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# CONTRA

## The Connally Amendment

Under the Connally Reservation, the United States reserves the right to determine for itself whether a matter brought before the International Court of Justice is, or is not, of domestic concern and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

At the last convention of the American Bar Association the previous year's resolution calling for repeal of the Connally Reservation was approved again but by a very narrow margin.

By **LOYD WRIGHT**

The Connally Amendment, which was inserted into the U. S. Resolution of Ratification accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, contains the words "as determined by the United States."

This has the effect of reserving to the United States the right to decide, for itself, whether or not a dispute before the Court to which it is a party, involves a matter essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. Without the Connally Amendment, questions of whether a particular issue before the Court might be essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a state would be "settled by the decision of the Court" in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 6 of the Statute.

We must remember, in appraising this situation, not only that the Communist conspiracy has since 1947 frankly advised us that they intend to take us over, but also that, like Hitler in Mein Kampf, they have more or less detailed the steps by which they intend to accomplish their insidious programs. We must remember too, that the terms of some of the court shortly expire and new judges will be appointed, and there is not the slightest assurance that people who have a comparable concept of the dignity of the individual or the subservience of the Government to the will of its citizens, will be represented on the court. We must also remember that, like our own Supreme Court, the decisions of the International Court are final. There is no appeal.

The whole controversy seems to have arisen in the fertile mind of ultra liberals who pretend that it is essential to prove to the world that we believe in the rule of law, and hence we are willing to put down our guard in spite of the warnings from the Soviets, and turn over to the court jurisdiction that in the minds of some of the best lawyers in the nation could lead to the invasion of our domestic sovereignty.

The advocates of the repeal of the Connally Amendment have not shown one instance where the Connally Amendment has impaired or prevented the use of the International Court by the United States. The whole argument is premised on theory. If indeed we carried the theory of the proponents of repeal to the logical conclusion, we would scrap our Navy, disband our Army and Air Corps on the theory that we are a peace loving nation and must prove to the world, even with Khrushchev threatening us on our soil, that we have such faith in

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By **PAUL O. PROEHL**

These are the facts upon which one advocate of repeal of the Connally Reservation bases his case and his appeal for support by lawyers and law students:

(1) Our pre-eminent goal is world peace, and this can be achieved among nations only under law, so that international disputes not affecting vital national security interests are settled by adjudication rather than force or by other means of exercising power not based on legal principles.

(2) The legal profession should particularly seek to further the ascendancy of law over force. The chief contribution the profession can make to peace is to support and extend existing law and institutions for international adjudication.

(3) The vitality and effectiveness of an institution depends on its membership, its powers, its performance, and its impact. The Court will accordingly grow, or it will wither, and the body of law which it applies will become more, or less, comprehensive and meaningful in the same measure that nations honor or dishonor its function.

(4) The larger and more far-flung one's interests, the greater the need for recourse to judicial procedure for the protection of those interests. The United States is the largest trading and investing nation in the world. We need the protection of the law, and we have sought it: We have been before the World Court more often as plaintiffs than as defendants. But to avail ourselves of this protection, we must reciprocate—or the defendant nation may turn our own reservation against us and evade jurisdiction. This is precisely what happened to France in the Norwegian Loans Case, as a result of which France in 1959 abandoned its reservation. So did India. Great Britain has made its reservation inoperative with respect to causes of action arising after November 26, 1958.

(5) The Court is required by its very nature and by its Statute to limit its jurisdiction to international matters. The jurisprudence of the Court amply demonstrates that it is competent to decide its own jurisdiction by distinguishing between international and domestic matters. The Connally Amendment is therefore superfluous to its ostensible purpose; but it is not if we wish to evade the jurisdiction of the Court and to do so, ourselves decide that a truly international matter is for our purposes "domestic" and therefore beyond the Court.

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Lloyd Wright, one of the country's most distinguished attorneys is past president of the Los Angeles and California Bar Associations as well as the American Bar Association. He is the current president of the International Bar Association.

Paul O. Proehl, former counsel and secretary in the U. S. Diplomatic Service is now teaching International Law at U.C.L.A.

