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THE DOCKET

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UCLA LAW STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

April, 1960

UCLA PROF SAYS LAW FACES REVOLUTION IN COMPUTER AGE

Dinner Dance Will Highlight Annual Law Day Festivities

Sunday, May 1 is the third annual Law Day—U.S.A. Law Day festivities at UCLA will include a dinner dance Friday evening at which an address will be given by Richard H. Chambers, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit.

With the exception of the Pound Competition finals, to be held Friday at 3:30 p.m. in the UCLA Law School court room, the entire Law Day celebration will be conducted Friday evening. This is an innovation over previous years when most of the events were scheduled during the day.

Floyd Brown, Law Day Chairman, explained that the change was made in order to enable more persons, particularly alumni of the law school, to attend.

The evening's activities will begin at 6 p.m. with cocktails in the Nautilus Room of the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica. Dinner will be served at 7:30. The menu:

Seafood Miramar
Assorted Relish Bowl
Breast of Chicken Miramar with broiled ham and pineapple sauce
Parisienne Rissole Potatoes
String Beans Almondine
Bavarian Apple Strudel
Coffee

Following dinner, Judge Chambers will speak.

An orchestra will play for dancing until one a.m. Dress is semi-formal.

Tickets are \$4.50 per person and may be obtained from class and fraternity representatives at the law school. The evening is open to any persons who wish to attend, and the administration has extended a special welcome to UCLA Law School alumni.

Assisting Chairman Brown on Law Day arrangements are Ron Grueskin, Leonard Kolod and Emmett Tompkins Jr.

Third Year Students To Meet Friday In Pound Competition Final Round

Four members of the third year class will meet Friday at 3:30 p.m. in the practice court room for the 1960 finals of the Roscoe Pound Competition.

Participating in the mock arguments are Huey Shepard and Eugene Chaikin for the appellants against John Moriarity and George Collins for the respondents.

The fictitious case around which the arguments will be centered concerns the constitutionality of a statute allowing a child to be taken from home when her mother, who was suspected of using narcotics, would not permit a juvenile officer to inspect the home.

Hearing the case will be a bench composed of three justices of the District Court of Appeals, including Justice John Ford and Justice Paul Vallee.

Prizes of books will be awarded to the participants by legal publishing companies.

Annual final arguments in the moot court competition are the culmination of a three year program. All first year students participate in the arguments. The winners of the first year competition argue again in the second year. Finally the two top teams meet

in the finals during their third year. Since Law Day was inaugurated as a national celebration, the final arguments have been heard as a part of the Law Day program.

Dick Cantrell, chairman of the Competition which is run entirely by students, said that the arguments on Friday are open to anyone wishing to attend. He suggested arriving early as the seating capacity of the courtroom is limited.

Cantrell announced the names of the second year winners of the semi-finals who will meet next year on Law Day. They are Sheldon Bardach and Floyd Brown who will argue against Hillel Chodos and Alfred Keep.

Chodos, Keep and Bardach will represent UCLA in the California State Moot Court Competition

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"The industrial revolution has finally caught up with the legal profession." UCLA Law Professor Edgar A. Jones Jr., chairman of a brand new University committee on the use of electronic computers in the administration of justice, made this statement to the DOCKET last week.

The process which will inevitably bring about such a profound change is EDR, short for "electronic data retrieval," said Jones, adding:



JONES

Unhampered by Impossibility

"Whether you like it or not, we are going from the realm of possibility to the realm of the inevitable in regard to applying electronic processes to legal problems.

"The kind of data which is contained in a law library can be machined, and what this can do to the administration of justice is staggering to the imagination."

The first question lawyers invariably ask when they are introduced to the concept of electronic data retrieval is whether the ultimate result will be machine-made judgments.

EDR will not result in machine-made judgments, Jones declared emphatically. No machine, he said, can perform an act of judgment. However, judgments can be performed by competent humans and then machined so they can be retrieved electronically.

