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UCLA DOCKET

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

VOLUME IX—NO. 5

APRIL 28, 1965

Anderson To Lead Review

By DAN SIMON

Appointments to the editorial board of the 1965-66 UCLA Law Review have been announced. Heading the new board as Editor-in-Chief will be Robert L. Anderson.

Anderson, 25 years old, came to the Law School after a two-year stint in the Marines as a First Lieutenant. He did his undergraduate work at Dartmouth, taking his B.A. in His-

Bob Anderson

tory. Also, while at Dartmouth, Anderson participated in sports, playing both football and basketball.

While planning to continue following the basic scheme of new innovations set up by this year's board, the new editor-in-chief also plans to tighten up on basic policies dealing with personnel and operations.

Anderson also announced that a Symposium on Conflicts of International Law is in the preparatory stages for next year's volume of the Review. Along with this, there will be a continuation of the expansion of student comment work

(Continued on Page 3)

Proclamation

Law Day—1965

The Congress of the United States has set aside the first day of May of each year as Law Day, U.S.A., an occasion for the American people to rededicate themselves to our Nation's ideals of equality and justice under law and to our responsibilities as free men.

There is a timely need for such rededication. The Nation's efforts to advance freedom and individual opportunity, to curb lawlessness, and to achieve equal justice for all citizens are urgent concerns of every American.

Law Day, U.S.A., reminds us of the fundamental truth that our very lives, our liberty, and our rights to pursue our individual destinies are dependent upon our system of law and independent courts. Obedience to the laws which protect these rights is the heart of our system. Disrespect for law, intolerance, and public apathy concerning law enforcement are enemies of justice and freedom.

The observance of Law Day, U.S.A., on May 1, 1965, with the theme, "Uphold the Law—A Citizen's First Duty," will serve to focus attention on the fact that every citizen can help strengthen our national commitment to the rule of law. Every American can contribute to an orderly, lawful society by personal compliance with the laws, by recognizing the rights of others, by teaching respect for law in the home, by supporting and aiding the agencies of law enforcement, and by serving on a jury or giving testimony in court when called.

Law Day, U.S.A., is an appropriate occasion for each of us to commit himself to the fulfillment of these responsibilities of citizenship.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that the people of our land observe Saturday, May 1, 1965, with suitable programs and ceremonies, as Law Day, U.S.A. I urge that schools, churches, civic and service organizations, public bodies, courts, the legal profession, and the media of information participate in this educational and patriotic undertaking. I call upon public officials to display the Nation's flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Bershad Is ALSA Veep For Region

Steve Bershad, a Law School junior, was elected National Vice President for the Ninth Circuit of the American Law Students Association, at the recent annual circuit conference in San Francisco.

A UCLA delegation including ALSA Rep. Norm Bard, Student Bar President George Eskin, SBA Vice President

Steve Bershad

Fred Selan, Senior Class President Tony McDermott, and Phi Delta Phi Magister Bob Broder traveled to San Francisco for the conference.

Bershad ran on a platform which included the following four proposals: (1) revision of the Individual Membership Program dues structure, (2) increased participation in regional activities by member associations, (3) a State-wide moot court competition, and (4) a State-wide interview and placement service.

Represented at the meeting were University of San Diego, University of San Francisco, University of Southern California, Boalt Hall, Santa Clara, Golden Gate, California Western and Stanford University law schools, in addition to UCLA. Members which were not represented were Loyola, Hastings and University of Arizona.

DropOut By Mail Program

By ROY DANKMAN

Don't mount those extra postage stamps in your albums; if you do, you may be out of school. A recent announcement by Mrs. Rita Bell, Law School registrar, states that all students must register by mail or suffer the consequences of an automatic withdrawal from school. Registration for the Fall semester will come under this new system.

Registration packets and class schedules will be ready for distribution at the information window of the Law School during the first week of May. Students must pick up the packets and carefully read the instructions for registering by mail.

The packets and registration fees must be mailed between June, 16, 1965 and July 28, 1965. The registrar's office will not be equipped to handle the packets before June 16 and any packets received before that date will be rejected. Packets postmarked later than July 28 will likewise be rejected.

Students must make arrangements for fee deferrals and waivers before July 28 so that this information can be included in the packet when it is mailed. Mrs. Bell suggested that these arrangements be made before the end of this semester by those students who will not be in town during the summer.

Since the new catalogs are not yet available, the Dean's office has announced the addition of one new course, Western Water Law, given by Prof. Jacobs and a new seminar in the "Legal Process" given by Prof. Horowitz. A detailed description of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Is it True . . .

That Blondes Have More Fun?

Find out at Law Day, where Lee Whitney croons to the Lex Golden beat; where the spirits flow, and the luau spreads. Ah, were law ever so aural. Madge Oggledock (on the left) will be there too, Saturday, May 1, at the Club Del Mar in Santa Monica. Cocktails at 7:30, dinner at 8:30.

Albert, Gruen Named Moot Court Winners

By PAUL Mc CLURE

Second-year student Carl Albert walked away with the top spot in the Moot Court Competition final standings.

Albert had the best brief and oral performance in the first round of hearings on whether Congress has the power to restrict the Supreme Court in review of apportionment cases. In the second competitive round on the constitutionality of Prop. 14, Michael Gruen took top honors for his oral presentation and Albert again received the highest brief score.

Carl Albert, Michael Gruen, Harvey Gilbert, and William Carlisle received the top four places in overall second-year competition in that order.

Final competition in preparation for the Moot Court championship will be May 6, in the UCLA Moot Court Room. Arguing will be Larry Nagler, Andrea Sheridan, Darryl DeCuir, and Jerry Goldstein.

First-year students are getting their first court room experience in the Moot Court trials now underway.

The two man teams are presenting arguments daily at the UCLA Moot Court Room and

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Docket Dicta

Make the Beast With Two Backs

Shakespeare's allusion to "making the beast with two backs" could quite well serve to depict a law school education. When it's good, it's great; and when it's bad, it's still pretty good.

It's been a constant struggle, lo these three years, each partner trying to outdo the other. Each plying its own brand of temptation in an effort to seduce the other into a new way of thinking and acting.

The first obvious step toward improving the Law School's own brand of education is the soon to be begun, but oft postponed, expansion of the physical plant. Students blessed with cool, fresh air will be more likely to respond to intellectual stimulation and less likely to resent professorial hot air. Blessed be the oft promised but never produced air-conditioning.

Next, more attention should be given to the emotional stability of members of the Faculty, before permanent status is granted. No one questions the intellectual excellence of the Faculty of this Law School, just as no one seems to be concerned whether or not professors exhibit personality characteristics which impair their teaching abilities.

Of course, the obvious retort is that it is impossible to match professorial personality to an entire student complex. We do not demand uniformity of disposition; we seek only mutual consideration for the plight of both parties. This last year has seen improprieties from students and Faculty alike. Discussion of this problem in the Student-Faculty Relations Committee should serve to make for a more amicable situation.

Another disturbing occurence taking place at the Law School is the recent rise of the use of the point system as a coercive force directed at classroom attendance.

Granted that many, if not most, class sessions are positive forces in the legal education process; still, the choice should be left to the student.

Again we take up the cry of, "Where are the grades?" To this date, some grades still have not been turned in from the January exams. One instance in particular is aptly described by the Hughes Mearns verse:

As I was going up the stair
I met a man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today
I wish, I wish he'd stay away.

Take a Prof. to Lunch

A suggestion has been made to furnish a commonroom where students and Faculty can gather in relative comfort. Though seemingly aloof, the Faculty, in our opinion, would welcome the opportunity for closer relations with the student body. One professor has expressed delight over having been invited to lunch by a student. As an idea for the new SBA Executive Committee, a campaign to foster the better relations — with the slogan, TAKE A PROFESSOR TO LUNCH THIS WEEK.

Odds and Ends

Since it's award time again, we would like to commend those students who have been favored by their respective groups of peers in the Law School. *Harold Smolkin* has been given an award by the Law Review for the Most Oustanding Third Year Member. And, the SBA Executive Committee has bestowed upon it president, *George Eskin*, the award for the Most Outstanding SBA Contribution.

An interesting phenomenon of the Law School is the SCHWARTZ SPECTRUM. Having colored both ends of this unusual continuum, we feel qualified to make a few comments.

The HERBIE-END of the Spectrum, as is the MURRAY-END, is short, round and plump. Both enjoy great resiliency and bounce right back from the effects of student apathy, agony and antagonism. The experience of recoiling from pole to pole of this Spectrum is one which many students have enjoyed these past three years. If it has not been enjoyable, it has, at least, been different.