# UCLA DOCKET

Vol. V—No. 1

December 1960

UCLA Law Students' Association



## LAW FORUM SPONSORS NEW WEEKLY SERIES

### Law Prof Studies Attorney's Role In Highest Court

Professor Arvo Van Alstyne has returned to the UCLA Law School after a one year sabbatical. As the recipient of a Ford Foundation Law Faculty Fellowship, he spent several months in Washington, D.C. studying the role of counsel in constitutional litigation. He worked in the Library of



Arvo Van Alstyne

the U.S. Supreme Court, analyzing the records and briefs on file there, and consulted with four of the justices of that body.

"I was trying to find the significance, or lack of it, in the role of counsel in determining the outcome of the Court's decisions," said Van Alstyne, "and sought to identify situations where counsel was particularly astute as against those cases where counsel did not do a very good job." He felt the latter predominated.

Prof. Van Alstyne's work is directed toward developing an awareness, particularly in law students, of the responsibilities of attorneys in appellate litigation. When completed it will stress and document the need for more imaginative preparation, careful organization of facts and theories, and the need to present realistic and meaningful policy issues for the Court's decision.

"The Court is constantly importuned to grant certiorari" continued Van Alstyne, "in cases which should never have been brought. This indicates that the Bar does not adequately appreciate its role in relation to the Supreme Court. Lawyers before the Supreme Court don't just represent their clients, but a large class of litigants in a form of quasi-class action."

One of Van Alstyne's purposes was to gather materials for use this spring in a seminar in Constitutional Litigation.

The UCLA Law Forum program just announced will bring to the law school a weekly forum program of top speakers and topics in keeping with the stature and importance the school has attained in the community. Many phases of legal problems, both academic and general in nature, will be presented in a series of informal coffee hour discussions and formal talks.

### Growth Program Gets Under Way

In a move indicative of the leaping expansion expected in the next decade the administration added 9 new courses to the curriculum and, with five new appointments, one a replacement, increased the faculty by four.

John A. Bauman, Visiting Professor in 1958-59 returned this year as Professor of Law and will teach Restitution and Procedure.

Also added to the faculty were Paul O. Proehl, Len Aaron, Richard L. Strecker and Joseph T. Vodnoy.

For the first time, International Law is being offered on a regular basis as is a seminar

(Continued on Page 4)

Despite the increase in quantity, the quality and content of the Forums has not been sacrificed (see box for schedule). The subject matter of the series is directed toward relevant legal information which is not included in the Law School curriculum. This will include talks on "Holding Court in the Psychopathic Ward," "The Indian Claims Case," and bread and butter talks on the realities of placement and practice.

One innovation currently under consideration by the committee is the augmentation of the lectures by the use of legal films available through several sources, and selections from the record album, "Voices of Modern Trials." The latter was a gift to the school, in the name of the Forum Committee, from Mr. Melvin Belli, noted attorney, according to Al Moon, Forum Committee Chairman.

## FORUM SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Oct. 12th - 3 P.M.  
**BURTON MARKS**  
Prominent Local Attorney, UCLA Law Alumnus, Informal Coffee Hour discussion on "Practicalities of Criminal Procedure"

Wednesday, Oct. 19th - 3 P.M.  
**MR. ROBERT McARTHUR**  
Director of the Calif. Dept. of Motor Vehicles

Thursday, Nov. 3rd - Noon  
**WILLIAM P. GRAY**  
Special Ass't U.S. Atty General assigned to handle all litigation of Long Beach Subsidence controversy, "The Subsidence Case"

Wednesday, Nov. 9th - 3 P.M.  
**JOHN B. SOBIESKI**  
Commissioner of Division of Corporations of State of California, "Role of Attorney in Corp. Financing."

Wednesday, Nov. 16th - 3 P.M.  
**Hon. JOSEPH J. RIFKIND**  
U.S. Referee in Bankruptcy, "Our Changing Economy and the Bankruptcy Law"

Tuesday, Nov. 22nd - 3 P.M.  
**Hon. J. HOWARD ZIEMANN**  
**Hon. LLOYD NIX**  
of the L.A. Superior Court, "Holding Court in the Psychopathic Ward"

Wednesday, Nov. 30th - 3 P.M.  
**WILLIAM B. McKESSON**  
District Attorney of Los Angeles County

Wednesday, Dec. 7th - 3 P.M.  
**PAUL PROEHL**  
U.C.L.A. Law Professor - International Law - Coffee Hour - "Career Opportunities in Foreign Service"

Definite but no dates  
Melvin Belli  
San Francisco Attorney  
Leading Personal Injury Attorney  
Has received some of largest awards.