Thus, while EDR will not supplant judgments, it may well supplant the judgment of a mediocre attorney with the judgment of a highly competent attorney. To illustrate, Jones explained that it would be possible to gather together

ther a highly qualified group of experts and get their analyses of various fact situations. Both the facts and the experts' reactions would be put into the computer, along with the contents of the law library.

At a later date, when a less experienced or less expert practitioner gets a similar fact situation, all he has to do is to feed the facts to the machine. Not even the theory of the case would be necessary, says Jones.

For his efforts (which would consist of taking a little card about the size of an envelope and inscribing a few perforations on it with a desk machine no bigger than a typewriter, then punching a button) the attorney would be rewarded with, as Jones put it, "the works!"

Everything he needed to know would be available: the analysis of experts, judicial authority, statutory authority, treatises, law review articles—the works!

"Now it is possible to see why I spoke of the coming of the industrial revolution in law," continued Jones. "We have been a bookish profession since the very beginning and have placed a great premium upon skill in the analysis of issues—upon deciding what is important and what is not.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Honors Program Set For Seniors

More than 100 third year UCLA law students will receive the LL. B. hoods which they have earned over the past three years on June 10 at 9 a.m. in Schoenberg Hall, according to Alan Bunnage, graduation chairman.

The hour-long separate honors program for the graduating law class will begin with a traditional professional march down the aisles. Students will wear doctorate robes, the sleeves of which will be banded in purple, the color signifying law.

Highlight of the ceremony will be the placing of the blue and gold hoods on each student individually by Dean Richard C. Max-

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Law Day USA -- Anyone Care? Curious Book Relates Story Of Green Weevil Defense

Friday the UCLA Law School celebrates the third annual LAW DAY—USA.

The staging of "days", weeks" and "months" of one sort or another has become standard operating procedure for publicity conscious groups over the past years.

Whether Law Day will survive as something more worthwhile than a gimmick depends primarily upon the attitude and support of lawyers.

Certainly Law Day was launched auspiciously enough. By presidential proclamation, May 1, 1958 was dedicated to developing a better understanding and appreciation of the virtue of a government of law and to focusing the attention of the world upon it.

Wherever the attention of the world may have been, the American Bar Association succeeded in capturing the attention of the press.

Reams of pictures, news stories and editorials filled local and national publications. The enthusiastic reception of Law Day led then ABA President Charles Rhyne to express his hope that Law Day might eventually be developed into an "International Law Year" which would command the attention and respect of the world with the same success which the "International Geophysical Year" has had for science.

Rhyne voiced what is so obvious that it has become a truism: "The need for law in the world community is the greatest gap in the growing structure of civilization."

It is interesting to note some of the comments which LAW DAY—USA evoked from the press and from speakers.

Many seized upon Rhyne's plea for more law among nations. Editorialized one writer:

"A force greater than a sheriff's posse lurks behind every rule of law—it is the force of reason and consent. Stone by stone the firm habit of legal due process can be pushed into the anarchic marsh of international relations."

Cited as examples of such "stones" were proposals like one by German Banker Hermann Abs. Abs suggested an international convention, enforceable through economic sanctions by a special court of arbitration, by which all contracting parties undertake to treat foreign capital and other foreign interest fairly and without discrimination.

This proposal was aimed at a problem which has caused much turmoil in the world—that of developing nations which need capital and want it without strings of political dependence attached.

On the first LAW DAY—USA, much was made of the date chosen: May 1. Tribute to law was noted as being a favorable contrast to the traditional Soviet display of armed strength on May Day.

Another writer extolled the virtues of our legal system over the Soviet system, commenting that the two glaring defects in the Soviet law were: 1) no provision for the election and succession of state rules which causes an inevitable and endless power struggle, and 2) no *habeas corpus* to provide universal protection against arrest and punishment without a fair trial.

The first Law Day was proclaimed at a time when a Senate committee was considering the Jenner-Butler bill aimed at curbing some of the review powers of the U. S. Supreme Court.

