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Maxwell's Letter To Class of '70

Editor's Note: The Editorial Board of the DOCKET asked Dean Richard C. Maxwell of the UCLA School of Law to address this letter to the entering first year students, in the belief that he would be able to enlighten them in matters beyond the reach of their fellow law students of the second or third year classes.

To the Class of 1970:

Welcome to the UCLA School of Law. You are the first class to enter the expanded and improved physical facilities of the school. We think that the atmosphere of the school is now one in which you can take full advantage of your three years of law study. In addition to classrooms and reading rooms in which your formal education will be carried out, there are now many places in the school and the campus area surrounding it where informal discussion, conversation and argument with your fellow students and the faculty can be comfortably and effectively engaged in.

Although this law school is very proud of a tradition of fine classroom teaching, the stimulation which such experience provide must be carried out of the classroom door to form the basis of a lively informal intellectual life in the school if you are to get the most from your legal education.

You will discover that the UCLA law faculty, in addition to their teaching and scholarship, work increasingly in public service activities for the state and the nation. They play a role in legislation and policy formulation at all levels of government. Their insight and experience are important resources of the school. They expect and hope to become acquainted with you as individuals outside of the classroom. Take advantage of this opportunity.

There is a wide range of activities in the school which is run by your fellow students. The *Docket* you are reading is one of these. Student government has been an effective part of this school's life for some time through the agency of the Student Bar Association. The Law Forum which provides extra-curricular lectures, panel discussions and seminars, has added breadth and excitement to the atmosphere here.

There are fraternities with social and professional functions for all interested students. Under student administration but hardly extra-curricular, are the UCLA Law Review and the Moot Court. The Law Review has recently received particular national recognition for its empirical studies in the administration of criminal law. The Moot Court has produced an excellent "Handbook of Appellate Advocacy" which will be used by the Moot Court programs of other leading law schools as well as our own. Many of you will find an important part of your professional and intellectual life here in these activities.

For the coming year your courses in this school have been selected for you by the faculty. After the first year, however, you will have a wide range of choice. You will be able to study various legal fields, to explore the relationship between law and other disciplines, and to examine the nature of law in other countries and in other legal systems.

Some of you may wish to consider joint work in law and another field, taking both a J.D. and another advanced degree. You should begin to explore these possibilities and plan for them now. It is useful to explain here a special feature of your first year of law school. You have probably noticed that, with the single exception of Criminal Law, you have been divided into three sections in all courses.

In Criminal Law you have been divided into four sections. This is neither an arithmetical error, nor is it a sign that the professors of Criminal Law are incapable of handling larger classes. It is the result of a faculty determination last year that what used to be taught in an independent first-year course called Legal Research and Writing should be integrated into a substantive law course and Criminal Law was chosen for that purpose.

Because effective instruction in the techniques of legal research and writing requires as small a class as possible, Criminal Law was divided into more sections than the other courses—as many sections as the number of available faculty permits.

Working with each Criminal Law professor will be an instructor. This year, our four instructors are graduates of the law schools of Columbia, NYU, Harvard and Yale. During the first quarter, one of them and your Criminal Law professor will be concerned with instruction in the very important subjects of legal research and writing.

An important aspect of the professional atmosphere of the school is the existence of an honor system under which examinations and all other aspects of the school's academic life are carried on. You will learn more of this system during the orientation period. The regulations under which it operates are now being revised by a joint faculty student committee. When this work is completed you will all be given an opportunity to examine these regulations and to express your opinion of them.

The fine academic credentials which made you a part of this student body are matched by the opportunities which are available to you at UCLA. The resources of faculty, library and students in the context of a great university and a challenging community situation, offer you the chance for a legal education of the first rank.

My best wishes for a wonderful three years at the UCLA School of Law.

Richard C. Maxwell
Dean of the School

UCLA DOCKET

Vol. XII No. 1

Friday, September 29, 1967

LAW REVIEW

Candidates, Computers Join Staff

By STEVE ALLAN

With the resumption of classes, UCLA Law Review announces its selection of candidates for the coming year. Congratulations (and/or commiserations) are due Thomas Armitage, Stephen Burgin, Michael Alpert, Larry Frazer, Jerald Friedman, Bruce Harrington, Michael Masin;

Frank Merideth, Kenneth Meyer, Ronald Micon, Ralph Morgan, John Mueller, Diana Neitring, Roger Pearson, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Scott, Robert Shahn, Joseph Shemaria, James Stiven, Sheldon Weisel, and Cameron Williams.

Besides the usual schedule of herculean feats to be performed by this select group of inductees, the Review promises to offer a year of particular interest. The Review is presently involved in two empirical projects dealing with, among other things, the impact of computer technology on law.

One of these projects focuses on computers and privacy; the other on computers and copyright. The computer-privacy project will consider the impact of the computer in four general legal areas: data storage, data collection, data access, and data use.

Legal Problems

Each of these areas has independent and overlapping legal problems including (1) privacy, (2) freedom of speech, (3) anti-trust implications, and (4) governmental control.

Docket Staff

Persons interested in joining the staff of *The Docket* should attend an introductory meeting on Thursday, October 12, at noon in the Docket office, room #2126.

There are openings on the staff for reporters, artists, photographers, business personnel, intramural athletics, and beautiful women, etc.

In its broadest sense, the computer-privacy project is designed to study potential legal issues posed by the adaptation of automated retrieval devices to personal data file systems maintained by local and federal governmental agencies.

As presently envisioned, the study will include consideration of the proposed National Data Center. The goal of the project is to bring together a detailed picture of the current and projected composition of personal data files, the uses to which they are put, and the extent to which they have been automated.

The computer - copyright
(Continued on Page 4)

Jr. Barristers Reach UCLA

When the 228 members of the Class of 1970 enroll for the Fall Quarter, they will present a higher GPA average than any previous entering class. The average GPA of the Class of 1970 is a 3.22, compared to a 3.14 in 1966. Their average LSAT score is a 618, thereby making this year the

most difficult year ever for one to gain admission to the UCLA School of Law.

Among the membership of the Class of 1970 are representatives of 59 undergraduate colleges including 35 colleges located outside of the state of California. However, a great majority of the 228 attended California colleges, with only 45 having graduated from schools located elsewhere. Once again, most students, 85, did their undergraduate work at UCLA; 23 are Berkeley graduates, while 14 come from Stanford. Additionally, a full 90% of the entering class claim residency within the state.

With regard to undergraduate courses of study, the traditional pre-law majors once again dominate. Numbered in the class are 68 Political Science majors, 34 History, 21 Economics, and 19 who majored in Business Administration. Still, diversity is seen in that other majors such as Geology, Physics, Criminology and Journalism are represented among many others.

to have a referendum during the first few weeks of school so that all students may indicate by their vote the direction they want the SBA to take and the services they want it to provide.

If the students decide that the SBA should be both a catalyst for involvement and participation in academic and cultural life and a sounding board for the law students' ideas and improvisations (as we hope they will decide), then we will work during the year so that law school be-

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SBA

Prexy's Goals

By Terry Timmins
SBA President

On behalf of the Student Bar Association I would like to welcome the class of '70 to the Law School and take this opportunity to discuss briefly some of the plans we have for this academic year.

Quite frankly, I believe you have begun your law studies at an exciting and perhaps even revolutionary moment. Law students throughout the country have awakened from a period of disinterest and dis-involvement to take the lead in programs such as legal aid to the poor and research into civil rights questions.

At UCLA the Student Bar Association has pledged itself to keep step with this change by initiating programs that will benefit both the law student and the community. As officers of the SBA during this moment of transition we recognize the responsibility we have to provide programs that are genuinely responsive to the students needs.

We have therefore decided

MOOT COURT

Program Readys For a Busy Year

By SUSAN SCHAEFER

With a possibility of four important appellate argument competitions this year, third-year Moot Court Honors Program members will be kept hopping. There will be national, state-wide, and city-wide competitions; and a special emotional-filled match with Boalt Hall.

To help us win these intramural competitions, and also to aid us in our professional appellate brief-writing and oral presentations, the Moot Court has started an Amici Curiae Seminar Series in which members of the bar, famous for their abilities as attorneys, will speak with the Honors Program members regarding techniques and problems of appellate argument. Members conducting seminars and lectures this year will include Herman F. Selvin, Jo-

seph A. Ball, and Otto M. Kaus.

The appointment of Wally Farrell as Chief Justice was announced last Spring, along with the Executive Board, composed of Susan Schaefer, Steve Nelson, George Nagle, David Meyer, Paul Mahoney, and Gary Gantz. Our Nationals team is composed of Wally Farrell, Lana Borsook, and Dave Meyer.

Each student will again have a chance to put theory into practice in the only concrete contact most students have during their law school careers with the important field of Appellate Advocacy. Original problems will be drafted by third-year members for all first-year students to argue under courtroom conditions.

The top 24 to 28 first-year
(Continued on Page 4)

THE UCLA DOCKET

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Docket Welcomes First Year Class

Let us add our bit of encouragement to the flood of advice you of the Class of 1970 are to receive.