F. R. Dickson  
Warden of San Quentin

Ernest L. Wilkinson  
Pres. of Brigham Young University  
"Indian Claims Case"  
(largest fee ever earned by an attorney in U.S.)

Dr. Wm. C. Keating  
Superintendent of California Medical Facility at Vacaville

Robert Biels  
Ass't Atty General for Anti-Trust Division of Dept. of Justice in Washington

## Verrall Publishes On Community Property

The first book of cases and materials on California Community Property law, written and compiled by UCLA Professor Harold E. Verrall was released this September by West Publishing Company. Professor Verrall, one of the foremost authorities in the country on Future Interests and Community Property also wrote the Introduction to West's California Codes on

Future Interests. His efforts were largely responsible for the California Civil and Probate Code sections which negated the doctrine of "Worthier Title" in California.

In response to a direct request Professor Verrall refused to use his good offices toward eliminating the doctrine of "Worthier Title" and the rule in "Shelley's Case" from the Bar examination.

# Editorials

## NEW DOCKET

We hope that you share our pride in the "new Docket." Dean Maxwell has established the goal of UCLA Law School's emergence as "the most distinguished in the world"; our aspirations must conform to this high purpose. It is our hope to lay the groundwork for making the Docket one of the most distinguished law school periodicals in the world.

Toward this goal we are initiating CONTRA which will serve as a forum for both sides of current controversies. Presentations will be made by leading authorities on the point in issue, and will serve as constructive contributions to the great legal, and political, debates of our time.

In KNOW YOUR JUDICIARY we offer what may be the first opportunity for law students and attorneys to look behind Robes of Justice and meet the men who administer and interpret our laws.

The Docket will endeavor to fill the too frequent gap between Law Review and House Organ, by following an editorial policy based on INTEREST, INFORMATION and STIMULATION. Publication will be on a regular quarterly basis, and circulation increased to include our alumni, the State Judiciary, Legislature and Congressional Representatives.

This is the beginning. For fulfillment we must accomplish that stability and continuity which can only be created by a regular staff. We solicit all interested students to join with us in building the "new Docket."

## WELCOME CHANCELLOR

Nothing has ever raised the hopes and enthusiasm of UCLA students and faculty as high as the ringing pronouncement of his mission by our new Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy. His goal to make UCLA one of the eight to ten most distinguished universities in the world cannot be dismissed as idle talk or wishful thinking. Chancellor Murphy's record of imagination and achievement gives great promise for the future of UCLA and practically guarantees the successful completion of whatever plans and programs he initiates or supports.

We join with the entire community in welcoming Dean Murphy and look forward to his official visit to the Law School.

## LSA PRESIDENT

With the publication of a larger and more polished Docket, I'd like to welcome all of you to (and back to) the School of Law and an expanded and more efficient Law Students Association.

No school year has ever had a more auspicious beginning. We have a renovated lounge, a large and competent faculty, and a sympathetic and interested Dean. The newspaper reflects a new spark in student interest in the Law School. We have all the makings of an unprecedented successful year in terms of curriculum, student activity, and just plain pride-in-self.

We want all of you to feel a part of LSA. Our meetings take place every Friday noon in Room 242. Forum programs are numerous throughout the semester. Feel free to come to these functions, to present your questions, and to partake in the everyday life of the Law School.

I look forward to meeting most of you entering students in the next few months; until I have that privilege, though, welcome to our school.

John R. Liebman  
President, LSA

## LETTER BOX

Dear Norm,

Throughout my life I have always been involved with the law. My mother-in-law and father-in-law have lived in common-law for several years. In my undergraduate days I learned how to be a confidence man in Con-law. (I also took a course in folklaw). Since I've been in prison I have been reading a book written by a man named Cole called Cole-slave. I even have an in-law who is an out-law. With all

this background in law I would like to enter law school. My problem is this—they won't allow me in because they say I'm illiterate. This is not so. My mother and father got married six months before I was born. To put it briefly—Because I'm an out-law I can't get in law.

Sincerely,  
Herman Law

Dear Herman

I suggest that if that's the law I suppose that's the law.