This led to comments such as one by Attorney General William P. Rogers who pointed out that many of the court decisions now regarded as the wisest and most profound were very unpopular when they were made. Stated Rogers:

"There have been periods in our history when the kill the umpire' attitude made considerable headway, and many pop bottles have been thrown at our courts in the past."

Law Day even led to rather left-handed tributes to the power of and necessity for respect for the law. For example, a Southern paper declared in one breath through its editorial page that the U. S. Supreme Court was taking off into "the wild blue yonder of pseudo-sociology, politico-philosophy and irrational fantasy." But in the next breath it continued, "Yet, it would be a tragic error for the nation to lose the slightest regard for the law because of errors committed along the way by those who should know better."

LAW DAY—USA has been a day of speeches, luncheons, dinners and courthouse tours. It is designed to focus the attention of the world intelligently upon the most precious possession of civilized people—a government of laws backed by reason and consent which insures freedom and order over fear and chaos.

Law Day has still another purpose. It is a day for lawyers to stop and reappraise their responsibility in upholding and contributing to the law which is the basis of all honest government.

"Too many lawyers in recent years," cautions the ABA, "have been preoccupied with law as a mere livelihood."

This is a sampling of the myriad of thoughts and comments LAW DAY—USA has prompted among lawyers and laymen. We hope it will provide a starting point for further serious thought and, perhaps, action.

On April 13, 1587 the winegrowers in the French hamlet of St. Julien marched into court. The defendants in the case: a species of greenish weevil (*rychites auratus*), the members of which were displaying voracious appetites in the local vineyards.

So began the saga of the trial of the green bugs. It is related, along with other strange and sometimes wondrous and astounding accounts of animals and the law in a curious old book by one E. P. Evans.

Titled *The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals*, the volume was published in London in 1906 and contains a peculiar but often interesting hodgepodge of historical information and rather formal moralizing regarding the run-ins of animals with the law from mediaeval times to moderately recent times.

To continue with the weevil episode as an illustration:

Two attorneys presented the declaration for the plaintiffs, which listed the damage caused by the insects and contained a request that they be excommunicated.

The court appointed counsel to represent the weevils—a procurator in the person of one Antoine Filliol (who, the records reveal, received a moderate fee), and an advocate Pierre Rembaud.

Rembaud presented an answer to the declaration in which he argued that the plaintiffs should be nonsuited. His weevil clients, contended Rembaud, were subject only to natural law and were simply exercising a legitimate right of any weevil in dining upon the plaintiffs' vines.

Following an adjournment, the prosecuting attorney returned with a lengthy replication in which he attempted to establish the fact of the court's jurisdiction over the bugs.

After more delays and postponements Procurator Filliol filed a rejoinder to the replication.

About this time the plaintiffs began to grow weary of the drawn out litigation and started negotiating for a settlement. They offered to set aside a piece of ground as a sort of insect reservation if the weevils would remove themselves from the vineyards. Terms were stated. The weevils were to have the right to use the spring water, while the plaintiffs reserved mineral rights plus the right to take refuge on the land in time of war or like distress!

At this point, according to the records, a certain Duke of Savoy caused another delay in the progress of the trial. Confusion brought all proceedings to a standstill while the Duke expedited his troops through St. Julien preparatory to staging an invasion on one Marquisate of Saluzzo.

The troops departed and Antoine Filliol returned to court to declare that he could not accept for his clients the offer made by the plaintiffs because the place was sterile and neither sufficiently nor suitably supplied with food for the support of such animals. He demanded that the proposal be re-

jected and the action dismissed with costs to the complainants.

The court then appointed experts to examine the place which the plaintiffs had offered as a weevil sanctuary and to submit a written report as to its fitness.

Now comes the greatest disappointment of the trial. After such carefully drafted pleadings and long deliberations, the outcome must remain unknown. Why? Because the last pages of the records of the trial were destroyed by some sort of insect or rodents!