THE MAIL

'Duke' Enters Parking Fray

To the Editor:

I read with great interest, and much questioning, the article by George Eskin on the parking problem in the last issue of the UCLA Docket. It is with the greatest reluctance that I join in a fray in which it seems there are already too many participants. But I think the public interest has not been adequately explored in this controversy.

As I see it, there are three basic questions involved. The first question is, what is the best use of the land east of UCLA? What use will maximize community values? From the zoning of this area and from its actual development and current use it would seem clear that its best use is a high-grade residential area. If anyone wants to challenge this determination, the proper forum is the city planning commission, not a traffic court.

Once the best use of an area is designated as residential, it would seem perfectly proper to ban all parking in the area if it can be shown that parked cars will adversely affect the residential values sought. Exceptions could be made in this ban for such parking as does not adversely affect the area, such as parking for residents, their visitors and service vehicles.

TRAFFIC GENERATOR

The second question is, how much economic loss will this area suffer if student parking is allowed? No studies have far as I can ascertain. I haven't even seen any estimates by real estate experts. In dollars and cents, what are we talking about?

It must be kept in mind that it is UCLA's use of its property, creating a traffic generator, which causes any economic loss to the neighbors due to student parking. On the other hand, the neighboring land may have an economic benefit because of its proximity to UCLA. Thus, after determining the economic loss from student parking, if any, it may be proper to offset against it any increment in value in the land due to proximity to UCLA.

(Incidentally, some of the country's leading experts in cost-benefit analysis are on the UCLA campus. Why has no one consulted them?) Some cold figures on net economic loss might reduce the steam in the controversy.

Once it is established that the residents will suffer economic loss if student parking is allowed, then we reach what, in my judgment, is the basic question. Should this loss (a) be deemed noncompensable, (b) be deemed compensable and assessed against UCLA, or (c) be prevented by prohibiting student parking?

CLARITY NEEDED

I would assume under present law the city could, through a proper agency, choose any one of these three alternatives. Subsidiary questions thus arise. Who has, and who

(Continued on Page 3)

Ivory Tower

News from Faculty Row

Professor Benjamin Aaron spoke on "The Impact of the Federal Civil Rights Law on Labor Relations" at the 8th Annual Research Conference on Labor Relations, which was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA, and the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., at the Statler-Hilton in Los Angeles.

* * *

Professor William Cohen recently appeared on Los Angeles television, discussing his views on the question of the fault basis of compensation in automobile accident cases. Professor Cohen discussed views reflected in his recent article "Fault and the Automobile Accident—the Lost Issue in California" in 12 UCLA L. REV. 164 (1964).

* * *

Professor Harold W. Horowitz has recently been appointed a member of the California State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

* * *

Professor Kenneth Graham participated in a panel discussion with Justice Otto Kraus on "Evidence Problems in the Trial of a Misdemeanor Case," at the Annual Workshop of the Municipal Court Judges Association of Los Angeles County.

* * *

Assistant Dean James Malone attended the Law School Admission Conference held at the Greenbriar, White Sulphur Spring, West Virginia. Dean Malone's review of Harrop Freeman's recently published book **Legal Interviewing and Counseling** will appear in the summer issue of the Journal of Legal Education.

* * *

Professor Herbert Morris was a participant in the Civic Education Project held in Palm Springs.

* * *

During the latter part of January and the first week in February **Professor Melville Nimmer** visited Brazil, Argentina and Mexico in connection with a study of Latin American copyright laws. His investigations were started last June and will be concluded in the coming summer.

* * *

Professor Murray L. Schwartz has returned from a trip to Ethiopia made over the semester break, during which he participated on a team making an evaluation of the Law School of Haile Selassie I University in Addis Ababa.

* * *

Professor Arvo Van Alstyne lectured in University Extension Course **Individual Rights and Liberties**, at the Riverside campus. The title of his lecture was "From Sit-ins to Riots: Redress of Grievances in America."

Professor Van Alstyne has accepted an appointment as a faculty member at Orientation Program in American Law, to be held at Princeton, New Jersey, under the auspices of AALS during July and August, 1965. The program offers instruction in American legal institutions and material for law students from foreign countries who will start studies in the fall at various law schools throughout the United States.

* * *

Professor William D. Warren has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to the California State Senate on the Uniform Commercial Code.

* * *

The UCLA-Boalt Hall faculty conference was held at UCLA. This is an annual conference held alternately in Berkeley and Los Angeles for the purpose of discussing legal educational problems of joint interest to the two law schools.

UCLA DOCKET

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Staff Artist: Richard Schulenberg
Reporters: Robert Yale Libott, Robert McFarland, Bob Burke, Zeke Perlo.

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Copyright, 1965, UCLA Docket
Student Bar Association

Holmby Parking: Whose Problem?

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should have, authority to determine which alternative is to taken? The city planning commission? The city council? The board of traffic commissioners? Some state agency? The courts? Nobody? What criteria are to be used in choosing among the alternatives? These questions have not been adequately discussed, perhaps because the fundamental issue has not been clearly stated. It is, to repeat, whether UCLA shall be permitted to assess the social costs of its operation against its neighbors.

What deeply disturbs me about Mr. Eskin's article is that I think I detect an underlying assumption that an automobile operator has the right to park anywhere (except where it would interfere with traffic flow). It follows from this assumption that any economic loss caused by car parking is noncompensable. This is an untenable assumption. Giving an automobile operator the right to park wherever he pleases is to give him a license to destroy the city. No man has, nor can have, such a right.

A concomitant assumption appears to underline Mr. Eskin's five arguments. It is: parking regulations can be imposed only to further traffic flow. I would agree that the city can, and should, prohibit parking solely for the above reason in, say, the center lane of the Hollywood Freeway. But the city can, and should, regulate parking in many areas for reasons entirely unrelated to traffic flow. There are other values to be achieved in a city besides automobility. In residential areas these values include being free from traffic, noise, and the oppression of the omnipresent automobile itself.

LUDICROUS?

Mr. Eskin says it would be "ludicrous to suggest that construction of parking structures should precede the building of classrooms" etc. Why so? Is it "ludicrous" to require, as Los Angeles does, that every new office building shall have adequate off-street parking as soon as the door is open? I would suggest that on-site parking is almost as essential as indoor plumbing in a modern civilization.

What struck me more forcibly about Mr. Eskin's article was the basic question he asked: Why can't I park my motor car there? Why didn't he ask these questions: Why is there not an adequate mass transportation system? What can the students do to put pressure on the city fathers to create one? Why are motor cars twice as big as necessary and take up twice the parking space? Why are automobiles technologically backward — noisy, bulky, gaseous? Why do I drive to class? Why don't I live within walking distance? Is low-cost housing available within walking distance of UCLA? If not, why not? Why doesn't the law school have its own dormitory near the law library? Why aren't there beer parlors in Westwood Village where students can discuss everything from Plato to politics, from symphonies to sex, in a convivial atmosphere? Does commuting increase, or decrease, the quality of education offered at UCLA? If UCLA becomes a 9 to 5 island for intellectuals, in the midst of a vast parking lot, will it be a viable community of scholars?

Automobile is not the end of mankind, only a means of achieving our values. In the parking controversy the question of community values, including the question of what use of land adjacent to UCLA helps make a great university community, has so far been given short shrift.

Jesse Dukeminier, Jr.
Professor of Law

Anderson

(Continued from Page 1)

in all of the issues. This format, Anderson feels, gives the experience in writing and research techniques usually resulting in a more worthwhile piece of work.

Also named to the new editorial board were: Jerold Miles, Managing Editor; Merrill Karpf, Production Editor; and Bruce Toor and Ronald Tepper, Articles Editors.

Named as Associate Editors were: Daniel Zerfas, Dennis Hill, Ian Robertson and Wilford Godbold.

Washington Employment Possibilities

(Professor Horowitz of the School of Law served for three years as associate general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, until joining the President's task force on the war against poverty in early 1964. He came to UCLA in the fall of 1964 and teaches administrative law among others subjects.)

By HAROLD HOROWITZ

Perhaps the most significant point to be made about employment opportunities for law graduates with the Federal Government is that there are challenging and satisfying attorney positions outside those Federal agencies which probably come most immediately to the student's mind: the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Federal regulatory agencies (such as the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Trade Commission).

Lawyers perform significant functions, as lawyers, in all of the Cabinet Departments and the many other non-regulatory agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government, as well as in work with committees of the Congress.