Law study is more like undergraduate study than it is different. You will plan to study more than you will study. You will take and cut classes, smile and swear at professors, be bored and excited and often confused by your books. You will have much to do with the character and quality of your professors performances.

While it is true that students respond better to an inspiring professor, it is also true that professors are more inspiring to responsive students.

But law study is also different. You are among what it is safe to call a select group. The selection is based on academic prowess, and except for that single strength, there is little that can be said to be a common trait among you.

This is probably true of many universities, but the difference here is that you will come to know your section of the class intimately. Professors will poke and jab you most successfully with their socratic weapons when you are beginning, when you are defenseless, when you don't know a judgment from an execution.

And out of your common struggle for a legal point of view will grow a bond of common experience. Neither in your undergraduate work, nor in the work you eventually choose will you be so close to such an assortment of humanity.

You will often wonder why you haven't started at the beginning, why there always seem to be so many cases in which crucial ideas are not explained. The fact is that you are starting at as much of a beginning as there is. Even in the simplest situation you will meet sophisticated legal concepts.

In trying to see the forest, you will keep bumping into new and different kinds of trees. You will hear that it may not be until April that you begin to really understand what you are studying. By April you will have bumped into enough of the trees enough times and in enough different ways to recognize them.

Law study is different from most undergraduate study in that there is only one exam per course. It is also different because each professor grades his own exams. It is usually extremely difficult to predict the results of exams, but you will spend numerous hours trying to anticipate particular exams.

The results of your efforts will vary and your grades will sometimes be somewhat arbitrary, but over the course of many exams graded by many professors, the picture of your performance will be pretty accurate.

Prosperity as a law student has one official indicator—grades. While theoretically all of you could average ninety, the reality is that all but a few will not excel academically here. Fifty percent of you will for the first time be in the bottom half of a class.

Though doing an exceptional amount of study, your record will not be exceptional. Though stronger academically than you have ever been, you will receive fewer academic rewards.

Yet what is encouraging is that you will find the work you do here more exciting than boring, the professors more stimulating than drab, the school more admirable than disagreeable.

Case of the Month

2 Q.B. DIV. 410

The greatest medical cure—
all since leaches

SBA

ALSA ABA in Hawaii

By **JERRY KRIEGER**,
SBA Treasurer

This year's annual meeting of the American Law Student Association may be one of the most important meetings since the organization was formed in 1949. The reason for this is that ALSA is no longer. It is now the Law Student Division of the ABA. The results of this new position will not be known for some time, but it could be to the distant advantage of the students if they handle it properly. I will discuss this shortly, but first a brief summary of the convention.

The annual meeting was held in Hawaii this year and about 120 law schools from throughout the country were represented. The first thing to do upon arrival was to register. At this time I received a notebook which among other things had the reports of the five executive officers and the 17 committees.

These committees include "World Peace through Law," "Medico-Legal, Legal Aid and Defenders," and many others. It appeared to me that the effectiveness and usefulness of any of the committees was dependent upon its chairman. Saturday afternoon was the opening assembly.

As I would expect happens in most opening assemblies we had welcomes—ALSA Pres. Hederman, Honolulu Mayor Blaisdell, ABA Pres-elect Morris, and AALS Pres. Malone. We also had a featured speaker Rep. Pollock (R-Alaska) who was rather conservative in his speech. All of these took quite a while and it was not till after 4 that we got into some of the important part of the convention, the Student Bar Administration Conference.

Special SBAC

In the SBACs the delegates are broken into groups of
(Continued on Page 5)

Juris Imprudence

By **Louis B. Hays**

How does the average law student spend his summer? Clerking for a large downtown law firm? Hitchhiking through Europe? Registering Negroes in Alabama? Possibly, but would you believe being a grease monkey in Palm Springs?

Well, it really wasn't Palm Springs. Actually, it was Cathedral City, a metropolis sometimes referred to as the garden spot of Coachella Valley. I'm sure everyone knows about Coachella Valley. The last grapefruit that squirted you in the eye was probably grown there.

I was involved in a significant training program conducted by the Southern California Edison Company. You learn from the bottom up—the bottom of a truck, that is. The Edison Company can't be all bad, however, because the president, Jack Horton, is an attorney. The Edison Company is probably best known by those of you who live in Santa Monica and have to pay more for your electricity than we lucky people in Los Angeles.

Supply and Demand

At this point you may be asking yourself, why were you working in Palm Springs? I have been asking myself that question all summer, and would anyone who comes up with a good answer please let me in on it. Actually, I was living in Redlands, California, where my wife was completing work for her teaching credential. Redlands may be better known to you as the "Athen of the West."

Due to the complexities of the law of supply and demand, I rapidly discovered that the first year law student is unfit for any type of work. Whether this is the fault of employers who fail to recognize our virtues or merely due to our own meager talents is best left unanswered. Finally, one bright soul realized that anyone who had endured Ken Graham's Procedure class would be perfect for working in 120 degree weather.

I really can't complain about the weather though. Since I worked until midnight, the temperature often dropped to at least 90. Also, the flash

floods had a rapid cooling effect, especially if you were caught standing in the middle of one.

THE BEATLES

The rains did have one rather unfortunate result, however. The moisture hatched out swarms of crickets, which loved to fly down your back or crawl up your pantleg, or preferably both. Then, as the little creatures passed on from this earthly life, they had a nasty habit of decaying to a singular foul odor.

I learned to live with the crickets, beetles, and similar crawling beasties. The black-widow spiders were a bit more disarming. However, I soon developed this simple, care-free attitude toward the little fellows—they didn't bother me, and I killed them.

The bats, owls, toads, rabbits, and roadrunners were all rather friendly creatures, and hardly gave me more than a start on a dark night. I must admit the scorpion was a more formidable adversary, but in turn was soon dwarfed by a miscellaneous sidewinder.

Fortunately, for me, I had learned to deal quite well with these types in my first year of law school. In retrospect, competition in the freshman class is not unlike survival of the fittest in the desert. (I also recall having heard some comparison between law school and the desert, possibly intellectually.)

Finally, some 8000 miles and many sunburns later, my weary Volkswagen and I creep back ready to have my beloved wife support us through another year. In a few months, sitting through an average class, I may wish I were back with the bugs.

Legal Forum

Revises Format

By **AL LENARD**

We would like to take this opportunity to present the format for the 1967-68 Legal Forum. Our program will present a spectrum of modern perceptions exploring current topical subjects.

While the Legal Forum Committee is cognizant of the increased quality and scope of the prior Legal Forum, it feels that the program still lacks the coherence and direction necessary to produce a more meaningful experience for the Law School. With this objective in mind, Legal Forum has undergone some redirection. The program will now consist of four separate, but hopefully related, parts consisting of: speaker's programs, seminar groups, panel discussions, and a conference.

The Speaker's Program, itself, has been divided into three distinct parts. Each segment will coincide with an academic quarter and consist of a series of one-hour speeches during the Thursday noon hour set aside for student activities. Rather than a random selection of speakers and topics, we have chosen one specific topic, each quarter.

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California Bar Exam Reviewed by '67 Grad

by William Griffin Hayes
Class of '67

For better or for worse, one of the conditions precedent to one's practicing law in California is passing the California State Bar Examination, and as such is of no small interest to those who seek membership in the California bar. The following remarks are based partly on the writer's experience in preparing for and taking the August, 1967, bar examination, and partly on rumor and gossip that in Los Angeles was as free flowing as the smog the prospective examinees breathed throughout a thankless summer of preparation for the bar.

The examination is given twice a year, in March and in August, in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and this past August at least in San Diego. It consists in its present form of twenty questions, occupying five sessions of three and one half hours, totalling two and one-half days of testing time. For the August, 1967, bar, the morning sessions began at eight-thirty and ended at noon; the afternoon sessions began at one-thirty and ended at five.

It is the writer's understanding that the sessions of the March bar are afternoon and evening, with a break for supper. The four questions of the first session are traditionally mandatory, but on each of the remaining four sessions the examinee writes on four of five possible questions, having, as the bar lingo goes, the privilege of "opting out" one question.

Bar Subjects

The examiners are presently testing in fourteen areas of Torts, Criminal Law, Code Pleading, Corporations, Real

Property, Constitutional Law, Evidence, Conflict of Laws, Trusts, Community Property, Wills, and Federal Estate and Gift Tax.

The last four areas are the so-called optional areas; one of the five questions on the final four sessions of the bar is taken from these optional areas, not more than one optional area appearing on the same session, and no optional area repeated in successive sessions; if one wants, thus, he can "opt out" one of the questions drawn from one of the other ten areas of the law, and write on one of the optional areas. And, of course, knowing that these four-named areas are indeed optional, one can prepare for the bar exam in only ten areas, but this constricts one's choice of answerable questions, and probably reduces his chances of passing the bar.