Rats, too, came in for their share of legal troubles, according to Author Evans.

A custom survived in European countries and the United States as late as 1888 of serving a writ of ejectment upon rats. The writ was often preceded by a friendly letter of advice to induce them to quit any house in which their presence was deemed undesirable. The letter was rubbed with grease to attract the rats' attention, rolled up and thrust into their holes.

A specimen of such a letter was printed in "The Journal of American Folk-Lore", Jan-March, 1892.

It was dated "Maine, Oct. 31, 1888" and was addressed to Messrs. Rats and Co." The writer expressed his deep concern with the welfare of the rats and his fear that they might find their quarters at No. 1, Seaview Street unsuitable during the winter. He suggested that they move to No. 6 Incubator Street where they could live "snug and happy" in a splendid cellar well stored with vegetables.

The "get tough" portion of the letter follows. Our writer states that if the rats heed his advice he will do them no harm, otherwise he shall be forced to resort to a preparation called "Rough on Rats."

A great amount of cases are cited which involve the perpetration of felonious homicide by animals. One charming example is a case of infanticide. The plaintiff sets forth in his declaration with great outrage the charge that the pig killed the child and ate its flesh "although it was Friday."

And as late as 1697, Evans reports with what seems to amount to glee, a mare was burned to death by decision and decree of the Parliament of Aix, a French appellate court.

For further information on the legal adventures of white ants, caterpillars, Spanish flies and an endless amount of pigs and other creatures, the reader is referred to Evans' remarkable work.

THE DOCKET

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Editor Joan Barnhart

7 Courses Offered For Summer School

Seven courses will be offered this summer at UCLA Law School. They will be taught by seven professors—four from the UCLA faculty and three who will visit from other schools.

The visiting professors will be Alwyn Freeman, Corwin W. Johnson and Henry G. Manne.

Alwyn Freeman will teach international law. Freeman, who received his LL.B. from Harvard, is Counsel to the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy.

He has lectured and supervised graduate work at the Hague Academy of International Law. He is a member of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law and is the author of a 726-page treatise "The International Responsibility of States for Denial of Justice."

Johnson is professor of law at the University of Texas. He received his J.D. degree in 1941 from the University of Iowa. He will teach a course in water law this summer.

Manne, who is assistant professor of law at St. Louis University, received his J.D. degree in 1952 from the University of Chicago and his LL.M. in 1953 from Yale. Manne's subject for summer school is legislation.

Members of the UCLA faculty and the courses they will teach are Kenneth York, restitution; James Sumner, wills; Arvo Van Alstyne, local government law; and Harold Marsh, securities regulation.

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which is sponsored by the State Bar. This match is scheduled for the evening of May 6 in the new County Courthouse in downtown Los Angeles. Opponents are students from USC law school. Winners of the UCLA-USC competition will meet Loyola the following week. Winner of this match will argue against the Northern California top team.

Cantrell noted that UCLA will be entering a team in the national competition for the first time this year. This competition will begin in the fall on a regional basis, with finals to be held in New York City, he said.

Hearings at the law school of first year moot court participants began on April 18 and will continue until May 7. All first year students are arguing. These arguments are heard by panels made up of three student justices and one visiting attorney for each case.

Third year students participating as justices are Michael Greer, Alan Watts, Eugene Chaikin, Lee Starkey, Doris Stern, Mike Tarr, Richard Eller, Rod Moss, Gail Plummer and Dick Cantrell.

Second year justices are William McGrath, Sheldon Bardach, Floyd Brown, Hillel Chodos, David Creigh, Le Roy Davis, Thomas Heden, Alfred Keep, John Kenmouth, Robert Lewis, Eric Nobles, John Norby, Ernest Srolloff, James Townley and Jerald Wheat.

William McGrath will succeed Cantrell as chairman of the Moot Court Competition next year.

Chambers Named Law Day Speaker

UCLA's Law Day 1960 address will be given by the man who holds the highest federal judicial position in the Western states.