JOB INFORMATION

It is not possible to be relatively specific in a brief space about such employment opportunities. The range of lawyer's work and the nature of governmental programs and activities are too broad for summary detailed description.

Specific information about individual agencies is available from the agencies and is contained in the pamphlet, "Federal Government Job Opportunities for Young Attorneys," published by the American Law Student Association. (A copy of this pamphlet is available for study in the Dean's Office, and can be obtained from the American Law Student's Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, free to ALSA members and $1.00 to others).

The lawyer's work in the Federal government can range from enforcement of Federal criminal statutes and repre-

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Book Review

Marx In Law

by Robert Yale Libott

In JUSTICE IN MOSCOW (Simon and Schuster $5.95), George Feifer addresses himself to ordinary, as opposed to political, justice. His theory being that even in a dictatorship it is in the state's interest to deal fairly with an individual's rights in the usual run of cases concerned with the need of the average man for a fair adjudication of his disputes with his neighbor, or of ordinary criminal charges.

Feifer, working for a Ph.D. at Columbia, spent a year at the Moscow State University, most of it, seemingly, haunting court rooms both at the trial level of the People's Courts and the first appellate plateau of the Moscow City Court where more serious crimes are heard in the first instance.

U.S.S.R. COURTS

The procedures reported seem strange to a reader accustomed to the Common Law (probably less so to one familiar with the Civil Law jurisdictions of Western Europe, from which the Soviets drew their Czarist-inherited court system). The persons and actions are all too familiar. And, for the most part, the law applied is not so different from what it would be in Moscow, Idaho, instead of Moscow, Russia.

Despite the author's optimism, perhaps influenced by a degree of wishful thinking, he does find much to criticize in the practice as opposed to the theory of Soviet justice. And, because of the detachment of his portrait, the reader may discover even more to object to — the pervasive greyness, the school-teacher-like approach of condescension and lecture, the harshness of sentences (perhaps explained by the general rigor of Russian life, but hardly excused by it).

D.A.-SKI

More serious is the fact that the pre-trial inquisitions, essential to a Civil Law based system of criminal jurisprudence, are not a function of the courts as in Western Europe, but under the office of the procurator, a sort of super D.A.-ski. The Soviet notion that in a perfect trial system no defendant would be acquitted is only properly understood when the collorary is stated that, in such a system, the investigation would assure that no innocent man ever stood in the dock.

However placing that investigatory power in hands that are bound, despite statutory language to the contrary, to be prosecution-oriented seems a deep infringement in individual rights as we understand them. Especially since although prisoners have long been entitled to court appointed counsel, no counsel, paid for or not, is permitted during the inquisitorial process.

On the other hand, it would be hard to deny that, with the MORE .... more . possible exception of the frequent "hooliganism" charges, substantial justice does seem to be done in most cases. And Moscow lawyers and judges do assert that individual rights are a major concern of the state whose rights are deemed paramount in Soviet thory.

Certainly massive abuse of process is also possible under our Common Law heritage, witness last year's African "treason" trials.

PROSE STYLE

Mr. Feifer writes well and cleanly, though without the distinction of Mrs. Bedford, his obvious model, whom many critics consider one of the great prose stylists of the generation. He has approached his subject with enthusiasm, examined it with scepticism, and ended with some questions answered and more new ones to be asked.

Not a bad route-map for any legal study from case to country. In all, JUSTICE IN MOSCOW is a fine exercise in that peripheral vision essential for anyone practising or planning law in the atomic age.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY

Ever since Oedipus found out he really was attracted to older women, fiction has been holding up the mirror to the activities of mankind . . . often reflecting a truer image than that other form of artistic falsification — history. Since Louis Auchincloss is both a successful novelist and a practicising lawyer, it seemed possible that his new book, POWERS OF ATTORNEY (Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.50) would perform this service for the kind of big-city "law factory" he epitomises in the firm of Tower, Tilney and Webb.

Unfortunately, the dozen sketches purport to show the activities of the office from multiple viewpoints but really

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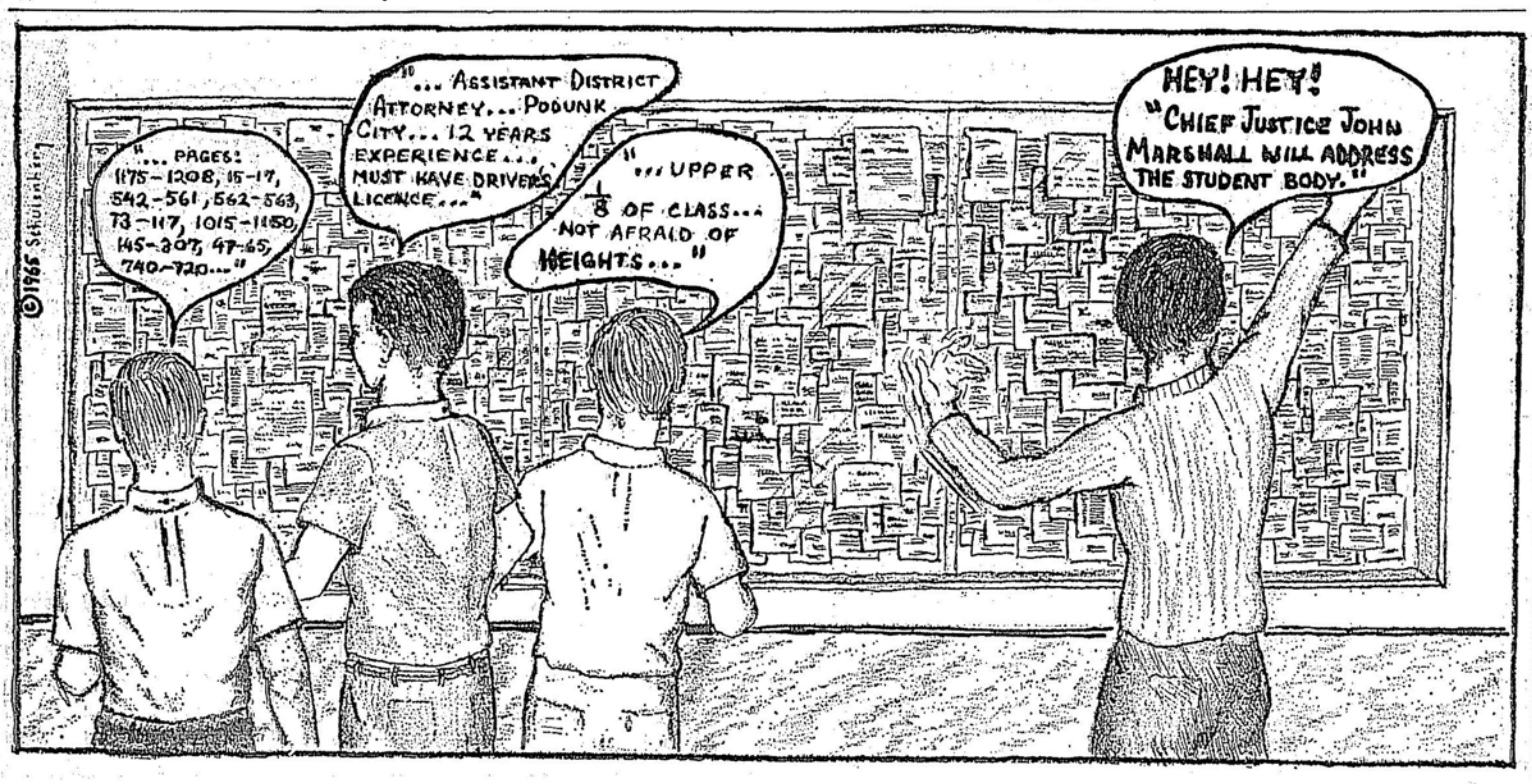

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Eskin Reviews and Proposes

By GEORGE ESKIN
President, Student Bar Assn.

"Since student government accomplishes nothing, those who run for office are merely seeking personal gratification." I'm sure the other officers on the Student Bar Association Executive Committee heard similar comments when they announced their intentions to be candidates last year. I heard it often, from supporters as well as detractors.

Well, I'm certain the premise is not valid, although there may be some truth in the conclusion!

My certainty results from the experiences of the past year. Just as the UCLA School of Law is about to embark on a major expansion of its physical plant and the administration contemplates the possibility of a law students' dormitory, so the student version of the organized bar has "turned the corner" and demonstrated that it can be a viable force in the life of the school.

