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UCLA Law School

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THE SCHOOL OF LAW, UCLA

October, 1957

Hungarian Refugee Atty Enrolls

"Freedom here is something very good," says Bela Botos, a Hungarian refugee lawyer. He speaks from experience.

Today Botos is a first year law student at UCLA.

But a few yesterdays ago he watched the fierce violence of the Hungarian revolution, saw the devastation of Budapest and friends shot. A month after the Russians crushed the rebellion he, his wife and two boys slipped into Austria.

He tells of traveling across the United States. "No one asked why I was going, or where, or do I have the money. American people will never understand what freedom means. Police in Hungary were al-

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ways asking questions. I never knew when they might ring my doorbell."

He likes this country. "I have a car. It seems something natural here. But in Budapest even before the revolution there were 2000 lawyers and only one had a car. I mailed a picture of mine to my father there. Now he thinks his son is a rich man."

This is not Botos' first quest for freedom.

A soldier in the Hungarian Army during World War II he was interned by the Americans for several months. Then he took his doctorate in political science in 1943 and a license of law and doctor of laws in Rumania, but fled after the Rus-

sians took over, seeking refuge in Budapest.

There he studied law again and began to practice, but the Russians jailed him for a year and when they released him would permit him to do only heavy work. So he became a lumberjack and did subway construction.

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS

Expect Announcement Of New Dean At Mid-Year, Says Administration

An announcement as to the selection of a new dean for the School of Law may be expected at mid-year, according to Dean Vern O. Knudsen, vice-chancellor of the University.

But he cautions:

"The actual time at which the announcement will be made is an administrative matter that of necessity must await the completion of negotiations for the best possible and available appointee."

He says a faculty committee "charged to proceed with its work

so that an announcement of the appointment might be made in the current mid-year" has been appointed by Dr. Allen and includes three law school faculty members.



The New Dean

As to the qualities sought for the position, Dean Knudsen says: "the committee, the administration, and the Regents will seek to find a nominee who has a distinguished record in the field of legal education, who is capable of leading the faculty and inspiring his students, who has a good record or high promise as an administrator of a law school, and who will preferably be young enough to give vigorous leadership to the development of the school over a period of ten or more years.

"It may not be possible to find all of these and other desirable qualifications in the same person but you can assure the students and alumni that a thorough search is in progress."

Fraternities Make Plans To Get Out of Politics

A resolution is currently being planned by leaders of the three law school fraternities that would take fraternities out of school politics.

LSA President Richard Stein explains that "the feeling with the fraternities is that their role as a professional fraternity does not include participation as a group in LSA elections."

Gov. Knight Speaks To UCLA Students

The man with the hearty handshake and a beaming smile, Governor Goodwin J. Knight visited the School of Law Wednesday, Oct. 9 and addressed a packed law student body in LB 120.

Classes were dismissed as the governor spoke to the prospective attorneys on "The Young Lawyer in California." Prior to becoming lieutenant governor and then governor, Knight sat as a judge for many years.

He advised the students to regard a judge as a human being, to avoid situations where they might be unduly antagonistic as in questioning prospective jurors and to become students of human nature.

The address was arranged by the Legal Forum Committee under the direction of Terrill Cox.



CALIFORNIA'S KNIGHT
From The Governor, Advice

ACCELERATION PROGRAM

Getting Out a Semester Early

By Adley M. Shulman

In the current senior class are a dozen or so students accelerating their legal education through summer school courses, completing the three years in two-and-a-half. They will be the first to graduate under the two-year-old acceleration program.

Why the rush? What are the advantages of the program? What are its pitfalls?

Several advantages come to mind. In a total analysis of one's legal life the period in law school seems least valuable, and is certainly the least economically productive. Hence the desire to shorten the period. To many, after 16 years of schooling and possibly a few in service, the chance to cut out a semester of law school is welcome.