CHAMBERS

Richard C. Chambers, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, will speak Friday evening at the Law Day dinner-dance at the Miramar Hotel.

Chambers, who received his LL.B. from Stanford Law School in 1932 practiced law in Tucson, Arizona for many years.

Dean Richard C. Maxwell expressed his pleasure that Chambers had accepted the invitation from UCLA. Chambers, he said, was an outstanding lawyer before his appointment to the bench in 1954 and is widely known as an interesting and witty speaker.

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well and Assistant Dean Murray L. Schwartz.

Members of Law Review, Order of the Coif, and the LSA council will be named. Bunnage will welcome the students and guests, and Senior class president George Collins will present the class gift—a 50-star flag for the practice courtroom.

After a brief address by a member of the law school faculty, students will march to the all-University graduation ceremony in front of the Art building. There they will be presented to the University by Dean Maxwell.

The law school separate honors program, explained Bunnage, is going into its third year. It is designed as an intimate ceremony for students and their close friends and relatives. For this reason, no persons outside the law school have been asked to participate in the program, and the speaker is selected from the law school faculty.

Theoretically the number of persons each graduating student may invite is six. However, in the past not all have used their quota, and there has been room for additional guests, Bunnage stated.

Plan New Faces, New Cases For Coming Year

Next year will see many changes in the curriculum and the faculty at UCLA Law School. Dean Richard Maxwell announced that the faculty has made several recommendations for appointments to the Regents of the University of California.

Also under consideration, said Maxwell, are several new courses and seminars.

Two professors presently visiting at UCLA have been recommended for permanent positions. They are William Warren who will be named Professor of Law, and William Cohen, a UCLA Law School alumnus, who will be named Associate Professor of Law.

John Andrew Bauman, professor at Indiana University Law School, has been recommended for appointment as Professor of Law on the UCLA faculty.

Bauman taught wills and conflicts here as a Visiting Professor in 1959. Next year he will teach procedure, restitution and trusts. He received his LL.B. in 1947 from the University of Minnesota, his LL.M. in 1951, and a J.S.D. from Columbia in 1958.

Bauman has practiced law in Wisconsin and Minnesota and has taught law at the University of New Mexico and at Indiana. He served in 1953 as Legal Director of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections.

A second midwesterner who will join the UCLA faculty next fall is Paul O. Proehl, Associate Professor of Law at the University of Illinois. Proehl has been recommended as a Visiting Professor for the fall semester.

Proehl received his J.D. from the University of Illinois in 1948. In addition to practice and teaching he has spent eight years in the U.S. Foreign Service as Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Proehl will teach a course in international relations and a seminar in international business transactions.

Also recommended as a Professor of Law is Benjamin Aaron. Aaron, who is now Acting Director of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations, would continue to serve half time in that capacity and would devote the other half of his time to the law school.

He will teach a course on "The Employment Relation and the Law" which will cover such topics as workmen's compensation, social security and wages and hours. He will also conduct a seminar in selected labor law problems.

Joseph T. Vodnoy, a third year student and member of the Law Review at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, has been recommended for the yearly appointment of Associate in Law. This position involves conducting the legal research and writing programs.

In addition to the new courses and seminars in international law and employment, other expansion of next year's curriculum is being planned.

UCLA Professor of Law Kenneth York is in charge of developing and teaching a year course in remedies which will combine the sub-

ject matter of equity, restitution and damages. The course will carry six units—three hours each semester—and will be required of all second year students.

Edgar Jones, UCLA Professor of Law, will teach a new course next year, "Law of the Collective Agreement."

Also under consideration for next year are a seminar in evidence, a seminar in constitutional litigation, and a course in corporate finance and securities regulation.

Two UCLA Law School professors will be teaching only part time next year. Ralph S. Rice will take a partial sabbatical leave for the entire year. Harold Marsh will be on leave of absence during the spring semester to teach at New York University.