DEFEAT INERTIA

Before reviewing these accomplishments, however, let me make one thing clear. Our primary objective was to implant the seeds of participation, to throw off the shackles of apathy which had stagnated activity and to demonstrate that INVOLVEMENT in the active pursuit of a professional career may successfully complement academic achievement.

Therefore, three proposed projects which did not materialize, and which must be classified as disappointments, do not seem to weigh so heavily. I refer to my dreams of a Yearbook, the Advisory Groups, and the vending machines replacing dues as our sole source of revenue.

The last issue of "The Docket" will include a pictorial supplement for the graduating class; only two of the advisory groups has met with any regularity according to the original conception; and the vending machine project has not progressed beyond a letter to the Chancellor's office.

However, in each case, the groundwork has been laid for future development and progress, and I commend these programs to our successors.

PUBLICATIONS

In nearly every area of student activity, the year 1964-65 marks achievement and progress. The Law Review has undergone a tremendous transformation under the inspired leadership of Ken Ziffren and his Board of Editors. The Moot Court Committee, led by Steve Schneider, instituted several reforms in a revamped second-year program and at the same time hammered out a revised first-year program in conjunction with the associates in law.

Dan Simon, editor-in-chief of "The Docket," continued the fine tradition our newspaper has achieved, and this publication must be in contention to repeat as the first-place winner of its division in the national competition. In addition to handling the allocation of parking permits (which increased by 150% over last year), Dan also guided the publication of the student directory and revived the more timely "Pocket Docket."

Never before have so many law school teams been entered in the University intra-mural athletic program, and never before has the school threatened to capture the all-University championship. This year, athletics commissioner Bill Elfving has altered the entire complexion of the program, designed to increase participation by more students and at the same time achieve the winning of team titles for the Lambda Lambda Beta squads in each sport. At this writing, L.L.B. has won the all-U crown in volleyball, league championships in football, bowling, table tennis, and softball, and is favored to repeat as all-U champ in basketball.

Orientation last Fall was a great success as measured by the many favorable comments volunteered by entering students. The program was the result of the efforts of Fred Selan, who worked tirelessly throughout the year on many projects, and featured a lively morning program interspersed with student, faculty and administration presentations. The afternoon session included the first (and for most, the last) meetings of the ill-fated senior advisory groups.

IMPROVEMENTS

Physical additions to the School of Law, either contributed or inspired by the Executive Committee, include the following: the glass-enclosed announcement board; the class title cards and enlargement of the assignment board; the relocation of the vending machines in the lounge; a ping-pong table, purchased as an experiment to test the desirability of more permanent equipment; the rental of a color television set for the World Series and Olympics; the location of a Daily Bruin dispenser; and increased areas for scooter parking adjacent to the law school building.

An active Services Committee has maintained the announcement boards and distributed mail, cleaned the scales of justice and brought plaques and trophies up-to-date. The mimeo service continues to provide excellent benefits for all students. And management of the Continuing Education of the Bar program has produced the greatest sale of practice handbooks in history.

RESPONSE

The first-year class responded to this envigorating environment by producing a revival of the annual libel show, which was an artistic success and played to the largest audience ever in Economics Hall. Similarly, the Senior Class demonstrated its concern for expansion by placing an early reservation on Royce Hall for its graduation exercises, enabling the audience to be multiplied by four over any previous ceremony.

A Fall Picnic was instituted to complement the Spring Law Day festivities. More than 150 persons attended the picnic, and the Law Day dinner-dance has outgrown the facilities formerly used, moving this year to the Club Del Mar at Pico and the Pacific Ocean, where 500 are exepcted at the biggest and best Law Day event.

Included among the platform promises last Spring was a hope that some connection could be made with the Law Alumni Association. Tony McDermott and Mike Gruen worked with the alums and organized a picnic, although inclement weather limited participation. At the least, it was a promising beginning.

HONOR CODE

Throughout the year, members of the Executive Committee have met with representatives of the Faculty to discuss various problems, chief of which has been the Honor Code. Drafting of that code has been the work of a special committee headed by Dan Zerfas, and the finished product, adopted by the Council at its April 20th meeting, has been submitted to the Faculty for approval.

Culminating the year's efforts, a UCLA student was elected to serve as chief executive officer of the American Law Students Association Ninth Circuit for the coming year.

It is respectfully submitted that student government is capable of contributing a great deal to the growth of every law student, and that the Class of 1965 has demonstrated there is much more than personal gratification to be gained from contribution of time and energy.

This experience has been most significant for me, and I humbly express my gratitude to the Executive Committee which met so regularly and the students who made my election possible. I hope that those who follow will vigorously pursue progress and improve upon this record.

Three Years Past

Through A Class Darkly

By ZEKE PERLO

As we near the conclusion of our notorious law school career, some of us look forward to graduation with a feeling of happiness (that it's finally over), while the rest of us look forward to graduation with a feeling of extreme joy (that it's finally over). It doesn't seem like three years since we first wandered down the halls of law school, slightly scared, slightly bewildered, and more than slightly confused (we had just emerged from the orientation meeting).

OPENERS

Our first year was characterized by events such as our first day of class, the first recital of Chadbourne's orchestra (the fictional Skip Rubin being the last remaining member); Mr. Cohen's first "therefor," Mr. Coffman's first "ahhh, you can't unring a bell" (or "there's no such thing as a little bit pregnant") Mr. Bauman's emphasis with his special little pointer, and "The Cat" keeping us five minutes extra each day to repeat what he had said the previous two days.

After the first few weeks, we settled down to the serious business of getting through school. Still unaware of the plethora of Gilberts, Ziontz, Cans, fraternity outlines, and Hornbooks, we were herded meekly along by the stinging barbs, and incredulous shouts of disbelief by sadistic, but well-meaning professors. Circular reasoning, bootstrap arguments, confusion, and just plain B.S. (sometimes by us, sometimes by the profs) were the order of the day as we attempted to cope with the new method of thinking and new techniques of analysis which were being pounded into us (i.e.; "the Law is a seemless web", or "Derelict of the sea of jurisprudence" and like that).

Intertwined with the basic courses in the first year was the local edition of the Mickey Mouse Club. Mousecateers Simpson and Evans, in their own pedantic style, learned us that Am. Jur. was red, and Corpus Juris was green — or was that blue?

LIBEL SHOW

Under the leadership of Class President Dick Wittenberg, the class took time out from the rigors of school to put on the greatest, and until recently the latest, Libel Show. Spurred on by Andrea Sheridan, and such oldies but goodies as Bob Lally and Adam Lazar, the libel show was, by consensus, the greatest ever put on.

After the Libel Show and a Christmas vacation which was in reality no vacation at all, we took our midterms, two-thirds of our class justified Cohen's pride in us—he only walked out on us once (which we found out later was a traditional stunt along with Sunny Jim's joke clarifying his ancestry) — by flunking his torts mid-term (some of us were later to continue another tradition and flunk the torts final).

With the return of the midterm grades, the class settled down a bit and headed for finals. As the "legal method" slowly began to seep into our confused brains, we found time for some extra-curricular activities. Many nights were spent at the Law School hang-out—the Dominator. Zipser was rarely with us—he remained at school figuring out ways to get even with the vending machines which he was sure were out to get him (I'm sure most of us have had that feeling at one time or another when the machines swallowed our money without vomiting the oily coffee, moldly coffee-cake, or rich, nutricious sandwiches which seemed to distintegrate when exposed to the atmosphere).

NUREMBERG TRIALS

In the spring we were introduced to the law school edition of the Nuremburg Trials — Moot Court. Much effort went into preparation of briefs as the students struggled to justify the confidence shown in them by their participation in the moot court program (cf: 4 Jones-Hauck 6-pack). Each in turn was allowed twenty minutes to stand up and illustrate how little he knew about law.

Along about that time, scandal hit the Law School. As a result of many rumored high-stake card games, an anti-card-playing edict came down from on-high (Malone's office). Immediate response to this order was shown when students who had never before played cards picked up the paste-boards in a startling display of class unity, and actually began to play big-money card games.

THE GREAT RF

"The Great RF" was another incident which was to set our class apart from any other (do I hear a shudder from on-high). Among whistles, surfboards, scooters, scuba-gear, and screaming young girls, Mr. Cohen was non-plussed and handled himself in true Chadbournian fashion (if indeed anyone but the great Chad could do so). Only when he threw the three-foot trout at Winitsky did the class get an indication of "wild Willy's" frustration at the class's inability to grasp the Palsgraff concept (Gloriosky).