Another advantage is that early graduation permits you to take the spring bar exam. Many prefer to study for the bar in the winter, finding the summer heat not conducive to the intense effort necessary before the bar.

Additionally, one avoids the long summer break away from school during which no study is done. Inasmuch as eventually we will think and live the law all year around, there seems no reason why we should not begin while in law school.

What might be called a fringe benefit, as it is available to others as well, is that the accelerating student has the opportunity to take outstanding courses, taught by fore-

most men in their fields during the summer sessions whereas the same chance may not be present in regular session.

However, the accelerating student must bear in mind certain warnings. He must plan his elective program recognizing the fact that he will not be able to take spring courses in the third year. These must be inserted elsewhere. This is especially true of conflict of laws, a bar exam subject.

Another problem is easing the load in the final semester, so there will be time to begin study for the bar during the last month or two of classes. It is wise to take a difficult subject early to leave this period as free as possible.

The accelerating student may have no chance at all to take certain courses. A current example is future interests, unavailable to accelerating Winter 1958 graduates.

If one would be prepared in such a field individual study may be necessary. Fortunately faculty members are helpful in advising as to useful source material. But also fortunately, there have been very few instances where such a procedure has been necessary.

Accelerating students who want practice court must request a fall semester trial. Also, as legal ethics is a spring course it must be taken in the second year.

A student on the accelerating program will probably not be able to hold down a full-time job in the summer. Nevertheless many

feel that it is more desirable to carry a part-time job, year-around if necessary, to achieve the benefits of acceleration.

It would appear that the opportunity to accelerate is not being taken advantage of to a greater extent at present for three principal reasons: students are in the habit of taking summers off, the program has been novel and untried, and few know about it and understand it.

An Editor's Annotations

When I came to UCLA as a freshman in 1949 I plunked down \$32 for the incidental fee. This semester I put down \$50, not to mention \$10 for parking and a \$3 LSA tab.

This is a remarkable growth. The frosh who enters a decade after me in 1959 can look forward to paying double what I did, what with plans for a Student Union (\$6) and a GSA fee (an extra \$1).

Imagine too how this must look to a Regent. He sees people fighting to pay for parking and others demanding increases for programs which while admittedly nice, like a Student Union and an enlarged GSA, are hardly essentials.

On his desk are growing requests to be made of the State Legislature for the University's basic needs. Will not the question inevitably enter his mind: Why not put some of this load on the student if he is so willing to pay more?

That's why I believe our hearty indorsements of fee hikes have hidden dangers. I am thinking of the minority who find it hard to meet the increases, of those who don't stand in line for parcoa passes and of the few who may find themselves excluded altogether by these new conditions precedent to an education.

It takes a student a week of full time work now to earn just the "incidental" costs each semester. The way he probably has to do it is to work about three weeks after school. That's a month and a half over the year before he can start paying for rent, food and clothing.

And times may not always be so good. Yet fees, like taxes, are tenacious creatures. I've never seen a fee decrease.

SPRING ELECTIVE COURSE

Prof Tells Of Administrative Law

Administrative Law is a course in the general rules of procedure which govern the proceedings of administrative agencies.

The course does not attempt to investigate the substantive law which is implemented by any particular agency; but instead concentrates on matters of procedural due process and the application of the Federal Administrative Procedural Act and its counterparts in state statutes.

Since many of the procedural rules which govern such agencies are quite different from those which apply to litigation in the courts, the course may be regarded as one of fundamental importance, for some familiarity with administrative procedures is essential to success-

ful handling of matters before an administrative agency.

In addition, constitutional problems relating to administrative law are emphasized whenever relevant.

Arvo Van Alstyn
Professor of Law.

The UCLA Docket

Editor.....Jack Weber
Associate Editor.....Mark Sincoff
Alumni Editor.....Tom King
Contributors—Richard L. Kite, Adley M. Shulman, Ronald R. Silverton.
Staff—Ed Edelman, Mike Jacobs, Lee Starkey.