Maxwell announced that another visiting professor will be appointed before the end of the year.

Rice Takes on No. 2 In Tax Law Trilogy

Tax expert Ralph S. Rice will take a half time sabbatical leave as UCLA Professor of Law next year.

His purpose: to present an intelligible account of personal tax law to the general practitioner in the form of a practice "handbook" for the California Continuing Education of the Bar series.

"Handbook" is a term which might mislead those who are uninitiated to the CEB series. Rice's first handbook, *California Family Tax Planning*, was published in 1959 and contained 834 pages.

His second volume will be titled *Personal Tax Planning* and is scheduled for publication in 1962. As did its predecessor, *Personal Tax Planning* will appear in both California and national editions.

It will follow the general format and purpose of the *Family* book, Rice said, and will deal with income from services and investments, and deductions. He plans to emphasize such matters as untaxed income, capital gains transactions, and postponement and acceleration of income.

"Eventually I will write a third volume on *Business Tax Planning*, after which I will quit!" he stated.

Rice has announced other plans for his half-sabbatical year: "If I receive the research funds which I have requested from the University, I will do law review article work to be selected from the following topics:

"The Concept of 'Property' in Taxation of Capital Gains."

"Tax Reform for Corporate Reorganizations: Theoretical Perfection and Practical Avoidance."

"Fiscal and Tax Realities of Deferred Compensation Arrangements."

"The Concept of Income in Federal Taxation: Glenshaw Glass, and After."

Survey Tells Spending Habits Of Average Law Students

Every first year torts classes begin anew the endless struggle to pinpoint the habits of the average man.

This year the Law School administration has made some headway in cataloging the habits of the average UCLA law student—at least the spending habits.

In January a questionnaire was given to all students in the school. The information requested was for use in developing a scholarship and loan program, and the questions related to sources of income and monthly expenses. Results were broken down according to school year and marital status.

In response to the great amount of interest shown in the survey, the DOCKET is devoting enough space to print the results

OVERALL

	33% Married No Children	20% Married Children	46% Single
Work	38%	57%	50%
Av. hrs./wk.	11	18	16
Av. weekly comp.	\$ 27	\$ 47	\$ 37
Work essential	50%	90%	82%
Wife Employed	93%	47%	—
Essential	89%	83%	—
Av. monthly rental	\$100	\$ 94	\$ 57**
Av. school transportation	\$ 17	\$ 19	\$ 17
Av. work transportation	\$ 7	\$ 10	\$ 9
Av. monthly food budget	\$ 79	\$101	\$ 55**
Av. monthly misc. exp.	\$119	\$100	\$ 52
Av. total monthly exp.	\$322	\$324	\$157**
Applied for scholarship	17%*	28%*	6%*
Awarded	—	22%	—
Borrowed money	19%	50%	34%
Av. loan	\$828	\$1019	\$982
Receiving Vet. Asst.	31%	39%	20%

*Excluding freshmen

**Single students living at home did not report this item.

Air Force Invites Legal Applicants

Local men with experience in the legal field are invited to apply now for direct reserve commissions or non-commissioned status in the Judge Advocate Section of the Air Force Reserve, according to Lt. Col. Julius Blank, Commander of the 9353rd Air Reserve Squadron's legal flight in Pasadena.

Lt. Col. Blank, a Los Angeles attorney, said any lawyer, whether or not admitted to practice in California, is eligible to apply for a commission in the Judge Advocate Section. The rank awarded depends

upon the applicant's experience.

Law students and others with legal experience may be eligible for non-commissioned status with later promotion to commissioned status upon admission to practice. Prior military service is not a requirement to be a Judge Advocate.

For further information Lt. Col. Blank may be seen Monday evenings at 7:30 at the Pasadena Air Reserve Center, 1030 E. Green St., Pasadena or telephoned at Richmond 9-1521.