As finals approached, quiet apprehension was replaced by screaming and crying as students clutched at outlines, Hornbooks, old CBRC's, Cans, dexedrine, marijuana, etc., in a belated attempt to master and organize various concepts and methods which had been crammed into our obviously inadequate brains.

ON TO THE DOMINATOR

Twenty-nine units of finals were capped by a big blowout at the Dominator where we were all entertained by Belger's wife, Joe Gerbac and the Santa Monica police force (who sang "no reasonaoble cause" or "you can't do this to me"). We then settled down to the long summer and waited while the Professors decided whether or not to return the grades before the beginning of the next semester.

If our first yar was a year of events, our second year was one of personalities. Strong friendships had been established and then fused by the previous year's finals and subsequent long wait for grades.

(Continued on Page 5)

Alumni Notes

After the Bar

by Stephen Taylor

The Alumni Association indulged in another "first" in April. On the 4th, Alum President Marty Horn threw open his house for the senior class members of the Law School and their wives or girl friends.

While originally scheduled as an outdoor barbecue, Pluvius dictated otherwise, and Marty moved indoors and changed the menu appropriately; pastrami, salami, cheese and tap beer — not necessarily in that order. Marty also thoughtfully provided the Celtics on TV. Couldn't have been better planned.

The turnout was large in spite of the miserable weather. Yours truly was able to meet many of those seniors who braved the elements, including Tony McDermott, Jerry Goldman, Tom Jones, Joe Gerbac, Chris Hauck and many others. Also in attendance were Ron Anteau, Ken Aran, Steve Cool, Fred Gaines, Steve Schneider, Nancy Cunningham, Bob Broder, Cindy Pease, Stan Levy, Fred Selan, Jack Newman, George Eskin and others.

ANNUAL AFFAIR

Everyone with whom I spoke evidenced an interest in the Association and alumni activities in general. While our body politic is only in the formative stage, we look forward to the graduating seniors becoming interested as alumni and joining us in our efforts to build a strong organization.

As a matter of fact, the get-together at Marty's house was such a success, that we have hopes of making it into an annual affair.

Marty Horn, in addition to donating his house and carpet cleaning bills to the Association, is Chairman of the Student Relations Committee, by means of which we hope to cross the bridge between you in the halls of ivy and us in the poison ivy. We have hopes that Marty's committee will provide a bond and form of communication between the alumni and students.

CLIMBING

Our alumni have a habit of going places, and in future articles, I'll try to pass along vignettes of some of our luminaries who have left the crass practice of the law to enter into public life and service, all so you can see vistas opened by UCLA other than the traditional (and harassing) practice.

As a starter, two members of our Alumni Board, Bill Keene ('52) and Byron McMillan ('57), have become elevated to the Municipal Court bench in the South Bay and the Santa Ana-Orange Judicial Districts respectively. Our records show that Mary Lewis ('55) has received the same honor up in Oxnard County. Also, as you probably know, Chuck Rickershauser ('57) has been appointed California Corporations Commissioner by Governor Brown and received the Alumni Association's award last year as the year's outstanding alumnus. More on other alums later.

As a final note, Burt Marx ('55) has volunteered (with absolutely no arm-bending) to chairman another UCLA tradition of long standing (two years!): the tenth reunion for the Class of '55, to be held in June. Hal Gould ('55) and Jim Di Guisseppe ('55) will assist in the preparation of the festivities. All of the Class of '55 will be hearing more of this from Burt, et al.

Peck Elected GSA Leader

The Graduate Student Assn. elected Joel Peck, third year law student its next president Monday night following the resignation of Arnold York.

Peck will officially take the GSA council gavel on July 1. In the interim period, Vice-President Craig Cunningham will preside as chairman of the council.

York's resignation, effective as of May 1, came as the result of his taking a position with Senator Thomas Rees.

Job Placement Service Expands

By BOB BURKE

Recently increased bulletin board capacity is due to play a significant role in the continuing increase in job opportunities for graduates.

To meet the growing demand, the Placement Center with Mrs. Mildred Johnson, may soon provide opportunities for even the "forgotten 90%". The area which has experienced the greatest growth deals with meeting individual requirements. This is reflected in part by figures showing that well over 75% of this current graduating class will ultimately find jos through the Placement Center. These for the most part are going to be with medium-sized firms, government legal offices and corporate law departments.

BUDGET INCREASE

Through funds from the general Law School budget, the amount of bulletin space under glass has been increased by one third. This will serve to divert notices which would otherwise find their way into the placement bulletin board.

Among the revisions in place ment procedure are: better continuing liason with employers; an extensive reference file on each student as to his qualifications and preferences in employment; effort to make greater numbers of summer employment opportunities available; exchange of placement information with other law schools; and a vast increase in the number of on-campus interviews.

INTERVIEWS INCREASE

It is this latter category which is probably the single most important in view of the fact that almost 1000 students participated in on campus interviews last year. Compared to the percentage five years ago, only 165 individuals went through this procedure.

Following closely as a prominent and successful method of placing graduates is the direct referral method. Through efforts of the Placement Director, the available sources of information leading to potential employers have been enlarged, so that now the current monthly level of such referrals is 350.

EMPLOYMENT AIDS

Full-time employment opportunities are brought to the attention of students and graduates through the following media: maintenance of job books (containing complete data on each job available) open to review by students and graduates; posting on placement bulletin board of appropriate openings; direct contact with students in specific categories, e.g. Law Review, Moot Court, and students with special qualifications (each third-year student is requested to complete a placement questionaire) which permits indexing of all relevant information concerning him for rapid reference.

The School of Law is fortunate, in that, according to Dean Maxwell, well onto 90% of the graduating class will go into the active practice of law upon graduation. The Placement Service is continuing to face and attempt to overcome such obstacles as lack of physical facilities for on-campus interviews and a general unawareness of the opportunities of the Placement Center.

Third-Year Recollections More Fun Than Expected

(Continued from Page 4)

This bond of friendship was strengthened by the Administration's planning of class hours so that students could stay around school all day and be friendly rather than go out and get part time jobs.

THE EMERGENCE

Ziffren emerged as number one in the class followed closely by Mrs. Curry and not so closely by Hauck. Law Review and Moot Court selected their nominees in this crucial year as both organizations began expansion, both in terms of quantity and quality.

A third group or organization solidified at this time when the "Hall Patrol" took control of the halls with games such as "Coin Control", and "Scrunt" (the scales of justice adorn one end of the hall, Bard adorns the other end). Honorary second year members Thomas and Mills (who dropped out of our class) re-entered school for another fling, and were subsequently to show their previous experience invaluable by both getting medicore grades.

The social center switched from the dark, sinister Dominator, to the refreshing, collegiate Gasthaus (and esides, we were thrown out of the Dominator). Attendance in class decreased as attendance increased at the Gasthaus.

BLESSED ZIONTZ

The second year was different from the first in many ways. Students turned to the Ziontz and Cans much sooner, no longer easily fooled, or caring about the "hide-the-ball" tactics employed by the Professors in their attempt to fool us. The Professors didn't fool us easily, and if they did, the students didn't care as much. Again the Professors refused to show any courtesy or compassion by withholding many of the grades until well into the next semester (in fact, as of this writing some of last semester's grades still have not been returned).

Although boredom set in early in the second year, this dullness was relieved to an extent by such refreshing characters as "future lawyer" Lou Rifkind, Mike "Big Daddy" Abate, "Flash" Ziffren, George "Bachelor Father" Eskin, Legs' " Cunningham, "Horace Wink" Broder (Quack), the king of the comics, John Nolan, B. A. Rebres, "Don't cook tonight, call Sproul Hall" Mousalam, "Little Paulie" Tonkavich, and Troy Goon.

LAST ROUND

The third year was an extension of the second. The students were a little less prepared, missed more classes, were a great deal more bored, and generally just treaded water waiting for June. Many of our top students have already received job offers and have accepted.

The Law Review, under the guidance of Ken Ziffren and the Board of Editors, took on the appearance of Andersonville Prison as the members were urged to increase production in order to expand the Review into the first class item it has become.

AH TEDIUM

If the second year was boring, the third year was tedious. Only rarely were English and Kasteel seen in class (Chuck English was recently presented the CRE Achievement Award for outstanding scholarship. Chuck was resplendent in his Engle Cam T-shirt as he accepted the award). Only rarely were Ebbert, Ruddick, and Mintzer away from the card tables (Ebbert finally found a place to park and now comes to school whether or not he has classes. Nancy Cunningham and Cindy Pease are now living in the Glen with a couple of fellows named Tim and Scott. (Boy, are they dogs!)