The writer is not clear as to impending changes in the bar examination, but it is his understanding that it will soon encompass Criminal Procedure, an expanded coverage of Civil Procedure, limited at present to Code Pleading, and the replacement of Federal Estate and Gift Tax by Income Tax.

Predicting Questions

It is hard to predict the number of questions that will be drawn from the various course areas. For some individuals who prefer the compartmentalized view of the law, an added complication is what is known as the cross-over question, one for which passing depends on a knowledge of several diverse areas. Popular cross-overs are such things as Conflicts-Torts and Evidence-Constitutional Law. There are, of course, no cross-overs in the areas drawn from

the optional areas; a community property question will be that and only that.

In all probability the examinee can look forward to three Contracts, three Real Property, two Torts, two Equity, two Constitutional Law, three Corporations, and two Evidence questions. Traditionally the examiners have given but one question in the areas of Conflicts, Criminal Law, and Code Pleading. That is probably a fairly accurate casting of the twenty questions (apart, of course, from the questions taken from the optional areas) that would characterize the "typical" or "average" bar examination.

The recent injection of cross over questions has, needless to say, made this characterization much less meaningful. Beyond that is what can only be called the fickleness of the bar examiners: this August there were three or four evidence questions, whereas a year ago there was but a single question, and that one appeared on the last session. The best advice is not very helpful: prepare every area well.

Review Courses

There is invariably a good deal of talk about bar review courses. There are two of those animals in the area now, not to mention other hybrids bearing such names as writing technique courses and the like. The writer was enrolled in the California Bar Review Course, but had ample opportunity to compare notes with his friends who took the Bay Area Review course. His suspicion is that the BAR has better lecturers, but that the CBRC outlines are substantially longer than the BAR outlines and are on the whole probably of better quality.

The CBRC program consists of three hours of lecture per day, six days per week, throughout the summer up until about one week before the bar. The lectures cover each of the fourteen areas upon which the bar examiners test, and are offered both in the morning and evening.

The BAR course plan is essentially the same, except that at least this past summer live lectures were only offered at night. The BAR had, the writer understands, an arrangement whereby interested students could listen to its lectures during the day on tapes.

Substantive Law

Both review courses have simulated bar exam sessions, which are probably only valuable to the extent that one prepares for them. It would seem that one would have to prepare for the bar exam under both courses to make a fair comparison and evaluation; this writer's view is that whether or not one passes the bar depends not upon the quality of the lecturers but, rather, upon one's knowledge of the substantive law and upon one's ability to apply it to legal problems.

If one lacks the latter it is too late for any bar course to remedy the deficiency; as to the former, the substantive law, it cannot be learned from lecturers, good or bad. The best they can expect to do in the relatively short time they

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SPORTS

by BUFFA '69

Lawffa!! And may your legal fortunes be annointed with one pure bottle of Polish Leather.

In keeping with the Docket's policy of encouraging even the most devoted law student to spread himself too thin, this first column will attempt to acquaint the uninitiated with the salient facts of upcoming professional sports in Smogangeles. For those of you who know more about this topic than the writer, T. S., Mrs. Eliot.

RAMS

The Rams are a gas this year. At this point they have six remaining home games: San Francisco on Oct. 8; Washington on Oct. 22; Philadelphia on Nov. 12; Atlanta on Dec. 3; Green Bay on Dec. 9, and Baltimore on Dec. 17. All games are played at the Coliseum, which is across the tracks from SC, on Sunday afternoons at 1:05. Tickets, which cost too damn much, are available at the campus Mutual Ticket agency. Or, you can listen to all home and away-from-home games on KMPC (AM 710). Away games are on the tube, i.e. Channel 2.

LAKERS

The Lakers are not a gas. In fact, they stink, even though Elgin Baylor and Jerry West number among the game's best. Neither is owner Jack Kent Cooks a gas, although Charley Finley probably does edge Jack out for _____ of the year. JKC has contributed an imposing new structure to the area, THE FORUM, located next to Hollypwood Park in Inglewood, will house the Lakers and the Kings (see below) beginning the last week in December. So, even if you don't dig the Lakers, you probably will enjoy viewing the champion 76ers (avec Wilt) and Celtics (Mitt Russell and everybody else.) And even if you hate basketball, you may be an architectural buff. In such

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LAW WIVES

by Susie Cook

UCLA Law Wives is once again off to a big year. Our first event is indeed a big one. We are providing lunch on Orientation Day (September 29) for the incoming students. So we will be busily making sandwiches for over 200 new students. We, of course, will charge a nominal price and from these profits we hope to be able to once again sponsor some very worthwhile projects in the coming school year, such as Legal Aid and a Christmas party for all the law students.

This year we have changed our routine. We are not having a membership tea because we felt that an informal husband and wife get-together would be more fun and a better way to meet our prospective new members as well as to renew old friendships that have lagged over the summer. This party is planned for October 6 in the Buenos Aires

Room of the Sunset Canyon Rec. Center. Invitations are in the mail.

First Meeting

Our first meeting of the school year will be on November 1 at 7:30 at the Law School. We hope to locate a new room that will provide a more friendly feeling among the members. The new room will be announced prior to the meeting. We will have a guest speaker that will be of interest to all present.

Also this year we are offering our Professors Course. Our first speaker will be Professor Coffman on November 21 at 7:30 at the Law School. As you can see Law Wives is trying a new approach this year, so if in the past you've felt that you didn't quite feel at home for one reason or another, please give us one more chance. Hope to see you at one of our many functions.

Alumni Notes

After the Bar —BY PAUL TONKOVICH

Bruin Barristers, the young law alumni association, enjoyed a day of swimming, picnicking, beer-drinking and otherwise relaxing on Sunday, July 22, 1967, at the Harvard School in the Valley. The function was thoroughly enjoyed by all those who attended. It was concluded with a coed soccer game in which many serious injuries looked imminent but none actually developed.

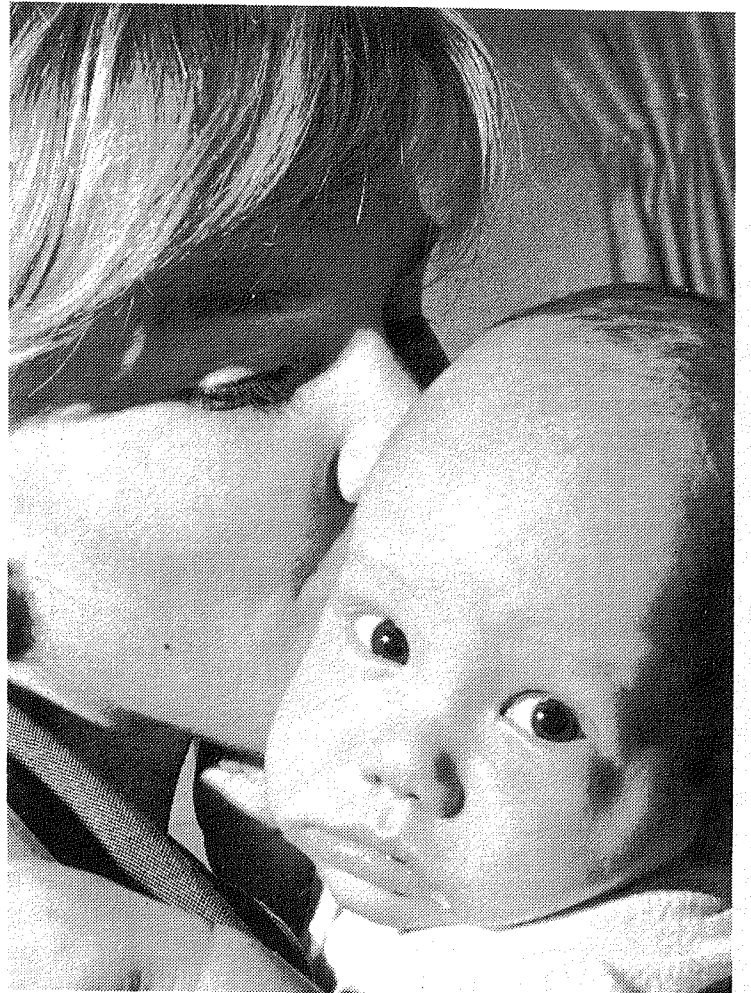
The next Bruin Barristers function is now tentatively set for Saturday, November 4, 1967, in connection with the UCLA Oregon State football game. The executive board has lined up bus transportation, with kegs, etc., to take all those interested to and from the campus to the game. Please mark the date and plan on being present. There will probably also be a party afterwards at a place to be announced.

Several alums have recently moved from one position to another and some have asked that this column be devoted in part to announcements of such moves. In the future this information will be set forth in this column in the hopes

that it will allow all members of Bruin Barristers and the general UCLA Law Alumni Association to keep up with their friends and classmates.

Hal Smotkin ('65) has recently associated with Loeb & Loeb; Stephen Cool ('65) has been a deputy district attorney for the county of San Luis Obispo for the past 1½ years; Fred Selan ('65) has recently formed a partnership with Balaban, Berman, Taylor & Selan, 8920 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills; Steve Schneider ('65) has recently opened his own office at 9107 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills.