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Revolution in Law Has Arrived Says UCLA'S Professor Jones

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"This analysis is the primary function of the lawyer. At the very least, a machine can reproduce an analysis of the issues radiating from similar or identical patterns of fact in other cases, and by so doing, revolutionize legal research."

At this point, Jones, who teaches labor law, commented with a rather rueful smile that employment repercussions would not be lacking.

He related how the effect of EDR has already been felt, in theory. The members of a very large law firm in a major metropolitan area decided to undertake a study of the possible utility of EDR in their office. In a short time they were faced with the obvious implication of EDR, threw up their hands in horror, and turned their backs on the study.

That obvious implication:

A large firm of 40 or 50 highly competent attorneys offering a unique service by reason of pooling specialties may be ousted from that unique position by EDR.

The electronic data retrieval process can be highly refined so as to get back with great precision all data directly relevant to the case at hand, Jones said.

However mixed the feelings toward EDR may be, Jones stated his belief that it is inevitable—so inevitable that it is worth having a University undertake to guide the development of EDR at its outset. He added that if it were developed instead along commercial lines the results could be quite different and perhaps less desirable.

With this in mind Chancellor Vern Knudsen last month appointed an all-UCLA committee to develop a broad research program into possible applications of modern data retrieval methods to the administration of justice.

Several groups have been working in this field, Jones said. The University of Pittsburg has an EDR project concerned with statutes involving health regulations. It is financed by funds from the National Science Foundation.

The American Bar Association has an EDR committee of which Jones is a member. And the American Bar Foundation has done work with EDR for several years.

FORD PROPOSAL READIED

But no one, Jones said, has undertaken a broad scale project such as the one contemplated at UCLA. The UCLA committee will formulate a research proposal to be presented to the Ford Foundation for the establishment of a center here.

"This could end up as a multi-million dollar project", Jones said, "or it could end up as a file. However, we think that presumptively there is enough indication of relevance to warrant a serious study of the applications of computer techniques to the ordering and the administering of law."

The UCLA committee is composed of members from several fields. Such a group is called, in Univer-

sity language, an interdisciplinary committee. It is desirable, said Jones, because the administration of justice overlaps into social science and natural science areas.

If all data relating to law is fed into an electronic memory, a tremendous amount of material dealing with human behavior would be available which would have great utility in many areas, the professor pointed out.

Another advantage, he said, would be the availability of psychological, sociological and economic data for lawyers. Because of time and other limitations, this type of material is now used only in a few exceptional cases. The general availability of such data, Jones feels, could further revolutionize the administration of justice.

Jones, who combines his teaching and research career with activities in television, says his background in engineering is completely nil.

"But I feel, as do many scientists, that this is an asset rather than a liability in dealing with electronic computer application. Why? Because I am unhampered by the feeling that anything is impossible!"

In addition to Chairman Jones, three other members of the UCLA Law School faculty have been appointed to the committee. They are Dean Richard C. Maxwell, Professor Murray L. Schwartz, and Professor Addison Mueller.

One Los Angeles attorney is represented: he is Richard F. C. Hayden who is chairman of the ABA's committee on EDR.

The rest of the 13-man committee includes:

Ralph Beals, Professor of Anthropology, UCLA.

George W. Brown, Director of the Western Data Processing Center.

Syd Cassyd, Consultant, Educational Television, University Extension.

Poster Sherwood, Professor and Chairman of Political Science, UCLA.

George A. Steiner, Professor of Management Theory and Director of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, UCLA.

Charles B. Tompkins, Director, Numerical Analysis Research, UCLA.

Myron Tribus, Professor of Engineering, UCLA.

Robert D. Tschirgi, M. D., Professor of Physiology, UCLA, and Chairman, Academic Senate Committee on Educational Policy.

The committee has scheduled a national conference this year at Lake Arrowhead, Oct. 27-29. Invitations have already been issued to persons from all parts of the country. The conference is expected to become an annual event, Jones said.

His summation of the project: "As I said before, it simply staggers the imagination."