Following the abortive FFM (Free Frisbee Movement), the third year "Hall Patrol" and the second year "Feather Patrol" (headed by "Hash and Rally" LaFaille) were bunched together and renamed "The Dirty, Sweaty, Unwashed Animals" (What the hell, anything to relieve the boredom.)

We are now in the last few weeks of Law School life. Shortly we will be deep in study for the bar. As years pass, our class will surely look back over these past three years with mixed emotions. The memories will mellow and the time will be remembered fondly by some and not so fondly by others. It can at least be said that it's been a hell of an experience.

Revised Honor Code Up for Faculty OK

By DAN SIMON

At its last meeting of the year, the Student Bar Executive Committee adopted and passed on to the faculty for their consideration the newly formulated Honor Code and proposed Honors Committee.

The new Code was drafted by a committee headed by Daniel Zerfas. A copy of the new Code follows.

This Honor Code is established by the Student Bar Association of the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law to promote among its membership a sense of individual responsibility, integrity, and honor worthy of the high standards of conduct and morals which govern the legal profession. Its intent is to confirm and foster during the period of law school training the same standards of conduct, where relevant, that will pertain in future professional life.

I.

Section 1. HONOR CODE (PLEDGE)

Each student enrolling in the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law is required to indicate his willingness (in writing) to abide by the Honor Code expressed in terms of the folowing pledge:

"Mindful that, as students preparing to enter the profession of law, we are governed in our educational activities by the same high standards of conduct and morals which govern our future profession, I hereby agree to abide by the spirit of Canon 29 of the American Bar Association, which states:

Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession . . . The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should at all times strive to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice."

II.

Section 2. CONDUCT COVERED BY THE HONOR CODE

The Honor Code is not applicable to the range of student activity covered by the regulations of the University, but rather focuses on a limited area of activity peculiar to the Law School. The areas covered are as folows:

(a) **Examinations.** A student shall be on his honor not to give or receive aid during an examination.
   1) "Aid" shall be construed to mean information or help of any nature not specifically permitted by the instructor from whatever source derived.
   2) "Give and receive" shall be construed to mean the voluntary transmission or receipt of aid in any manner whatever.
   3) A student is required strictly to adhere to the rules imposed by each instructor regarding the taking of his examination, and its disposal thereafter.
   4) Late examination papers, that is, examinations turned in after the stated termination time of the examination, shall be dealt with by the individual instructor rather than by sanction of the Honor Committee.

(b) **Moot Court Competition and First-Year Legal Research and Writing Program.** A student shall be on his honor strictly to adhere to the rules imposed upon Moot Court competition by the Moot Court Committee. A student shall further be on his honor to abide by all rules touching on the work of the first-year Legal Research and Writing Program established by the Director of the program and the Associates-in-Law working under his supervision and control.

(c) **Seminars and Courses.** A student shall be on his honor strictly to adhere to the rules established by each instructor in preparing papers and classwork in each course and seminar; and on his honor not to submit as his own research, assignments prepared by another. This section refers to plagiarism, to the copying of another's work, and to the submission of research work prepared for the student by another person.

(d) **Misappropriation and Misuse of Property.** A student shall be on

(Continued on Page 8)

Review Courses: There Is a Choice

Mr. Rosenfield is a member of the California Bar. He was associated with the Rubens Course; and, is now associated with B.A.R. The opinions of Mr. Rosenfield do not necessarily reflect those of the UCLA DOCKET staff, the UCLA Student Bar Association, or the UCLA School of Law.

By DAVID ROSENFIELD

Due to the standardized nature of most law school curricula, which are dictated by bar requirements, law students have few choices of class material during their legal education.

Usually, the first two years of law school are taken up with "bar courses." During the third and in some cases the fourth year of law school, the student is allowed to range more freely in his selection of legal studies. Consequently, at the time of graduation, the law student finds himself in the unusual predicament of having forgotten much of the bar preparatory materials. At this time, the graduate feels in need of a "bar refresher course."

In the past, the California law student has also been without a choice of bar review courses, as was the comparable situation during law school. Now, however, a choice of review courses is available to the new law graduate. The discerning law graduate has available to him at least 10 different courses throughout the state.

CBRC

First in the minds of most law students seeking a refresher course is the California Bar Review Course. CBRC is long established in this state. It is known mainly for its fine instructors and its outlines which are exhaustive treatments of all bar subjects.

CBRC classes consist of more than 160 hours of training; and, in the Los Angeles area are held at the Embassy Auditorium. The classes are generally split into day and evening sessions.

The CBRC is also offered in the San Francisco Bay area. The Los Angeles based instructors are shuttled to the bay area to conduct the lectures.

Due to the fact that some of the CBRC Bay Area courses are conducted in both morning and evening sessions of the same day, students from some of the outlying law school may find it inconvenient to attend lectures. The classes are conducted at California Hall.

CBRC charges a $175.00 tuition and a $15.00 security deposit on its written materials. Though the CBRC offers practice examinations along with its lecture schedule, it has not emphasized writing technique to the extent of certain of its competition. Basically, the written materials offered are the bulwark of the course, along with the lecturing capabilities of certain of its instructors.

The biggest criticism of the CBRC seems to lie in its totally impersonal approach to the bar candidate. The students often find it very difficult to ask questions during sessions; to find out what is specifically wrong with his practice examination paper graded with a "45;" and to comprehend the meaning of the "exception to the exception" often found in the outline material.

Another complaint often heard deals with the crowded conditions of the Embassy Auditorium and its somewhat less than desireable lighting and ventilation facilities.

Though the CBRC is not necessarily the review course for every graduate; it still has much to offer the bar candidate.

BEVERLY RUBENS

Next in prominence among the myriad of review courses is the Beverly G. Rubens Writing Class. The Rubens course is conducted entirely by Miss Rubens on Sunday mornings. The morning part of the session is given over to lecture, while the afternoon is used for practice exam sessions.

She is the Dean of a new evening law school in Orange County, and is both personable and talented. She has copyrighted many unique approaches to the bar subjects and students find her methodology most helpful.

Until quite recently, the Rubens Course was relatively unknown throughout the accredited law schools in the Los Angeles area. However, through the development of public relations with these schools and the conttinuous success on the bar results of enrollees in her course, the Rubens Course now looms as the second largest course in bar preparation work offered in the Los Angeles area.

RUBENS CONCENTRATION

Miss Rubens concentrates on writing technique, believing that the graduating law student "knows enough law to pass the bar, but must now develop means of expressing and applying what he already knows." Her sights are aimed at giving the bar candidate pragmatic approaches to traditionally difficult areas of the bar subjects; to give her students competitive advantages on so-called "standard issue" type bar problems; and to give her enrollees regular simulated bar examinations; so as to condition them to peak performance.

Answers to questions given in her examinations are rigorously graded by recent admittees to the Bar. Students are apprised of their respective competitive standing within her classes.

On a leased basis, Rubens' students will receive substantive law outlines, but only in some of the bar subjects. Lectures stress key areas of the major bar subjects; some minor bar subjects are little more than mentioned in passing during her lectures.

Rubens Course tuition approximates $125.00 together with a $25 security deposit for the return of her materials. About 180 students attended her sessions during the course in preparation for the March 1965 bar examination. Her classes meet at Larchmont Hall in Hollywood.

DEBUS COURSE

Third on the list is the Joe Debus course. Mr. Debus is a practicing attorney in Culver City; his classes are also conducted there.

For many years, Mr. Debus has personally taught the bulk of the bar subjects to his registrants. He offers 15 substantive law outlines, copyrighted in his name, on a leased basis to his students.

Without extensive publicity, his classes approximate 80-100 students. The materials are not as lengthy or detailed as the CBRC materials, and appear to be easily read.

Mr. Debus enjoys teaching and is very concerned about the performance of his students on the bar. He conducts his classes on Saturdays and Sundays for a period of about 12 weeks immediately preceding each bar exam. He charges $175.00 for his course.

LANDE COURSE

For the past one and one-half years, Steven A. Lande, attorney at law, a graduate of UCLA Law School, has offered a course for students sitting for the bar. His course stresses the "approach" concept in answering bar exam questions. It also seeks to correct the writing style of students, and it is designed for the individual on a tutoring basis. Mr. Lande makes use of the practice exam technique. He charges on an hourly basis.