Mel Mason ('65) has recently opened an office at 9465 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills; Ron Robertson ('64) has taken a position as house counsel with Avery Products, Inc., Pasadena; Roger Mercier ('65) has recently taken a position with Litton Industries, Beverly Hills, and Harry J. Loberg ('63) has opened offices for general practice at 310 First Western Bank Building, 8 East Figueroa Street, Santa Barbara.



"Freshman Orientation"
By Dave Buxbaum

Law Review

Copyright Law

(Continued from Page 1) project, on the other hand, will consider the impact of advancing technology in computers and image reproduction and transmission—both hard copies and ephemeral images such as those produced on cathode ray tubes—upon copyright law as it is and as it ought to be.

Copyright

An attempt is being made to discover what capabilities for the use of information in copyrighted form the new technology has and will have in the future. The project will then evaluate these capabilities in terms of copyright law and theory.

Both of these projects are slated for March publication.

Legal Forum

Drug Problem, 1st Topic

(Continued from Page 2) ter, which will be explored in depth.

Selection of Speakers

Speakers will be invited because of their ability to present some aspect of the chosen subject. A favorable response to our invitations will result in a continuing symposium, presenting an overview of each topic. The topics have been chosen not only due to their relation to the Law, but also because of their ability to broaden the educational experience of UCLA Law students and faculty.

The first series of lectures will be entitled PSYCHE-DELESCOPE. Our approach here, as in each of the topics, will be an attempt to present a spectrum of considerations. Accordingly, we shall invite speakers who have expertise in the following areas: Medicine (both physical and psy-

Also in the offing is a project-sized review of L.A. County's enforcement of state marihuana laws, with an eye to the ultimate question of their propriety.

In a kind of irony, the Review staff is currently making intensive use of data files of both the County District attorney and Juvenile Court dealing with marihuana violations.

This data will be coded on punch cards and fed into the same insidious computers whose evils are much the subject of volume 14-3. The result, however, in this instance should be a comprehensive and authoritative analysis of the wisdom of society's stand vis-a-vis the narcotic.

chological); Law (both enforcement and defense); Curative Therapy (possibly a speaker from Synanon); and the individual who has the first-hand experience of being "where it's all happening" (the oft-labeled "hippie" or user of psychedelic drugs).

The program, when completed, will hopefully leave the law student with a greater understanding of all the factors which must go into any consideration of a legal approach to psychedelic drugs. The second topic will follow the same format as the first, with speakers representing a wide spectrum being invited to participate.

Penology

Its focal point will be PEN- OLOGY: CAGED OR CURED?—an attempt to explore society's progress (or lack thereof) with respect to criminal justice and prevention. The final series of lectures will consist of several speakers who will discuss matters of general interest to law students.

URBAN TENSION: Search for a Means of Prevention will be presented in the Spring quarter by the Legal Forum under the joint sponsorship of ASUCLA, GSA, public lecture series and the chancellor's office. The current unrest in the large American cities has caused great concern to people throughout the world. However, most criticism has been aimed at the methods used to stop the rioting once it starts. There have been relatively few suggestions of means to prevent riots from happening in the first place.

It is toward such recommendations that our attention will be directed. With the President's Riot Panel due to report on their findings in March, the Legal Forum hopes to anticipate some of the reactions to the report by inviting speakers who can offer some alternative means of preventing the recurrence of this summer's Urban Unrest.

Seminar Series

The Seminar series will consist of several informal dialogues between students and persons who are familiar with subjects that are both topically interesting and stimulating. Each seminar group will be comprised of the guest participant, ten to fifteen law students, and a professor. They will be conducted at either the

(Continued on Page 8)

New Draft Law Hurts

By LES ROTHENBERG

Fellow registrants, it's IIS time again, and time to re-evaluate our situation as law students in regard to our beloved Selective Service System. Briefly, this is the situation:

Second- and third-year law students will be in a position, under the new SSS Regulations, to receive a IIS deferment for their remaining year(s) in school.

First-year students will only be permitted to receive a IIS deferment for this first year; after that, they can no longer qualify, by law, for a IIS.

All students who request or have requested a IIS deferment since June 30 will, if granted the IIS by their local board, acquire two new liabilities:

(1) they can never, thereafter, claim a III-A fatherhood deferment (although they are still eligible for an "extreme hardship" deferment).

(2) when the Defense Department starts calling for draftees by age group (e.g., nineteen year-olds), those students who have finished their degree program and are no longer deferrable in any other category will be placed in this so-called "prime age group," regardless of their actual age up to 35, and will be called depending on the month and day of their birth (January 1 to December 31, oldest first). In other words, they will be treated, for purposes of induction, as though they were nineteen year-olds or whatever age group the Pentagon is calling.

Far East Vacation

There is no reason why a law student could not continue to go to law school with a I-A classification, but he would be subject to induction at any time. Furthermore, graduate students (that includes potential Juris Doctors) cannot qualify for a I-S (C) deferment to the end of the academic year, under

(Continued on Page 8)

ABA

News Briefs

Earl F. Morris of Columbus, Ohio, was installed as president of the American Bar Association for 1967-68 at the close of the association's 90th annual meeting in Honolulu. He is the second Ohioan to hold the highest ABA office. Earlier in the meeting, William T. Gossett of Detroit was elected president-elect of ABA. He was unopposed in the election by the House of Delegates.

Other elections included William Reece Smith, Jr. of Tampa, Fla., to secretary and Joseph H. Gordon of Tacoma, Wash., who was elected to a third term as treasurer. President Morris has been active in civic and bar association affairs for more than 30 years. Mr. Morris, 58, has served as president of both the Ohio State Bar Association and the Columbus Bar. He first became a member of the ABA House of Delegates in 1952

and served on the Board of Governors from 1962 to 1965.

Chief Justice Roger John Traynor of the Supreme Court of California was presented the ABA Medal at the ABA's annual dinner in Honolulu. Chief Justice Traynor received the ABA's highest award for "conspicuous service to the cause of American jurisprudence." The citation described him as "one of the great judges in U. S. history," who has served with distinction as jurist, law teacher and consultant on taxes to both state and federal governments.

Study of Civil Disorder

The ABA's Criminal Law Section has created a committee to study legal problems in riots and civil disorders. Thomas R. Sheridan of Los Angeles, who was general counsel and executive director of the McCone Commission which investigated the Watts riots, was named chairman.

Moot Court

List of 2nd Year Members

(Continued from Page 1)

students, based on their brief and oral presentations will be invited to participate in the Moot Court Honors Program. To further enhance the educational value of the program, a manual entitled "Handbook of Appellate Advocacy," prepared by members of last year's Moot Court Honors Program, will be distributed to all members.

It will also be on sale for all others at the Student Book Store. This booklet is a definitive work on both brief writing and oral argument in the tradition of the Harvard Blue Book and will be used in several law schools as part of their legal writing instruction.

The second-year honors program will be conducted in the same manner as last year. The first two rounds of hear-

ings will deal with an interesting and entertaining conflict of laws and copyright problem in the Federal Court of Appeals.

The first round of hearings will be conducted before panels of judges, composed of UCLA faculty members who will thoroughly critique every aspect of the advocate's written and oral presentations.

As with every hearing, the advocate will also attain great sophistication in a critique session with five third-year member's oral presentation graders and five brief graders.

After a short time for brief revisions, a second round of hearings will be held before panels composed of eminent judges and lawyers. The third and fourth rounds of hearings, dealing with a completely new problem will also be heard by panels of judges and lawyers.

The culmination of the year will again be the Roscoe Pound competition. The top men or women in the second-year hearings will compete against UCLA'S National competition team.

This battle, pitting the best Appellate advocates against each other, will set the stage for the Annual Moot Court Banquet which will cap the year's events and during which awards will be distributed.

The 28 second-year candidates chosen to participate in this year's competition are as follows: John Abbott, Leslie Abramson, Keenen Behrle, Stuart Christenfeld, Gary Christopherson, Michael Cowell, Michael Crain, Kenneth Drexler, Earl Ellis, David Epstein;

Robert Fraser, Howard Gilstrap, Robert Glasser, Ronald Gould, Howard Krom, Robert Long, Barrett Litt, John McDermott, Richard Neumeyer, Glenn Nolte, Ragna Olausen, John O'Donnell, David Rudich, Lon Sobel, Gary Walker, John Weston, and Robert Woloz.

Ivory Tower
News from Faculty Row

BENJAMIN AARON, Professor of Law and Director of The Institute of Industrial Relations at UCLA, gave a speech on the state of Labor Relations Law to a Conference on Challenges of Collective Bargaining, University of Hawaii, August 11, 1967.