## UCLA DOCKET

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# KNOW YOUR JUDICIARY

HON. LOUIS H. BURKE

MEL SPRINGER

When Judge Louis H. Burke was elected by his colleagues to serve a third term in 1960 as Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, it was a vote of confidence unprecedented in the Court's history. It is all the more impressive when one considers that he was first appointed to the Bench and the Superior Court in 1951.

Judge Burke is a native son of California, having been born in his home town of Montebello, in 1905, where he now resides with his wife, Ruth. They are the parents of five children, 2 married, 1 teaching school, 1 in college, and 1 in high school.

After receiving Ph.B and LL.B degrees from Loyola University in 1926 and upon admission to the Bar in 1927, Judge Burke went into practice in downtown Los Angeles. Although the partnership which he headed was engaged in general practice, his speciality was in the field of municipal law. He was City Attorney of Montebello for 19 years, during 12 of which he was also legal counsel for the state organization of the cities, the League of California Cities.

Commissioned as a Captain in the U.S. army in World War II, Judge Burke, in the latter part of his service overseas, served as Military Judge in the trial of civilians for violation of military government laws. Shortly after his separation from Service (as a Major), he was appointed by Governor Warren to the California Veterans Board (1946-1951) and in 1951 to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, to which he was elected in 1952 and re-elected in 1958.

From December of 1953 until January 1956 Judge Burke presided over the Conciliation Court whose procedures he completely reorganized to assist in the reconciliation of divorce-bound couples. In 1956

he was assigned to the Criminal Division and in 1957 was appointed presiding judge of that division. Finally in 1958 Judge Burke was elected by his confreres as Presiding Judge of the entire Court, re-elected in 1959 and again in 1960.

As impressive as the vital statistics above might sound



Hon. Louis H. Burke

they are not nearly impressive as the man himself and the job he is doing. In presiding over the Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Burke is administrator of the largest Court of general jurisdiction in the country. Covering an area of over four thousand square miles and serving a population of over six million people (more than 43 out of the 50 states) the L.A. County Superior Court Bench is composed of 102 Judges. In addition there are 20 Court Commissioners and 284 other employees exclusive of bailiffs and court clerks. Put these figures together with an annual total of 72,000 civil, domestic relations, and criminal cases and the immensity of Judge Burke's judicial functions and administrative re-

sponsibilities stagger the imagination.

Despite this tremendous work load and the press of other appointments, our interview was unhurried and relaxed. When the conversation turned to the book he had published by McGraw-Hill in 1958, "With This Ring", it was easy to understand why he had made such a contribution in the Conciliation Court. Written about his experiences there, the first draft was returned with the comment that there was too much of the litigants and practically nothing of the Judge. Judge Burke decided to make a revision based on the cooperative efforts of a writing team and a leading psychologist. He discussed and argued with the latter over each case reported, the problems, the possible solutions, and the final results, while the writers listened. The final result was the warm documentation of martial problems with psychological analysis that is "With This Ring". And the Judge shows through.

In commenting on the current discussions regarding appointments to the Bench, Judge Burke stated his opposition to any group recommendations to the Governor. He does favor, however, the creation of some judicial qualification commission whose function it would be to give "advice and consent" to the Governor regarding his judicial appointments.

One of the most serious problems faced by Judge Burke and the Superior Court is the crowded calendar and case back-log. The lapse here from time at issue until trial is 16 months for a jury trial and 11 months for non-jury. This compares most favorably with 3 to 4 years for a jury trial in New York and 4 to 7 years in Chicago. The average of large metropolitan counties nationwide is 22 months. Despite the comparison constant efforts are expanded toward further speed-up. The pre-trial conference is becoming a great help and has an interesting by-product according to the Judge. It has compelled attorneys to prepare their cases earlier and more adequately. Not only is this a boon to litigants who always suffer from faulty and inadequate preparations, but to the Judiciary who many times have to sit, suffer, and share embarrassment with lawyers who "just didn't have time".

Law students who intend to practice in Los Angeles County face the greatest opportunity in the country. This, according to Judge Burke, is because of the influx of 200,000 new inhabitants each year. "These people", said the Judge, "have left their former homes, contacts and lawyers. It is axiomatic that they must seek and need new associations, including attorneys." "The competent lawyer will be richly rewarded here regardless of whether he is a specialist or in general practice, and I wish there were greater emphasis on broadness and depth of study together with Legal Ethics. Sometimes I fear there is too much concentration on Bar courses and Law School Bar results."