CHARIG COURSE

Similarly, M. Sigbert Charig, attorney at law, offers private classes for students sitting for the bar. Mr. Charig works on the "time" problems faced by students when writing for the Committee of Bar Examiners. His course is supplementary to the full bar review courses. Mr. Charig charges $250.00 for his services. The course commences according to the specific requirements of the student, and continues until the examinee has absorbed the instruction.

B.A.R.

The Bay Area Review Course (more commonly known as the B.A.R.) offers the CBRC its first real competition in the San Francisco Bay Area. The instructors with the B.A.R. are among the most prominent members of the faculties at Boalt Hall, Stanford and the other accredited law schools in the Bay Area.

B.A.R. offers week-night and week-end instruction for many consecutive weeks immediately preceding each bar exam. The course places heavy emphasis on exam analysis and writing, as well as substantive law.

Tape recordings of past lectures are made available to students to make up for missed lectures. Students also receive 15 thorough substantive law outlines specially prepared by bar refresher personnel.

Numerous simulated bar exams are offered with detailed grading of answers. Special tutoring classes are available as a supplement to the regular lectures.

B.A.R. lectures are conducted near Civic Center. Tuition is $200.00 including all lectures, exams and written materials. B.A.R. maintains an office in San Francisco. It is a full bar review course, stressing writing proficiency throughout.

BUSSEY COURSE

John W. Bussey, Judge of the Superior Court, in and for San Francisco County, has offered a course in San Francisco for a good many years. His classes are usually small and personalized; he has gained a reputation for being an excellent instructor.

NORD COURSE

Dr. Nord, formerly of Wayne State Law School (Michigan), is commencing a course in San Francisco in preparation for the Calif. Bar Exam. He claims that he can do much to prepare students for the California Bar, though he has limited his activities in the past to sessions in the mid-west and south or to correspondence methods of study. Apparently, he will do all of the teaching himself.

FRIEDMAN COURSE

Attorney Hugh Friedman has been ofering a refresher course in the San Diego area. He is considered to be an outstanding instructor, but his staff does not come as highly recommended. Students in his course use the Gilbert Outline Summaries together with lectures on approaches to the various bar subjects. His tuition charge approximates $275.

O'NEAL COURSE

William V. O'Neal of the San Diego Bar also conducts a review course. His fifteen substantive law outlines are leased to his students. These materials are true outlines on the various subjects, not mere textbooks or hornbooks. He stresses a real refresher in the several subjects. It must be said, however, that his materials are somewhat sketchy and lack sophistication in approach.

In conclusion, it is readily apparent from the number of above described refresher courses that the law student does now finally have a choice with respect to this portion of his legal education.

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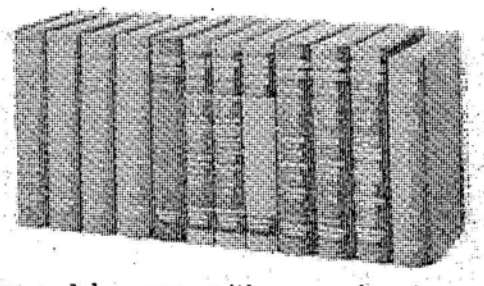

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PAD

By RON LEIBOW

During the course of the last several weeks, Phi Alpha Delta has had many interesting and varied activities. On March 6th, in the great mismatch of the year, the Actives blasted the Pledges in the traditional annual Basketball game. Final score: Actives 49 - Pledges 34.

On March 17, some sixty members attended a speaker-dinner at Andres Restaurant in Beverly Hills. All enjoyed a really delicious dinner and then listened to Councilwoman Roz Wyman who brought her husband Gene (California Democratic National Committeeman). Mrs. Wyman didn't explain why Mr. Wyman came along. That apparently was to be left for our further consideration.

The Councilwoman's topic was "Come on, fellas, give me a chance to win again". Everyone seemed to be enjoying themselves, especially during the question and answer period. After Mrs. Wyman left, we heard from Ed Edelman, candidate for Council in Mrs. Wyman's district. Need more be said?

A truly enjoyable time was had by all who participated in the Annual Invitation Dinner held April 9th. Earlier, in the Moot Court Room, the fraternity admitted 72 pledges to active membership, bringing the chapter total to 180. The dinner was held at the fascinating (sic) Ivory Tower in Santa Monica. Guest speaker was Professor Kenneth Graham of the Law School who delighted all with many witicisms and provoking comments about the law training locally, his own experiences, and most importantly, on how the Faculty-student relationship can and should be improved; especially, outside the classroom.

Equal to the occasion, first year man Joel Aronson introduced the speaker. As always, our chapter Faculty advisor, Prof. Herbert Schwartz, joined us. Prof. Schwartz has been of much benefit to the fraternity this year, and we sincerely extend our warm thanks for all he has done.

The PAD District III (Southern California and Arizona chapters) Conclave was held on April 17th in San Diego. Our chapter sent eight delegates: Ron Leibow, Merrill Karpf, Steve Miller, Bruce Daniels, Fred Gaines, Dick Bakke, Bert Davilan, and Bob Kurek.

During the afternoon, in addition to the necessary business session, a presentation on "Hypnosis and the Law" was made by a student from USC Law School who is also a practicing doctor, and has the auspicious name of William Jennings Bryan. During the course of the conference, elections were held and Steve Miller of our chapter was elected Student District Justice. All of us are very proud of Steve, and wish him well as he serves during the next school year.

Congratulations are very much in order to three PAD actives who have been elected to the Board of Editors of the UCLA Law Review for Volume 12. They are Bob Anderson, who will serve as Editor-in-Chief; Merrill Karpf, Productioin Editor; and Dennis Hill, Associate Editor.

Also, our best wishes to Lee Rau who has accepted a position with tht Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Dept. in Washington, D.C. (Lee, remember who your friends are); to Steve Schneider, who will be clerk to District Judge Files.

Prof. Takes Look At Federal Employment

(Continued from Page 3)

sentation of the government in civil matters, in the Department of Justice; and, in the enforcement work of the regulatory agencies, before the agencies and in the courts, to that of legal adviser to administrative officers in the carrying on of govermental programs. The lawyer's work in law enforcement and regulatory matters undoubtedly needs no amplification here.

JOB VARIETY

There is no all encompassing descriptive phrase for the legal work involved in the vast area of governmental programs which do not involve enforcement or regulation. This work can include, to select diverse examples at random, the work of the Legal Adviser's office in the Department of State, in the field of foreign relations; of the Office of the General Counsel in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in advising the Office of Education on the legal aspects of the various Federal aid-to-education programs; and of the Office of the General Counsel in the Atomic Energy Commission in handling the legal aspects of a nuclear energy project.

The lawyer in these situations functions as the expert in legal aspects of developing and carrying out the myriad programs and activities of the Federal Government. Justice Frankfurter thus described one aspect of this role of the government lawyer:

"The problems ahead are economic and sociological, and the added adjustments of a government under a written constitution, steeped in legalistic traditions, to the assumption of the right solution of such problems. To an important degree therefore, the problems are problems of jurisprudence — not only the shaping of a jurisprudence to meet the social and industrial needs of the time, but the great procedural problems of administration and legislation, because of the inevitable link between law and legislation, the lawyer's natural relation to these issues, the close connection between all legislation and constitutional law, and the traditional, easily accountable dominance of the lawyer in our public affairs. In the synthesis of thinking that must shape the Great State, the lawyer is in many ways the coordinator, the mediator, between the various social sciences."

CAREER

The law graduate can consider either making his career as an attorney with the Federal Government, (and the financial incentive to do so is now very great, with governmental salaries having been substantially increased in the past few years), or taking an attorney position for a short period before going into private practice or other activity. There is certainly no need to make the decision before accepting government employment.

If the law graduate plans to work for a few years in government he will likely wonder whether he should take a position which has no apparent relationship to his plans for ultimate private practice. Thus the individual who may be interested eventually in practice in, for example, taxation, labor law, securities regulation or public utilities can very profitably spend a few years in government work in these fields.

EXPERIENCE

But, the law graduate should not avoid a government office because there is no apparent non-government analogue to the work of the offices, even if he knows certainly that he will not make his career in government. Depending of course on the type of work he does, he can receive excellent training which, though not specialized for later use in private practice, will nevertheless enhance his lawyering abilities and his employability.

Most importantly, entirely aside from the question whether to make his career in government, and the question whether to seek only work which will be specifically transferable to private practice, the law graduate, when considering employment with the Federal Government, will at the same time be asking himself what he can do for his Country.

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Sports

by Earl Warren

By EARL WARREN

Lambda Lambda Beta, striving towards its first All-University Intramural championship, continues to dominate the sports program. Scoring heavily in both the major and minor sports, LLB is currently leading all contenders for the coveted crown.