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The Legal Aid Story

By Ronald R. Silverton

The woman sitting across the desk is pregnant, complaining that after ten years of marriage her husband, a constant alcoholic, has been thrown into jail again for beating her and the children.

She came to the Legal Aid Foundation, sponsored by the Community Chest at 106 W. 3rd St. in downtown Los Angeles, because she and her seven children are



LEGAL AID'S FRANKE
For the Indigent, Counsel

destitute. Only State charity has fended off starvation.

I sit across from her as a student volunteer knowing the foundation will assist her because of the social urgency and the difficulty of finding adequate private representation in her financial plight.

After hearing her story I consult a staff or volunteer attorney. As a student I can't give legal advice. But when I get the legal answer it's my job to explain it to the client: Legal aid will begin divorce proceedings and try to win her custody of the children, with alimony and support.

This is a typical problem as the bulk of legal aid cases involve domestic relations. Others range widely from landlord and tenant to financial difficulties and garnishments. The foundation leaves criminal cases to the Public Defender.

Part of my role is to interview the client to determine the validity of her story and to ferret out fact from the mass of emotionalisms and irrelevant detail. This is not

always easy. People are reluctant to tell the truth, especially if it is not favorable.

My law training is needed to extract the legally relevant facts. Suppose a man complains that property he left with another has been negligently damaged. A person without a legal education would probably omit asking if he had paid to have the property cared for.

I've learned to view the troubles of clients as human as well as legal problems. If a client has lost his job because creditors garnished his salary he is not helped much if I tell him he has to pay his debts. But it's different if I arrange with his creditors for him to make monthly payments and get his job back by telling his employer of the new financial situation.

In learning I've pulled boners. At first I forgot to ask for copies of contracts and notes clients had signed. I've made assumptions I shouldn't have made. I forgot to

explore the possibility that a woman who sought a divorce had never married. (She hadn't.)

But in handling such situations I picked up a wealth of practical law not taught in school. One day I filed a claim of exemption from a garnishment so a man could use his salary to feed his family.

This work is performed under the supervising tutelage of Chief Counsel Edwin F. Franke and five paid attorneys. With volunteer students and lawyers they dispense legal aid to about 100 indigents daily.

Most of the law students have come from USC Law School where legal aid is given a unit's credit. But this summer I and four other UCLA men took the course. Several other Bruins came down without bothering with the unit credit.

The foundation welcomes help from law students who have completed the second year. Arrangements can be made by calling MUtual 9126.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES

To Further Professional Ideals

By Richard L. Kite

The legal fraternity is a professional organization. In this respect it differs from the undergraduate social or honorary fraternity. It strives to further the high ideals of the legal profession by stimulating in its membership an awareness of the responsibilities which the lawyer must assume.

The typical program of a legal fraternity, therefore, is twofold.

First, the organization aids the law student in the pursuit of his

studies by offering him scholastic assistance in such forms as practice examinations and seminars. Second, outstanding outside speakers in various fields of law are obtained to supplement the member's classroom activities and broaden his legal background.

The legal fraternity also offers its members a program of a social nature. Typically, monthly luncheons, parties and other social affairs are planned.

Through its many contacts with outside attorneys and strong alumni relationships the legal fraternity can frequently offer job placement opportunities after graduation.

Rushing will extend through the end of October, when prospective fraternity men give their preferences Monday, Oct. 28 and receive invitations on Thursday, October 31.

Prior to that:

Phi Delta Phi plans informal get-togethers on Tuesday, October 22 and Friday, October 25. Beer will be served.

Phi Alpha Delta has scheduled an academic forum and coffee hour at noon Friday, October 18 with a seminar in "Controlled Practice in the Analytical Approach." A formal luncheon is planned for Wednesday, October 23.

Nu Beta Epsilon will conduct a practice exam in Criminal Law at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, October 16 in LB 120. The fraternity holds an "All-School" luncheon Friday, October 25 with Supreme Court Justice McComb as guest speaker and Dean Harno in attendance.