## ORIENTATION DAY

ALEKSICH & CHASALOW



... AND OF COURSE, SOME OF YOU WON'T BE HERE NEXT YEAR.....

# NEW REMEDIES COURSE CHAOS OR CONFUSION?

PROF. KENNETH H. YORK

The new second year required course (designated for want of anything better, "Remedies") deserves a word of explanation. The concomitant disappearance of Equity, and the projected elimination of Damages and Restitution, raise the justified suspicion that the bulk of those courses will be found in the new offering.

There are two ways to handle the matter of teaching remedial devices: (1) in conjunction with the substantive law; or (2) separately. Neither is completely satisfactory. The former is piecemeal, duplication, and apt to result in the sacrifice of the remedial aspects when time presses. The latter is difficult in concept and execution - yet it is to this alternative the commitment is being made. It should hardly be necessary to add that the substantive law neither can nor should be completely divorced from problems of the appropriate remedy to be employed. The point is one of emphasis.

Primarily, then, the new course will concern itself with the determination of the various remedies available to a person whose substantive rights have been fixed; and a consideration of the factors

which may lead to the selection of one of the alternatives, as well as the measurement of the recovery to be had if the choice is the compensative one. It is expected that economy of teaching time will be effected by the new course - for example, the determination of the paucity of the legal remedy leads directly to the consideration of the equitable ones; and the compensatory remedies can be considered side by side with the restitutional ones, once and for all.

The new course, admittedly, has many structural and architectural problems. Equitable remedies cannot be grasped without an appreciation of the peculiar nature that they have acquired in our system of jurisprudence. But where does this fit in? Restitution, moreover, involves not only remedies but a body of substantial law comparable to that of torts and contracts; and this must be somehow interwoven into the subject matter.

The concept of the new course is not entirely novel, but the scope of the present attempt is perhaps more ambitious than most. Probably the most that can be hoped for initially, is chaos reduced to confusion.

## Wright . . .

(Contd. from Page 1)

human nature as to make us impotent in the event of war.

America was made great by being a realistic country. Former generations used to brag of "Yankee Horse Sense" as the principal contributor to our success. The law, as you know, is the codification of human experience. Theoretical agitation and projects have never contributed to the stability of Government or of our Nation. Maturity of thought, in reliance upon actual experience, has been our strength. Therefore it seems to me that it would be suicidal, at this critical time, to do away with the only thing that prevents a court so inclined from usurping our nationalistic authority. The right of veto, the fact that the Amendment does not retard the use of the court, the fact that our Nation being strong and nationalistic has thus far prevented the Soviets from making slaves of all of the free peoples of the world, and the ultimate fact that there is no practical necessity or need shown for change, makes me believe it would be a critical and tragic mistake were we to abandon the Connally Amendment.

My feeling is strengthened by the fact that there is no assurance, if we do abandon it, that the International Court of Justice will not invade our essentially domestic matters—and by the fact that there are not today any established rules or principles of international law, conventional or general, whereby there can be determined whether a given matter is essentially domestic or international in character.

I am not willing to submit the Panama Canal controversy, Immigration, or any other domestic matter to a court partially or substantially controlled by the unprincipled gangsters of the Kremlin.

And that is the issue.

The theory of the reservation is not new in our history, and there has been no showing made whatever that it contributed one iota to the extinction of rule by law. The fact is that we have not used the court because it is generally acknowledged in our own State Department and in all other nations, so few of which have our philosophy of the dignity of the individual under law, that international matters are better resolved at the level of diplomatic channels.

I doubt but what every decent man hopes in his heart that ultimately there will evolve on this battle scarred earth a society of mankind where man is recognized not as an instrumentality of Government, but rather as the master of his Government, born with certain inalienable rights that even a Socialistic, Communistic dictator cannot suppress. It seems to me that until more nations have the Anglo Saxon-American concept of the dignity of the individual, we must preserve our strength and realize that not only our freedoms, but the freedoms of all free people of the world, depend upon our moral, military and economic strength, and we should not be persuaded to take any action that could possibly weaken that strength until there is a deeper universal desire for recognition of human dignity and the rights of free men. It is for this reason that I would look with disfavor upon any tampering with the Connally Amendment unless that tampering was to fortify our position and adopt some of the protections that other Nations, such as England and France have, which we do not possess.