PROFESSOR NORMAN ABRAMS recently returned from a year as Special Assistant to the Attorney General and Professor-in-Residence, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. In the Spring, 1967, he was panelist at the National Crime Conference in Washington, D. C. and also spoke on Criminal Law Reform in the District of Columbia before the Judicial Conference of the District.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D. COHEN and ACTING ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MONROE E. PRICE taught in a summer workshop on the Bill of Rights—For High School Teachers—sponsored by the L.A. County Board of Educa-

tion at UCLA on August 14-25. They also lectured in the Annual C.E.B. Summer Program for lawyers August 28-30, at Berkeley on "The Supreme Court—Recent Developments in the Criminal Law."

ACTING PROFESSOR ARTHUR I. ROSETT addressed on August 2, 1967, the Convention of the National Association of Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases at Las Vegas on the work of the National Crime Commission.

ACTING ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR HERBERT E. SCHWARTZ will be the moderator of a panel on "Tax Aspects of Divorce Cases" at the State Bar Convention, September 27 in Monterey.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D. WARREN attended a meeting of National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in Honolulu in August, where the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code was discussed.

Parking Adjudged: Poor

By MIKE JUDGE

Due to the fortuitous circumstance that the Campus Parking Service did not discover that the Law School Parking Commission had set the application deadline one month subsequent to the CPS deadline until after their own deadline had passed, the Law School was able to retain control over its own parking for one additional year.

However the Campus Parking Service seems bent on wresting control from the Law School, asserting that the Law School is the only college in the university that has control over its own parking. The fact that many of the entering students are not notified of their acceptance until late in the summer when application through regular channels would be precluded does not sway CPS.

Nor less the consideration that the nature of the law school educational process almost requires off-campus participation either in one of the many legal aid programs or other practical legal experience in the second and third years, as well as the necessity for off-campus interviews, does

not sway the Campus Parking Service.

Car Pools

What do we have under our control for this year? An aggregate total of 225 spaces, only 25 of which are located in Lot 3. In order to facilitate the provision of on-campus parking for the greatest number of students possible, precedence will be given to car pools.

In fact, Lot 3 will become almost exclusively a car pool lot as far as Law Students are concerned. The remainder of the spaces in Lots 8 and 9 will be doled out as equitably as possible with car pools, distance traveled and work commitments being given due consideration.

Lots 2 and 5 are the closest numbered lots to the Law School but they are exclusively teaching and administrative lots. After this year Lot 3 will become exclusively an administrative and teaching area. With this in mind the Law School Student Bar Association has allocated funds for a study to investigate and reinstitute the litigation designed to obtain an equitable rectification of the surface street parking restrictions on the avenues on the periphery of the campus.

Frat. Franchise

The Missing Link PAD PDP

By Fred Dawson

The brothers of PAD warmly extend greetings and congratulations to the entering first year class. To those brothers who are returning from summers in Alaska, Chile, Washington, D.C., et al, welcome back. To those brothers who spent the summer in L. A. gagging on smog and reluctantly attending PAD meetings, thanks.

McKenna Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity begins the 1967-68 school year under the leadership of Brothers Fred Dawson, '68, Justice, Dale Sherik, '68, Vice-Justice, Andy Amerson, '69, Clerk, Barry Komsky, '68, Treasurer, and Barry Herzog, '69, Marshall.

PAD'S goal for the coming year is to maintain and foster the professional and academic atmosphere of the fraternity, plus providing a well-rounded social calendar. We have undertaken to provide a very ambitious scholarship program which will focus on a big brother system, regular seminars, and the sale of outlines, which particularly cover the first year courses.

Some of the social activities planned for the fall quarter include TGIF's, a charter bus excursion to the UCLA-Washington game on Nov. 11, etc. Also on the social calendar are more intimate events for meeting with and getting close to the opposite sex. For example, we plan to sponsor a computer dance (in conjunction with ASUCLA) on Sunday evening, Nov. 19. Thereafter we will cosponsor a Tri-chapter dance with the PAD chapters at USC and Loyola, as well as exchanges with local sororities.

During the day to day activities of the law school, members of PAD can be found in

By AITCH

I really don't have much business to talk about as I have been away from the higher echelons of leadership, so I'll let this particular column degenerate into one of gossip and rumor. I am told by Parris and Silver that all the Phi Delta Phi's had to do was drink during the recent general convention in Miami Beach. Let's hope that Steve didn't spend so much of his or our money while there.

Tony Samson has mailed out the notices for this year's "balanced" budget, and in spite of the rise in the cost of living, the tariff is still \$17.00, which isn't too bad when you consider how often we function. (How often do we function?) Another rumor in the air is a tri-Inn Skip Trip with Beatty and Aggeler Inns during the Winter Quarter. How about a beerbus to the UCLA-SC game?

On the more somber side of things, my personal sympathy to Don Parris and Mike Magasin who walked down the aisle this summer; maybe they'll still show up at our exchanges; to those brothers who have been able to conceal the fact of their marriage; we'll catch you next month.

all phases of student life. For example, John DeNault, '68, and Steve Allan are senior editors of the Law Review; Frank Lanak, '68, is both associate editor of the Docket and Justice of PAD District III; Jerry Krieger, '68, is SBA Treasurer and served as the UCLA representative to this year's ABA convention in Hawaii; finally (and most proudly), Moot Court Chief Justice Wally Farrell, '68, as well as many members of his executive board, is a member of PAD.

SBA

The Last Hurrah

(Continued from Page 2)

about 15 each to discuss various problems confronting law schools. There were three of these, although more had been planned. While each group had a specific subject to discuss, the meetings usually wandered off the subject. The three which I attended were legislative workshop, law day programs and third year court appearances.

While these were quite worthwhile in many ways, a great problem arose because of the differences in the law schools. It was suggested by some of us that next year there be a special SBAC for the large metropolitan law schools, in the same way that there is with night law schools.

That night there was the annual reception and dance. On Sunday all the delegates attended the all-day meeting sponsored by a number of the legal aid type organizations called "A Change of Pace Conference on Legal Services." The first subject discussed was "Practice of Law by Law Students" and was led by Prof. Livingston Hall of Harvard.

Harvard has the most active programs in which third year students make court appearances. Prof. Hall was most informative and was quite helpful to the California delegation in our work in getting third year appearances accepted in California. The next subject had to do with Lawyer Referral Service.

GLAD TYDINGS

At lunch Sen. Tydings (D-Md) spoke and was interesting. After lunch two more subjects were discussed—"Rights of the Public vs. Rights of the Accused" and "Legal Services Supported by the Government." By the end of the day we were all exhausted and anxious to get on the buses back to the hotel and then to a luau. At the luau Vice-President Humphrey spoke but said little more than that he was glad to be there.

By this time it had been fairly well decided that I was running for treasurer of the national organization. While I lost to a student from Chicago-Kent it was most worthwhile and trying. Once one is a non-official running candidate it is necessary to start campaigning. This entails meeting people, being at everything, as candidates are not allowed to miss things in order to go to the beach or to hear the speakers at the ABA meeting.

Success Story

Candidates must be around the bars at night buying drinks and being bought drinks and not getting drunk (it wasn't too difficult). One of the most arduous tasks which befalls all candidates occurred on Tuesday evening after the nominations. From nine in the evening until three in the morning the candidates go to the various circuit causes (all the ALSA schools are divided into circuits based on the judicial circuits) to answer questions.

The elections were Thursday morning by secret ballot. The national still seems to be

Hayes Recommends Hated Bar Courses

(Continued from Page 3)

have is to elucidate high points.

For those with a good grounding in the substantive law in law school, the BAR is probably a better course; but for those whose knowledge of the law is not what it might be, the writer would recommend the CBRC, but only because the outlines are longer and probably give a more thorough treatment of the law. Prospective enrollees are encouraged to compare the outlines carefully before making a choice of review courses.

Improving preparation

Some comment is due regarding this law school's preparation of its students for the bar exam. Many professor's have voiced the opinion that the function of a legal education is to train the students to "think like a lawyer," a truly unassailable philosophy of legal education. The problem is, however, that many of these same individuals extend this to the point where they often discourage students from taking bar courses, and ignore in their own classes materials upon which students are examined on the bar. They say that the students can get anything they need for the bar from outlines once they've acquired the techniques of legal thinking.

This would be perfectly acceptable if it were not for the fact that the vast majority of graduating students of the law school intends to take the very difficult California bar examination, which demands thorough education in the substantive law. The writer's experience was that he graduated not having taken formal courses in Wills, Trusts, or Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, relying on the representations of many faculty members that these materials could be easily acquired from outlines.

Learning this material

biased toward the East and South, as the most westerly officer this year is from Nebraska and last year from Texas. Hopefully we can change that next year with better preparations and coordination.

Monday began the debate on the change of status to Law Student Division. Much of the debate centered around ALSA losing its autonomy, although it was questioned how much autonomy we have anyway, since ABA now provides all the administrative services to ALSA and ALSA is quite dependent upon ABA. One or two schools objected to the initials LSD.

