes the legal encyclopedias California Jurisprudence, American Jurisprudence, and American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts; complete set or Deering's California Codes and General Laws; United Laws; United States Reports, American Law Reports, U.S. Supreme Court Digest, and McKinney's California Digest; American Jurisprudence Pleading and Practice Forms; and California Crimes, California Criminal Procedure, California Procedure, and Summary of California Law by Bernard Witkins.

All of these titles will be kept up to date by the Bancroft Whitney Company.

Fraternity Franchise

Santa's Bag

By BOB BURKE

The marchers had begun to mill about: the mass was about to surge forward, bringing it out of the control of the organizers.

Then it happened and the tide had broken streaming past the banners with varicolored beards of total diversity—ragged fingers pointing to buttons perched on Pendletons and G.I. fatigue jackets, buttons and beards, beards and buttons, blurring into a cacaphonic protest, "We want a Christmas Party", "Hey, hey, RBB, you damn well better plan a party." In the face of such aggresiveness, such determination, a consenus well experienced in the technique of harassment, the policy-makers were left with no choice but capitulation.

Yule For V.C.

The annual Christmas and/or Hannukah party will be held this Friday, December 17 at the ATO fraternity house on Gayley Ave. So as to not embarras some of our brethern who have donated their dress suits to the V.C. [Vasectomy For Casabas Society] the attire will be casual: the time will likewise be casual with most guests arriving at a rotund 8:30ish. The Great Casaba will in attendance, ever wary of the militant V.C. and may be forced to invoke the protective umbrella of **fugam facit.**

Hall Patrol

Attention yentahs: with the approach of finals the starting teams of the Hall Patrol are being formed. With Parasegian prolixity, the "Kinder" has offered to coach the work-outs with a keen eye toward developing a masterful touch of harrassment, garnished with cyissm and a indefatigable refusal to admit error. Starters include, "the cat's pajamas" LaFaille; "jam fingers" Sack; "the wizzer" Friedman; "op Shiek" Honcho. With regret we announce the cut of "the Farms daughtier" Feldman; considered to be a disruptive element by coach "Kinder."

December Dole

Phi Delta Rhi ishes at this time, to distribute the well-deserved Christmas presents to the faculty and staff of the Casaba patch. Inlagating to his rightful position, the Casaba with his team of eight shiny leagumes and card key to lot 3 will appear on December 24 in the true spirit of Christmas, up the Disposal.

To Dean Maxwell goes a bronzed copy of next semester's schedule, on the reverse side a final schedule. To Assistant to the Dean Malone, a Xerox copy of the bronzed schedule give to Maxwell, along with his own bronzed copy of the no-smoking directive [a Xeroxed copy of this to be given to the Dean].

To Norman Abrams goes three smooth pebbles, a reflecting pond and a certificate of a tree planted in the JFK Memorial Forest in loving memory of **Wong Sun.** To the Colonel goes an antique bull horn, once used on night marches on Parris Island, with an automatic switch-off for important black-letter rules.

Gift's Galore [Pussy's Sister]

To John Bauman, a gift-certificate at Campbells for a custom tailored little league suit, cleverly wrapped as an inuendo. Professor Jacob will be presented with a leather-bound copy of War and Peace, cleverly disguised as a final examination [or is it a bound copy of an examination dis . . . ?] Bill Cohen receives the amnity and sincere best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mellin Patch

For Davie Mellinkoff, the sound tracks from productions of "Isabella's Copper Bottom" [the tribulations of a proctologist]; "Jasper Beat the Chekcks In" [a study in self-help]; "It's Too Bad Elenor" [a sequel to the previous hit dealing with Eleanor's love for Jaspeh]. Mr. Mellinkoff will also receive the Under Sandusky Tailor's Assoc. Award for the law professor most likely to have a tailor in his office to press his suit between classes [this of course is modified by §1203, which refers to §1101 augmented by §1201 [17]. "Ipsissimis For All".

Gracious seasons wishes to all.

Big Firm Species . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

quired of the new associate is that it remains the **principal** element of his work load for a relatively short period of time. Even before he is admitted to the bar he will probably have been given a great deal of responsibility for preparing a case for trial or handling a securities registration or planning an organizational campaign. After being admitted, he is given primary responsibility to the fullest extent that his experience and competence [and desire] will permit. Often this means that an associate is able to try a large and complicated case or become principally responsible for the affairs of one or more corporate clients within a year or two of joining the firm.

Specialization

The work of a young associate in a large firm is also connected to some degree with the matter of choosing a specialization. Almost without exception, the large firms are departmentalized into areas of expertise, the number of departments and their degrees of autonomy varying somewhat from one firm to another. The most typical breakdown would probably include corporate, litigation, tax and probate and labor departments, though the demands of some firms' clients have prompted the establishment of such esoteric specialties as admiralty, oil and gas and municipal law.

For the law student who revolts, as I did, at the thought of specializing, there are at least three consolations.

First, specialization is becoming a fact of life in law just as it is in all other complex disciplines, and there is probably more to be gained by riding the trend than by bucking it.

Second, the specializations aren't nearly as narrow as they might seem. The daily practice of a corporate lawyer or litigator, for example, in often infinitely more varied than that of one who fancies himself a general practitioner.

Third, there need be no hurry in deciding upon a specialization. Mont large firms, in fact, encourage their new associates to browse around for two to three years before commiting themselves to any one area. This not only helps to ensure that the chosen specialty is one the lawyer can live with, but also expands his peripheral vision. A corporate lawyer, for example, should be able to recognize the tax or labor problems incident to a proposed transaction even if he can't solve them himself.

It goes without saying, I suppose, that the large law firms are not right for everyone. It may even be that the law practiced by the large firms is not invariably the best law. To a young lawyer, however, they provide a career that is highly professional and highly responsible, a certain degree of prestige and security, and an incomparable opportunity for creative legal work in the company of some of the finest minds in the law.

Braun Brings Privacy Suit

By Frank Lannak

Second-year law student, Harland Braun, representing himself, has won the first round in his suit against Century City and two other named defendants. On Sept. 1 Braun filed a $945,000 invasion of privacy suit against the defendants. Last Friday the defendants' general demurrer was overruled and the case is set for trial.

The case involves the unauthorized use of Braun's unlisted telephone number in a commercial phone book, the Westside City Directory, put out by City Directories Inc. and sponsored by the Westwood Chamber of Commerce and Century City.

Purpose

The purpose of the directory is toprovide names and telephone numbers to interested businesses for the purpose of soliciation. Braun charges that the privacy of his home was violated by calls soliciting business.

It still has not been established how the number was obtained. $45,000 is being asked in general damages and $900,000 in punitive damages.

The hearing Friday was held in Dept. 67, Superior Court, Judge Hufstedler presiding. In stating that there indeed was a cause of action the court noted that to its recollection this was probably the first time a suit of this kind had been initiated in the state of California.

Braun Odd?

One of the attorneys, Jerry Glazer, of Glazer and Glazer, remarked in court that only odd and eccentric people had unlisted phone numbers. To which the judge responded that he knew quite a few other judges whose numbers were also unlisted.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

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