# A LOOK AT THE SIXTIES

By Dean Richard C. Maxwell

This is an excellent School in the fall of 1960. It is a School that would be in the top dozen schools of the country by any knowledgeable grading system that looked at the caliber of students, faculty, library, physical plant and university affiliation. Where does such a School go in the sixties? If it were situated in some scholarly backwater in a quiet state one could predict that it would become slightly better each year; that its student body would increase slowly; that one or two distinguished men would be added to its faculty; that solid and worthy research would be carried on in its quiet halls and would result in excellent publications to the benefit of the profession and the public.

This relaxed expectation is not possible for us, however. We are a part of UCLA, situated in the heart of a new and growing empire. As with the general campus, our plans have to be rationally premised on the proposition that the student body of this School will grow with considerable rapidity in the next ten years. Every-

thing that we know about the needs of the profession and society indicate that there is no surplus of well trained able young lawyers. Our alumni are just now emerging into positions of prominence in the community. All of us who know them well are certain that their increasing prestige will complement the activities of the School to bring an increasing number of the very best law school prospects to our doors.

Our admission requirements are now at a very high level. I doubt that they should go much higher if we are to fulfill our responsibilities to the public, the profession and the university. If they are maintained at their present level I foresee a student body of 1,000 within the next ten years. Such a school will require a faculty of at least 40 and obviously a rather large physical expansion.

A committee of the Law Faculty appointed by the Chancellor has been engaged in the planning of an addition to the law building. An enormous amount of detailed planning of space needs for various activities has been carried on. I hope that the money to translate this information into preliminary architects plans will be available in the not too distant future. A building development that is at the present time more remote than the expansion of the building is the Law School's strong hope that a law school dormitory for residents with eating facilities and facilities for visiting lawyers can be provided in the immediate vicinity of the law building. There is no question that the kind of interrelation between students and faculty that this kind of resident situation can provide offers an unequalled opportunity for the best kind of legal education.

It might be asked whether this is sound planning—such a large school. I would answer emphatically yes. The concentration of resources and first class abilities that make for an institution that not only does an excellent job of training students but also becomes a center of research into the basic legal problems of the times requires a large basic unit with a large and special-

ized faculty. It is possible to have a small law school that does a good instructional job. It is not possible to have a small school in terms of faculty and resources for research that will perform the kind of function for the West that the great centers of legal education and research in the East have performed for their area and to some extent for the nation and the world. A great law school is more than a place where law students go to be educated. It is primarily that, but unless it is more than that, it will never produce either the caliber of legal education or the caliber of high level thought and research about the problems of the day and the future that is called for.

This School is already doing a first rate job in both the training function and the research function. Members of the faculty are working with legislative committees, committees of the bar and simply as individual scholars on projects that encompass many of the most important areas of California legal, political and economic life. Such subjects as the mortgage money market, the regulation of the issue of securities, the work of the lawyer as a tax advisor, the possible reform of the rules of evidence, consideration of the application of computer science to the Law—all these are part of the intellectual life of the School today. There are many ways in which the School is cooperating with the legal community of the Los Angeles area. The field of Entertainment Law is now a part of the curriculum and we hope that there will soon be an established relationship with professional associations in that area of practice that will result in a cooperative publication project in that field. We do not yet have the resources to carry our share of the opportunities and responsibilities that are cast upon educational institutions by the role of the United States as a leader of the free world. The UCLA campus is becoming a great center for foreign and international studies. Certainly, the role of law as the framework of civilization must be a part of this work. This year for the first time the subject of International Law is a part of the regular curriculum. We must, however, develop far beyond this point if we are to meet our responsibilities and realize our opportunities as a great law school.

Los Angeles is one of the great centers of legal activity in the United States. It is the cultural and business center of a region that is undergoing a continuing massive expansion in population and business activity. The quality of many aspects of the business and cultural activity of the entire Western United States is dependent on the job that the University of California and its tremendously important Los Angeles campus will be able to do both as an instrument of instruction and as a center for thoughtful work on the problems and opportunities of our time. I expect the School of Law at UCLA to undertake the expansion and development that will enable it to perform its share of this task.