Law and LSD

Ultimately the merger was passed with only one or two dissents. The direct results of the change is to give the division two votes in the ABA House of Delegates. One is elected at the annual meeting and the other is the immediate outgoing president of the division. The elected delegate is Berle Schiller from NYU. He struck me as the type who may raise some eyebrows in the somewhat staid House of Delegates. Hederman, the outgoing president, will also be a delegate.

turned into a much more difficult task than the writer had anticipated; it is infinitely easier to learn a course of substantive law through the case-book method in which legal problems arise in the context of actual disputes than through the vacuum of an outline from which one must learn fifty or more pages of rules.

Stress basics

This was without exception true of the writer's friends; the result was that as the bar drew closer the courses which are, it will be recalled, optional courses on the bar, were "opted out" before the exam itself simply because there was not sufficient time to absorb these completely new, and completely optional, materials.

Compounding the difficulty was in addition, the chore of learning the substantive law of bar courses that the writer had taken but the substantive law of which had been neglected by the teachers. The writer's feeling is that the student who intends to write the California bar exam should take every bar course, to the end that the review before the bar is indeed a review and not an exercise in learning fresh materials.

Those faculty members entrusted with bar courses should take pains to include in their courses the materials for which their students might be held responsible on the bar. If a person can be trained to think like a lawyer without learning the bar materials, so can he be trained to think like a lawyer having learned the bar courses.

The great tendency among the faculty to deemphasize the importance of bar materials on the assumption that the students can learn these from outlines imposes a very difficult burden on the student when it comes time for him to prepare for the California bar.

There seemed to be some feeling that by next year it may be possible to change the by-laws so that both delegates are elected and serve while they are law students. One can also be an individual member of the LSD. This entitles one to the Law Student Journal, the ABA Journal, the various LSD publications, the division insurance program, and the division student loan program.

One also automatically becomes a member of ABA upon admission to the bar. Yearly individual memberships are \$3.00 year and you can pick up application blanks from me or in the SBA office.

Resolutions

Tuesday was taken up with nine resolutions during the day, and nomination at night. The first resolution requested each state bar association to work more closely with the Student Bar organization including students on relevant committees. The second resolution called for a recommendation to Congress and the armed services to create more

(Continued on Page 8)

Advisory Groups

The freshmen advisory groups are as follows:

I
Room 1345
 ADAMS, Geoffrey C.
 ANDERSON, Myron I.
 AZDAIR, Arthur E.
 BECH, Douglas Y.
 BEEKMAN, Robert E.
 BELL, James A. II
 BELL, Paul E.
 BELL, Stewart L.
 BENNETT, Frederick R. III
 BERGE, Jonathan M.
 BIRD, Terry W.
 BOROFKY, Gary M.
 BRENNER, Jeffrey W.
 BRITTENHAM, Harry M.
 BROOK, Mark D.
 BROWN, Darlene A.
 BROWN, Dennis C.
 BUDD, William N.
 BURFORD, William H.
 BYRUM, Jon S.
 CHAKMAK, John H.
 CHENEN, Arthur R.
 CITRON, Richard
 CLYMAN, Howard

II
Room 1359
 COLTON, Ronald L.
 CONLEY, James L.
 COOKLER, Jonathan N.
 CORDI, James M.
 CORLETO, Richard A.
 CORN, Maury W.
 COSTA, Stephen L.
 CRANMER, Sheridan M.
 CULLEN, Craig E.
 DAESCHNER, James D.
 DAVIS, Daniel B.
 DAVIS, George
 DAVIS, Richard J.
 DAVIS, Richard F.
 DAVIS, Steven L.
 HAAFF, Stuart M.
 DENNIS, William L.

DVIRIAN, Donald B.
 DeWALT, George A.
 DIETRICH, Wolf C.
 DIXON, Brendan M.
 DIXON, Terry E.
 DOBBERTEN, Kenyon F.

III
Room 1411
 DORNE, Robert A.
 DOUGLAS, James A.
 DROSMAN, T. Craig
 DUBIN, Lorne B.
 DUFFY, Michael
 DUVAL, William L. Jr.
 DUVALL, Linda H.
 DZIEMINSKI, Stanley J.
 ECHAN, George W.
 EIDEN, Richard J.
 ERIE, Steven P.
 ETTINGER, Leonard J.
 FELDMAN, Sanford H.
 FICHTER, Vin A.
 FISHMAN, David B.
 FLEISCHMAN, William O.
 FOGEL, Benjamin
 FORD, McClinton
 FREED, Jerrold S.
 FREEMAN, Douglas K.
 FREEDMAN, Gary A.
 FRIEBUS, Robert M.

IV
Room 1425
 FRIEDMAN, Ellen B.
 FYKES, Leroy M., Jr.
 GANDY, Robert A. Jr.
 GARDNER, Philip E.
 GATES, Richard J.
 GIBSON, Kenneth L.
 GIFFORD, Gordon G.
 GILBERT, Steven J.
 GIVNER, Ronald P.
 GLICKMAN, Laura L.
 GOLDEN, Jonathan K.
 GOODMAN, Allan J.
 GOODMAN, Richard C.
 GRAHAM, William E.
 GREENBERG, Herbert L.

GREENBERG, Myron S.
 GREENBLATT, Nathan M.
 GRIFFITHS, Richard J.
 GROSS, Roger S.
 GRUENBERG, Max F.
 HAIT, Lawrence W.
 HALEY, Richard
 HAMUD, Randall B.
 HANCOCK, Jeffrey H.

V
Room 1327
 HANDZLIK, Jan L.
 HARARY, Martin G.
 HARDIE, Leslie G.
 HAUENSTEIN, James F.
 HAUGEN, Howard E.
 HELLER, Elaine
 HENDERMAN, Keith B.
 HERSON, Alan R.
 HERWIG, Bruce S.
 HILL, Joseph S.
 HOFFMAN, Michael R.
 HOROWITZ, Stephen P.
 HUBERT, Steven R.
 HUGO, David A.
 HUTTON, Richard A.
 HYSLOP, Richard S.
 JACKSON, Maxine B.
 JAKLE, John B.
 JANSON, William E.
 JEFFCOAT, Jay Wm.
 JENKINS, Myron L.

VI
Room 1337
 KANE, Gerald H., Jr.
 KANE, Murray O.
 KAPLAN, David K.
 KARPEL, Jerome J.
 KAUFMAN, Robert S.
 KELLEHER, William J.
 KELLEHER, William J.
 KELLY, Thomas E.
 KENNERLY, James M. Jr.
 KING, Eugene
 KIRBY, Linn
 KIRK, Chauncey A.
 KLEIN, Herbert J.

KOLFSCHOTEN, John
 KOONS, William R.
 KOTLER, Jonathan
 KOVACEVICH, George J.
 KRASNE, James L.
 KRIDNER, Carol J.
 KUPERS, Jeffrey B.
 LECK, Brian C.
 LEONARD, James M.
 LEVIN, Herbert A.
 LEVINE, Joseph
 LEVINSON, Martin H.

VII
Room 1410
 LILYQUIST, Rodney O.
 LUCAS, Michael W.
 LUCKS, Edwin J.
 MAGUIRE, Perry E.
 MANN, Robert F.
 MARKS, Ronald S.
 MARTINEZ, Lupe
 McCALLISTER, William K. Jr.
 McGOVERN, Daniel W.
 MELITO, Angelo
 MELITO, Philip
 MICHAELS, Robert S.
 MIGDAL, Harvey J.
 MOMMAERTS, Robert W.
 MOSKOWITZ, Joel S.
 MOUNIER, John F. Jr.
 MULLEN, Dennis M.
 MYERSON, Barton M.
 NAKAGAWA, Robert Y.
 OCHOA, David
 OGDEN, David A.
 O'HARA, Sean M.
 OLSON, David L.

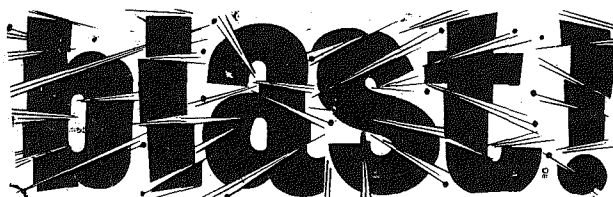
VIII
Room 1310
 PALLEY, Mary F.
 PETERSON, Richard L.
 PLOTKINS, Albert C.
 POLLOK, Julian A.
 POSTER, Marc J.
 POTASH, Roger F.
 PRICHARD, Hubert "J"
 PRUTSMAN, Vancy G.
 PYKA, Andrew J.
 RE, Donald M.
 REISS, Saul
 REITNER, Barnet
 REMBAR, Lance R.
 ROBIN, Samuel M.
 ROSEN, Lee E.
 RUSSELL, Alan H.
 RUSSELL, John
 SAMSON, Judith F.