See Student Bulletin Board for details.

Alumni Notes

Bernard L. Lewis and Donald L. Clark, both '56, are fellow deputies in the District Attorney's office in San Diego.

Back at his post in the patent department of Lockheed Aircraft is James T. McMillan, '54, who recently completed a visit with relatives in Canada.

Charles Fonarow, '57, has been appointed research assistant to Judge W. Turney Fox of the Second District Court of Appeals.

William Cohen, '56, former Law Review editor and clerk to Justice Douglas, now teaches law at the University of Minnesota.



CONSULTANT COFFMAN
Security With Justice

Professor Works To Protect Rights Yet Promote Government Security

Steering a reasonable course between protection of the government and safeguarding individual rights is the way L. Dale Coffman, professor of law, describes the report of the Commission on Government Security.

Prof. Coffman took a year's leave of absence to act as chief consultant to the Commission in writing the 800-page report.

One major recommendation, he notes, was to separate the disloyal employee from the loyal person simply not suitable for his job. The former may be disloyal, while the latter may have a drunkenness or sex perversion problem, or merely a close relative behind the Iron Curtain, he says.

We don't want to taint the loyal person not suitable for his job with

an aroma of disloyalty, Coffman observes.

Another recommendation was to establish a Central Security Office to synchronize security functions of various government agencies, supervise and coordinate the many security programs, and provide procedures for hearings and appeals.

The Commission ranged widely into the military, federal personnel, atomic energy, industrial security, passport security, civil air transport and immigration programs.

It recommended protections for persons accused of disloyalty, such as the right to counsel, rights of confrontation and subpoena, and hearings and appeals before qualified experts devoting their full time to the work.

Coffman was on the supervisory staff, the level immediately below the Commission itself.

News Briefs

Alister McAlister, who teaches legal research and writing, won a season's pass to a drive-in theater while his wife won a plane trip to Catalina for two in an essay contest sponsored by a local radio station. Contest title: "Why I Want Major League Baseball in Los Angeles."

Dean Albert J. Harno, addressing law alumni at a recent luncheon, stressed the value of a broad educational background for lawyers and high admission standards to the bar.

A series of informal seminars with foreign law scholars to broaden

the student's appreciation of comparative law is being held through October. Prof. Ake Malmstroem of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, has already appeared. Dr. Uri Yodin, minister of justice, Jerusalem, a leading figure in drafting Israeli laws, and Prof. T. B. Smith of the University of Aberdeen, a reformer of Scottish legal education, are scheduled.

LSA President Richard Stein reports that the distribution of parcoa passes was "eminently successful—we provided a means of transportation for every person who requested it, even if it wasn't always as convenient as we might have liked."

Deans' Statement On Hungarian

The dramatic and historic Hungarian revolt of 1956 of a people subjected since 1948 to the pervasive controls of Communism has given the world freshened faith in the durability of freedom in spite of the suppressive efforts of the most thoroughly organized and ruthless tyranny in human history.

The crushing of that revolt by the Russians brought to our shores a number of those freedom fighters. They seek to pursue their careers among us. No one doubts that we are greatly indebted to them for their contribution to the common cause against tyranny. The Dean and Faculty Admissions Committee of UCLA Law School believe that American law schools, and the American legal profession, have a responsibility to help such Hungarian refugee lawyers wherever and in whatever way possible to resume their legal careers in America.

There are problems, of course, with respect to proof of their academic background upon application for admission to an American law school.

We feel at UCLA that we are privileged to have Mr. Botos in our midst as a special student and we hope and expect that his studies will ultimately lead him to be qualified to practice law in the United States. — Albert J. Harno, Dean, and Edgar A. Jones Jr., Asst. Dean.

Full Load for Summer To Stay at Five Units

Five units — not four — will be a full load in summer session, says Raymond T. Eddy of the University Administration, because GI Bill payments are based on standards set by Summer School administrators.

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