Dean Richard C. Maxwell

## Chad Takes Vienna

Professor James H. Chadbourn, legendary ogre of the first year students in Procedure, returned to UCLA this September after spending a summer in Salzburg, Austria, teaching, scaring and charming a group of Graduate Students and Fellows from fifteen countries of Western Europe.

Included in the student body at the Salzburg Seminar were journalists, government officials, business men and labor leader, lawyers and judges, all selected on the basis of educational background, professional standing and facility with the English Language.

Chad lectured on Civil Procedure in the U.S., led a seminar in Problems in Pleading and Proving Civil Causes of Action and was in charge of group sessions in comparative mock trials.

When questioned about the scholastic level of the group Chad growled "They'd almost all be on the "A" academic level in any top American Law school. But that's because they didn't spend their time playing trick or treat.

## Law Review Preview

The UCLA Law Review, entering its eighth year of publication, will feature an article entitled "The Tarnished Silver Platter, or Federalism and the Admissibility of Illegally Seized Evidence". The author is Professor J. A. C. Grant of the UCLA Political Science Department.

Of particular local interest will be a comment dealing with the constitutionality of the relationship between California state universities and fraternities alleged to be discriminatory.

Also included in the January issue will be a comment on the commission rights of California real estate brokers, and one concerned with fiduciary security transfers in California.

## BOOK BRIEFS

CHIP CHASALOW

Lochinvar Swizzledink manfully faced up to the challenge. It's true he faced the future with trepidation, but he was predisposed to be uncertain because of what he felt was a somewhat unusual name. Also, his mother dressed him funny.

Nevertheless, he had made it. He was a portion of the vast quivering mass which constituted the first year class at Turnstile School of Law. Lochinvar had always wanted to be a lawyer, and he had no doubt that Turnstile was the best possible place to receive his legal training. The school's motto had been as a beacon in his life, "Truth, Justice and Money, Not Necessarily In That Order".

His thoughts wandered back to his progressive education which qualified him to enter these hallowed halls. His favorite literary work, "Fun With Dick and Jane, by Jack Kerouac" enabled him to formulate a personal philosophy comparable to none. The many hours of "This Is Your Life" on closed circuit classroom TV gave him keen insights into human nature.

But he doesn't know the law! Therefore it is to this task he addresses himself. horn book in hand, Gilbert's Outline and canned briefs secreted in the hidden recesses of his briefcase; Lochinvar Swizzledink heads for his first class at Turnstile School of Law, softly murmuring look, look, look, see spot demure.

### Growth . . .

(Contd. from Page 1)

in International Business Transactions.

Three new "labor" courses evidence the increased interest in this field: Employment Relations and the Law, The Law of the Collective Agreement and an advanced seminar in Selected Problems in Labor Law.

Other new courses include Security Regulations, and advance seminars in Uniform Rules of Evidence, Administration of Criminal Justice and Constitutional Litigation.

## Dicker Sets New Record

The honor of achieving the highest first year average in the history of the Law School was earned this past June by Gerald V. Dicker, age 20 and honor graduate from UCLA in



Gerald V. Dicker  
Top First Year Student

1959 with a B.A. in Business Administration. Mr. Dicker, who resides with his parents in Studio City, was born in Bronx, New York and hopes to return east after graduation to specialize in Taxes in Washington.

### Proehl . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

(6) Of course we must be prepared to abide by adverse judgments. We must also be prepared to see an expansion of the concept of what is international, not by reason of unfounded pronouncements of the Court, since it cannot "make" law, but through the processes of history in which we all participate and of which the Court takes notice. These processes are the totality of human errors and achievements—legal, scientific, technological, social, political, cultural, and philosophical—which brought this small, moon-reaching globe to this present hour of crisis and bear it on. If, however, we insist upon maintaining the status quo, we can of course specify those areas which we now consider to be within domestic jurisdiction, such as

## FRATERNAL FRANCHISE

HOWIE KLEIN

When, in the course of human events, it became necessary for PAD to embark on the sudsy and uncertain seas of rushing, Captain Howie Klein called the boys together to chart the Rushing Voyage.