SANCHEZ, Thomas
 SANDY, Dallas N.
 SARNO, Robert A.
 SCHLESINGER, Arnold

IX
Room 2143
 SCHOENBERG, Roy P.
 SCHRAGE, Robert A.
 SCHWARTZ, Marshall N.
 SELGRATH, Ronald J.
 SELTEN, Randolph E.
 SHAEVITZ, Jerald P.
 SILVERSHER, Mark
 SINCLAIR, Ronald G.
 SKILES, Michael L.
 SKUPA, William S.
 SOWA, Paul F.
 SPOLIN, Scott J.
 STEPHENS, William J.
 STERN, Lawrence F.
 STINDT, Thomas E.
 STONE, Richard J.
 SUSSIN, Robert D.
 SWANSON, Richard F.
 SWEENEY, Paul
 TALLYN, William L.
 TEPPER, Scott J.
 TEUSCHER, Barbara

X
Room 3125-B
 TILLER, David S.
 TREMBLATT, John Y.
 TUSCHKA, Karl O.
 TYERMAN, Barry W.
 TYERMAN, Vernon
 TYLER, Terry L.
 VICTORINO, Louis D.
 VON SONN, Andrew V.
 WALKER, Wallace L.
 WALTHER, James R.
 WEIBERG, Edwin T.
 WEISBERG, Jacob M.
 WEINER, Edward C.
 WHEELER, Rolf W.
 WIDEMAN, Ernest E.
 WIENER, Steven D.
 WILSON, Donald D.
 WOODRUFF, Michael J.
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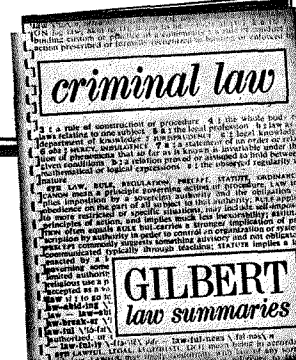
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"The Right of Privacy v. The Right of Free Speech"

(This article by Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia is reprinted for the DOCKET from the ALSA Student Lawyer Journal, with the kind permission of that journal.)

Privacy is a precious commodity. We here in America are peculiarly aware of this because we have created a civilization from a wilderness and during this process came to recognize the individuality of every man and his inherent right to be left alone.

Times have changed since those early days of our history when Daniel Boone felt compelled to move westward because he could hear the sound of his neighbor's rifle. Today our country is growing as never before. While the available land remains the same, the population is burgeoning.

Solitude, which was once a commonplace, has become a rarity, and the pleasure of a neighbor's company, once the excuse for sewing bees, barn raisings and turkey shoots, has dulled to the point that pleasure has in general, been replaced by resigned tolerance.

Because of the rapid inroads being made on our privacy and transportation, and urban sprawl, they have become items to be cherished and protected as much as it is within our power to do so.

Conflict of Rights

Today the rights of assembly and freedom of speech, as guaranteed by the First Amendment, have come into direct conflict with our right to privacy. The term generally used to describe this confrontation is residential picketing.

By use of this device, those who wish to present their grievances to the public and to public officials do so by picketing the home of the public official involved.

The history of picketing is most often thought of in relation to the labor movement. However, in recent years the leaders of the civil rights movement have adopted the tactic in conjunction with mass meetings and marches to express their dissatisfaction with certain policies and situations throughout the country.

That the people of this nation have a constitutional right to such activity no one can deny. However, the question necessarily arises, upon this admission, of the extent to which these rights may be ex-

ercised and under what conditions.

Bold Advances

Until this century, the right to picket was severely limited, and subject to being enjoined by the courts. Early in the 1900's, labor leaders and lawyers began to equate the right to picket with the First Amendment but it was not until 1940, in *Thornhill v. Alabama*, 310 U.S. 88 (1940) and *Carlson v. California*, 310 U.S. 106 (1940), that the first major breakthrough along these lines occurred.

The opinions in these cases were written by Justice Frank Murphy, a former Governor of Michigan and United States Attorney General who had mediated an especially severe labor dispute while Governor. In the opinion in *Thornhill*, which struck down an Alabama statute which strictly prohibited all labor picketing by declaring such to constitute criminal conduct, Justice Murphy wrote that:

"We concur in the observation of Mr. Justice Brandeis, speaking for the Court in *Senn's Case* (301 U.S. 478): 'Members of a union might, without special statutory authorization by a State, make known the facts of a labor dispute, for freedom of speech is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution'."

"The carrying of signs and banners, no less than the raising of a flag, is a natural and appropriate means of conveying information on matters of public concern . . . publicizing the facts of a labor dispute in a peaceful way through appropriate means, whether by pamphlet, by word of mouth or by banner, must now be regarded as within that Liberty of communication which is secured to every person in the Fourteenth Amendment against abridgment by a State."

Thornhill Case

The broad language of *Thornhill* and *Carlson* was limited in *Carpenters Union v. Ritter's Cafe*, 315 U.S. 722, where in the Court held that:

"... recognition of peaceful picketing as an exercise of free speech does not imply that the States must be without power to confine the sphere of communication to that directly related to the dispute. Restriction of picketing to an area of the industry within

Profs to Make Debut

Richard A. Wasserstrom, Professor of Law and Philosophy, graduated from Amherst College in 1957, where he was a member of Pi Beta Kappa. A philosophy major, he went to the University of Michigan on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. There he discovered an interest in law, and completed two years of legal study while receiving his master's degree and Ph.D.

From 1960 to 1963, Mr. Wasserstrom taught at Stanford University, where he also received his LL.B. and was admitted to the California Bar. In 1963 he took a leave of absence from Stanford, and worked for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. During this time Mr. Wasserstrom was involved with voter registration in Selma, Alabama.

In January of 1964, Was-

serstrom accepted the Dean-ship of the College of Arts and Sciences of Tuskegee Institute.

Professor Wasserstrom will teach Civil Procedure this year. In the Spring quarter he will conduct a seminar in civil liberties. His personal experiences in this field should make the seminar most interesting and informative.

Arthur I. Rosett, Acting Professor of Law, is a graduate of Columbia Law School,

After his stay with the Supreme Court, Mr. Rosett became the Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In addition to his criminal work, he was also involved in trying tax, business and stock fraud cases. He then spent two

years in the practice of law

At this point Mr. Rosett was asked to be the Associate with a Wall Street firm, Paterson, Beknopt, and Webb.

Director of Task Force on Administration of Justice, he held this position for the eighteen months that the President's Crime Commission was in existence. Rosett was aided by comments and suggestions from professors Monroe Price and Murray Schwartz, among others.

Professor Rosett will be teaching Contracts, Evidence, and Trial Tactics this year. He has had extensive experience in trial and appellate work, in both criminal and civil law. A man knowledgeable in both scholarly research and everyday practice, Mr. Rosett should be a valuable addition to our faculty.

This year we are fortunate to have two visiting professors. Stanley M. Johanson graduated from Yale University in 1955, received his LL.B. from the University of Washington in 1958, and his LL.M. from Harvard in 1963. He has been an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Texas. Mr. Johanson will teach Property and Family Wealth Transactions.

Folke F. Schmidt, Professor in Residence, will be part of a large program studying comparative labor arbitration at UCLA. Mr. Schmidt is a native of Sweden, where he has been Professor of Law at Stockholm University since 1950.

There are four Associates in Law who will conduct the Legal Research and Writing program. Richard Brodtkin graduated from the City College of New York, and received his LL.B. from Columbia. Scott Feldman is a graduate of Amherst, and completed his legal study at Harvard.

Victor Kaufman comes to us from New York University, where he received both his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. Robert Nicholson has his Bachelor's Degree from Yale and his LL.B. from Harvard.

Dedicate Wing

Dedication of the new three-story addition to UCLA's Law School building to allow the school to move to an enrollment of 1000 law students will be held Saturday, September 30, Law School Dean Richard C. Maxwell announced. The Honorable Roger Traynor, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court will speak at 4 p.m. in Room 1345 of the Law School.

Tours of the new wing will be conducted by Law School students beginning at 1 p.m. Justice Traynor, recent recipient of the distinguished American Bar Association Gold Medal, will speak on, "What Domesday Books for Emerging Law," describing how law relates to other disciplines. The public is invited

which a labor dispute arises leaves open to the disputants other traditional modes of communication."

(Continued next issue)

to attend the dedication ceremonies.

The new wing adds 55,000 gross square feet to the Law School building and provides a new principal entrance from the north. The law library's reading room and the size of its book stack area have been doubled.

The ground floor contains new classrooms. Faculty offices, seminar rooms, the offices of the Dean and additional library facilities are on the second floor. The third floor is devoted entirely to faculty offices. Cost: \$1,679,000.

General contractor for the addition was Gust K. Newberg Construction Co., Risley, Gould and Van Heklyn were executive architects, with Welton Beckett acting as consulting architect. Lawrence H. Boyd was project architect for the UCLA office of Architects and Engineers, and Cornell, Bridges & Troller were landscape architects.

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Check for Additions to Our Law Stock

SPORTS

by BUFFA '69

(Continued from Page 3)

case the new Welton Beckett phenomenon at 3900 Manchester will turn you on.

Laker season is imminent. There will be approximately forty home games, which will be played at the L. A. Sports Arena (next door to the Coliseum) until around December 30, opening night at Jack's Forum. There will be twelve teams in the NBA this year, adding two expansion clubs, San Diego and Seattle. So the Lakers probably won't finish last. Tickets can be procured at the campus agency. Chick Hearn broadcasts all Laker games on KNX (AM 1070). Some away games are on Channel 11.

KINGS

The National Ice Hockey Association comes to L. A. this year. Yes, Jack Kent Cooke owns this club. The Kings will play 37 home matches. Home will alternate between the L. A. Sports Arena and Long Beach Arena until the Forum opens.

The Kings replace the Western Hockey League Blades. Kings' foes include the Toronto Maple Leaves, Montreal Canadiens, Boston Bruins, New York Rangers, Chicago Blackhawks, and Detroit Redwings. Tickets can be had . . . you know where, for typical exorbitant rates.

CHARGERS

The Chargers, of course, play in San Diego, and they don't play very well at that. They get a mention here for two reasons: American League football as a whole is of some quality, and can be heard over the air regularly in Los Angeles. Channel 4 telecasts a game every Sunday from the East, but good old KNX (AM 1070) beams the Chargers exclusively each week.

ETC.

For those of you who are real fans and have good radios, catch the 49ers on KSFO (560) and the Warriors on KNBR (680). It's worth the sweat. For those of you who are real fans, however, and don't get your kicks on the radio, the harness meet at Hollypark has several weeks remaining. Need I say more.

World Series prediction: Mel Allen in seven.

IBM IN THE RING

Some of you know about Westinghouse's computerized all-time heavyweight tournament, broadcast on KFWB (AM 980) Mondays at 6:30 p.m. Jack Dempsey knocked-out Jim Corbett in the first match. John L. Sullivan met Jim Braddock last week. The one to catch is Muhammad Ali v. Max Schmelling, several weeks hence. The whole elimination tourney, lasting fifteen weeks and including sixteen all-time greats, will end with the championship match around the end of Fall Quarter. Check it out. If you tune in early you can listen to the reformed Emperor Hudson.

INTRAMURALS

Scripture for today is Ezekiel 3:3. Enjoy, enjoy. Which is to say, there is also IM. So . . .

★ ★ ★

(Editor's note: the following is athletic chairman Harry Arnold's report on the law school athletic program for the school year, 1967-68).

LAW SCHOOL ATHLETICS

The All-University Intramural Athletics Program is beginning a new year, and the Law School will be playing a prominent, if not dominant, part in intramurals as it has in years past. The Student Bar Association encourages full participation in intramural activities. If you wish to take part in an intramural activity, you'll be able to do so. The school will sponsor as many teams as the number of participants warrants.

LL.B., our official "A" team, selects its participants competitively on the basis of ability. As late as 1965, LL.B. won the All-U Overall Intramural Championship, while winning the Independent Intramural Championship for the past ten years in a row. Last year, LL.B. came in fourth in All-U competition with 552 points to the Phi Kaps' 609½ points. LL.B. will again be in strong contention for the title if a fair number of law school athletes participate.

The Law School's policy with respect to intramurals this year has been changed in the following way: There will be less emphasis placed on personal friendships in selection procedures and more emphasis placed on individual ability and teamwork in the selections. There have been complaints in the past that underclassmen are discriminated against; we'd like to eliminate that. Coaches for the individual teams will be selected, if possible, on the basis of college participation in that sport, and will be ineligible to participate in that sport; this should assure more competent instruction and also better performance.

PERIODIC EVENTS

To win the All-U title we must have widely based participation in all of the sponsored activities. That means that first year students will be in charge of teams as well as participants. Each section of every class will have one individual who will publicize and recruit intramural participants. Sign-up sheets for each event will be tacked on the bulletin board in the classroom hall periodically.

We'll have about 40 different activities this year, including several coed sports, for which we recruit honeys from the best sororities on campus who are eager to meet the animals they've heard tell of at the Law School. If you're a good lover, but only a mediocre athlete you might want to participate in one of these activities.

N.B. Sign-ups are now being taken for LLB Football, which last year won the Independent title. Tryouts will be set-up by Prentice O'Leary, Joel Ohlgren, and Doug Pundy. If you want to take charge of an activity or be a section representative, see me, H. F. Arnold, or leave a note in the SBA box with your phone number on it, and I'll contact you.

Placement Office

By JAKE GREGORY

With the reputation of the UCLA Law School and its graduates gaining stature, all indications point to an increasing number of firms interviewing on campus this year. Mrs. Johnson, who is in charge of the placement office, described some of the methods used to facilitate liaison between students, graduates and prospective employers:

- (1) Arranging a maximum number of interviews with firms, corporations and government agencies
- (2) maintaining current job listings which show available opportunities on a state, national and international basis
- (3) posting current notices of positions offered
- (4) maintaining a small library of pertinent governmental publications detailing civil service opportunities
- (5) notifying persons who have expressed an interest in placement as soon as openings become available, and
- (6) the continuation of efforts to establish new connections with law firms, corporations and other employers of legally trained personnel.

Personal efforts, such as in-

dividual letters of introduction, inquiries, personal contacts and usage of other placement facilities, such as the ALSA and the American Bar Association, can enhance job opportunities. Students may also find the "Placement Information Bulletin" a useful guide for effecting a proper job situation. This Bulletin is filed in the Placement Office.

Data Card

Mrs. Johnson, always on hand to discuss employment inquiries, urges that in using the placement facilities of the school, second and third year students should first prepare and submit a biographical data card. In addition Miss Golub is available in the placement office to take care of students who are solely interested in research or part-time work.

The UCLA Law School Placement Office can help you only to the extent that you are willing to help yourself. They welcome suggestions for expanded services to meet the needs of the student.

KRIEGER'S PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 5)

positions for recent law graduates.

The third set up a special committee to investigate discriminatory practices in law school admissions, admission to the bar, and in hiring practices. This committee was to recommend a course of action to end any discrimination. The fourth resolution asked for a committee which would periodically poll LSD members on "relevant issues of the day."

The fifth and most controversial resolution was on Vietnam and asked for 1) unconditionally halting the bombing of N. Vietnam 2) ceasing all United States offensive military action; and 3) proposing negotiations which clearly specify the inclusion of the NLF. The sixth resolution asked the ABA to endorse and encourage law student participation in state constitutional reform.

Two Pass Out

Seven set up a special committee on diploma privileges and uniform bar admission procedure. Eight concerned the riots and encouraged further governmental programs, and research and expansion of OEO legal services and similar projects. The last resolution concerned the autonomy of LSD from ABA. Two resolutions did not pass.

All the other resolutions passed almost without discussion. The two which did not pass were numbers four and five. Four was tabled and five was defeated. Five may have had a better chance if its opponents had not brought it to a vote before an amendment was offered.

On Thursday we had the elections, after which everyone attended the closing luncheon where the president of the World Peace through Law Committee spoke. He was an exciting speaker and called for a massive attack on local, state, and national laws to bring them into reality with present day life. He did not

specify what that reality is however.

Awards were then made and the conference was officially closed. However, interviews for committees were then held. While appointments have not yet been announced, I expect to be chairman of the resolutions committee or co-chairman of the Legal Aid and Defenders committee.

If our law school becomes more active in LSD we can reap many benefits. The organization can only be as active and beneficial as we make it. One of the problems has been that the west coast has been very inactive. With proper leadership from the circuit and the individual schools, the division may be able to produce some results.

I therefore recommend that we become a voice in the ninth circuit and ether support someone from UCLA or from California for national office next year. However, this takes more than merely sending people and telling them to be active, but it requires activities here and working with other schools.

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(Continued from Page 4)

the new Regulations. If the Vietnamese war continues, and the accompanying draft calls, those law students who are not yet 26, but who are close to it (between 23-26) and who are I-A, are very likely candidates for a two-year, all expenses-paid "vacation" in the Far East.

Copies of the new Selective Service Regulations which pertain to college students are on reserve in the Law Library. Further queries should be taken to the Office of Special Services in Room A255 (ground floor) of the Administration Building.

Legal Forum

Seminars

(Continued from Page 4)

professor's home, a restaurant, or a tavern.

The seminar series has a threefold purpose. First, to give law students a chance to informally discuss interesting and stimulating ideas with experts. Second, since each seminar will be conducted jointly by a professor and a guest, it will give the students and professors an opportunity to meet with each other outside the school-oriented atmosphere. Finally, seminar topics will be either related to the Speaker's Program topics or capable, in themselves, of expanding the students' Law School experience.

Conference to Be Held

The final portion of the Legal Forum consists of the conference, to be held in January, on "Equal Educational Opportunity For The Racially Isolated," sponsored jointly by the Schools of Law and Education. As of yet the conference plans are still in the formulating stage, but given the necessary funding and organizational aid, this conference will materialize into an exciting experience for all those who attend.

We are looking forward to presenting this conference under the auspices of the Legal Forum and feel it will be a unique and enlightening experience for all. In keeping with the over-all goal of Legal Forum, we will attempt to present speakers with divergent solutions to the problem.