Arland "The Gay Roue" Myhrvold spoke first. "Tell 'em what's important. We serve the best beer, have the sharpest women, and throw parties only at the most noteworthy spots—like Rosey's Red Banjo and Das Gast Haus. And, if they don't like it, too damn bad!"

"Wait a moment," burred Treasurer Dan Jaffe. "To merchandise our product successfully, we need to project a broader image. We must inform the consumers that we are the world's largest law fraternity, that our national placement office is in Los Angeles, that we have the best scholarship and luncheon programs, that our membership includes 14 men on Law Review, a similar number on Moot Court, the LSA President, Second Year Class President, and Legal Forum Chairman."

"Buddy, stop making like the straight arrow," said Rush Chairman Bob Walker. "Those facts are true, but drier than the Los Angeles River. We've got to emphasize the PAD's who are making news today—like Brothers Nixon, Truman, Clark, Douglas, Kasavubu, Eichmann, and Castro!"

HAL GREENE

As the saying goes, "All good things must come to an end." Alas, for summer has ended. As we bid farewell to the surfing, skiing, sailing, and mesmerizing; we return to the world of study, study and study. If it were not for the warmth and compassion of the brothers in NU BETA EPSILON, life would indeed be a brutum fulmen - See 1 Blacks 4th 2433. This past summer gave rise to some astounding feats of derring-do, e.g., our new Chancellor, Larry Weisberg, in a daring display of virility, became the father of a medium sized girl-type human infant. Our social chairman, Sheldon Barkan, has almost committed himself to the ranks of the living dead, but she is a fine gal in spite of her poor taste. After recent meetings, we of NU BETA EPSILON have decided to have rush affairs. This is not at all unusual, as we decide to have rush affairs every year.

However, this year we have not stopped with the decision to have them, but have actually planned on executing a well thought-out plan. This plan has as its goal, the seducing away of the new rushes from the other fraternities. Andy Landay is working at this very moment, in close conjunction with Ed Ulman, on a fool-proof plan. Unfortunately, until their plan is revealed, I'm afraid that we are doomed to failure.

But don't miss a minute of the next thrill packed episode . . . If you are First Year, see for yourself, and rush the "Thinking Mans Fraternity" where Law is King.

BEN DORMAN

With the academic year in its earliest stages, Pound Inn of Phi Delta Phi has once again leaped with gay abandon into a year of varied activities designed both to relieve and stimulate the book-weary law student. Under the capable leadership of Magister Al Halkett, Exchequer Paul Shettler, Clerk Dick Richards, and Historian Ben Dorman, the brotherhood held its first business meeting of the year, Thursday, September 22. Plans were formulated regarding the rushing the rushing program soon to commence under the happy-go-lucky guidance of Jim Kelly and his henchmen. Also scheduled by popular demand was a general reunion for all returning brothers to be held Friday, September 30 and designed primarily for some serious swilling and jovial repartee.

Another important phase of its fraternal existence is Phi Delta Phi's luncheon programs held periodically throughout the year with interesting speakers invited from a variety of professions and businesses. Dick Barnard will head up the luncheon committee this year, a year which promises to surpass successes of the past, including such stalwart after-luncheon speakers as Mickey Cohen, Candy Barr, and Norman Bates with his ancient but fascinating mother.

Less we become too indulgent in the lighter side of life, Phi Delta Phi has plans for an extensive practice exam program for its soon-to-be-sought-after neophytes. For unknown reasons, brother Kelly also will shed the light in his capacity as scholarship chairman for the Inn.

tariffs and immigration; but we must abandon the blanket "self-judging" clause.

(7) We can consider ourselves either the victims or the protagonists of events. We cannot reverse the past, which has given us this uncomfortable present, with its embarrassing intimacy and interdependence between our own nation and others (some of whom we hardly know); but we can try to shape the future to provide legal norms for conduct, and the means of applying them, on this crowded passage. To be sure, repealing the Connally Amendment will not enthrone law on the international scene, but it would be a most important step toward that goal.

### Phi Delta Delta . . .

The arrival on campus of six lovely ladies in the first year class has set the Phi Deltas buzzing with activity. Rushing has officially begun and the first big splash was a "beside the pool, get acquainted party"

The next planned event is initiation and Election of Officers, to be held in West Los Angeles on October 20th.

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