The LLB basketball team, defending All-U champions coached by Bill Elfving, repeated again as league champs, easily ripping through all its league opponents. No team got to within 15 points of the powerful LLB squad, which showed again that they must be favored to repeat as All-U champions.

TOP SCORERS

Scoring was evenly distributed among the five starters Bob Joyce, Bob Thomas, Larry Nagler, Zeke Perlo and Artie Levine. The key to LLB's victories also rested in their superior board control as John Schilling and Emmett Mills joined Joyce and Thomas to out-rebound every opponent. Art Avazian, the 'third guard,' proved to be a deadly shot from the field, as LLB now looks forward to what would appear to be a very tough playoff bracket.

Barristers proved to be the surprise of the Law School teams, as they joined LLB and the Greenbag Packers in the final playoffs. The Greenbag Packers easily defeated their first playoff opponent and are considered to be one of the strongest teams in the playoffs.

COED COUP

Lambda Lambda Beta, entering coed intramural softball for the first time, teamed with Dickinson to defeat all opponents and win its league. Scoring the maximum number of points in this sport, LLB showed surprising srength for a team which was molded together at the last possible moment.

Led by the power hitting of Big Paul Tonkovich and Mike Hackman, along with the great defense of Art Schoenfeld and Herb Barish, LLB came from behind in each game to finish unbeaten in league play.

Showing unbelievable power and a flawless defense, to date LLB has scored 50 runs and given up only 2 in four games, to rate as the team to beat in the playoffs.

STRENGTH IN DEPTH

Considerably bolstered from last year's team at most positions, and led by power hitters Art Levine, Ron Vernetti, LLB and Marty Katz, has also played flawless ball in the field.

Briefly looking around the rest of the sports scene, congratulations are in order for two doubles teams: Jerry Phillips and Mike Plotkin for becoming Independent Table Tennis Champs, and Steve Drummy and Pete Blackman for winning two-man Independent Volleyball. The latter team is heavily favored to win the All-U crown. Mike Abate picked up valuable points for LLB in fencing, and more points were gained in coed bowling, and table tennis.

As the sports schedule reaches its conclusion, Lambda Lambda Beta is leading for the All-U title. Whether we will win it, or become merely a runner-up depends on the final sports: wrestling, track and field, and swimming.

UCC PROBLEMS???

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School Gets Collection of Local Laws

A complete collection of city and county charters being gathered will make the UCLA Law School Library the only library in the state with a complete, up-to-date set of charters.

This important body of law has long been a hurdle to comparative research. Faced by this challenge, the UCLA School of Law Library undertook the project of acquiring the city and county charters and keeping them up to date. If one is under the impression that finding a charter is difficult, he should attempt to collect all the charters extant. Of the 71 charter cities in California, the UCLA Law Library now has 69 charters, from Grass Valley to Los Angeles to Needles to Whittier. The Law Library also has eleven of the charters of the charter counties of California. This acquisitions project spans six years of dogged persistence and unending future correspondence to keep them up to date.

With the impetus generated by a donation of 36 more municipal codes, by Mitchie City Publishing Co., the Law Library undertook a campaign to obtain the codes of all the incorporated municipalities in California.

The Beverly Hills code had a price tag of $50.00 and $20.-00 annually for revisions. A well-placed letter by Mr. Louis Piacenza, the Law Librarian, rectified the situation.

The next order of acquisitions is the pursuit of county ordinances. The procedure will be the same: a massive letter writing campaign, a small yield, prolonged frustration, and finally, a collection which is a monument to stubborn tenacity.

Moot Court

(Continued from Page 1)

at the West Los Angeles Court House in contests open to the public. The trials began upon return from spring break and will continue through May 6.

There are 12 divisions with each division presenting the same case before the same tribunal. The courts consist of a third-year Moot Court member as Chief Justice and two second-year Moot Court members as Associate Justices.

Each first-year participant presents a 20 minute argument. Co-counsels for the Appellant begin; co-counsels for the Re-Appellant finishes with a five minute rebuttal. The decision of the justices is announced in open court immediately after the arguments. Following the trial a critique of individual first-year performances is held by the Justices.

A general meeting of first-year students will be held in May to announce the division winners and alternate winners. The winners will then be eligible for admission to the Roscoe Pound Moot Court Honors Competition if they qualify academically after final exams.

Honor Code

(Continued from Page 5)

his honor not to misappropriate or misuse the academic property or work product of another law student.

"Misappropriation" and "misuse" shall include but not be limited to:

1) Stealing.
2) Depriving others of the use of property to which they have a right of access.
3) Copying without permission the notes or outlines of another.

III.

Section 3. HONOR COMMITTEE

This Committee is formed to administer the Honor Code and to conduct all necessary proceedings attendant thereto with a view to effective operation of the Honor Code.

Section 4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE HONOR COMMITTEE

The members of the Committee shall include:

(a) Vice - President, Student Bar Association;
(b) President, Senior Class;
(c) President, Junior Class;
(d) Editor-in-Chief, Law Review;
(e) Chief Justice, Moot Court.
(f) The President of the SBA is an ex officio & non - voting member.

At the beginning of each school year this Committee shall meet to elect a chairman who will preside at all further meetings and deliberations of the Committee.

Section 5. REPLACEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HONOR COMMITTEE

If a member disqualifies himself from a particular hearing or a vacancy is created on the Committee for any reason, the Committee shall nominate a replacement subject to the ratification of the Student Bar Association Executive Committee by a two-thirds vote.

Section 6. JURISDICTION OF HONOR COMMITTEE

(a) The Committee shall have jurisdiction over all enrolled students in the UCLA School of Law.
(b) The Committee shall have jurisdiction over the actions and conduct covered by the Honor Code.

Section 7. PROCEDURE OF HONOR COMMITTEE

(a) All members of the Committee must be present at hearings. There shall be no quorum.
(b) All hearings shall be closed unless an open hearing is requested by the student charged. Where several students are involved and there is disagreement as to open or closed hearings, each student shall be given a separate hearing.
c) A presumption of innocence shall always obtain for the student charged.
(d) All information given in a closed hearing shall be held in confidence and shall be privileged.
(e) All students charged with a violation have a right to confrontation of the accuser(s) and of the exact nature of the charges against them.
(f) All decisions by the Committee must be accompanied by a memorandum of the proceedings and the reasons for the decision. This information shall be placed in an appropriate file under lock and shall be confidential.

Section 8. SUBPOENA POWER OF THE HONOR COMMITTEE

The Honor Committee shall have the power to subpoena any person within its jurisdiction. Failure to appear upon subpoena will result in referral to the Faculty for appropriate disciplinary action.

Section 9. COMPLAINTS

When a violation of the Honor Code is alleged, the Committee shall draft a complaint setting forth all the relevant particulars including the alleged violation and the names of all parties involved, either as witnesses or as accusors.

Section 10. PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

Upon completion of a complaint, the Committee shall consider it, and upon majority vote dismiss it, in which case all proceedings will be dropped without prejudice to the student charged; or the Committee may require a further hearing on the matter.

Section 11. HEARINGS

(a) If the complaint is not dismissed at a preliminary hearing, the Committee, after due deliberation on its findings at a hearing, may find a student innocent and proceedings will be terminated. A student may request that such a finding be made public.
(b) If, after due deliberation, the Committee shall find the student guilty of the charge, the Committee shall make its findings known to the Admissions and Standards Committee of the Faculty with appropriate recommendations. Four votes are required for a guilty verdict.

Book Review

(Continued from Page 3)

rely almost entirely on women's magazine emotions and television lawyer stereotypes. Only the first story and one dealing with the maneuvers of a divorce case fulfill the jacket promise of guiding through the byways of the legal world, although one or two of the others aren't bad light reading.

Call it a law-office PEYTON PLACE with short change on the sex. Chances are it'll show up at your local movie - house sooner or later, or form the basis for one of next season's prime-time soap operas.

Law Review Jilts Four Candidates

By MICHAEL S. GRUEN

With the fanfare of elections and appointments in student government and honors programs, the fact has quietly slipped by that the Editorial Board of Law Review this year refused to elect four of the Review candidates on the ground that their work was not of Law Review quality.

Bob Anderson, newly appointed Editor-in-Chief stated that he is unaware of any similar failure to elect candidates in UCLA's past. The practice is widespread at other law schools.

NO WARNING

According to one of the unelected candidates, he was told several times, including the night before the election, that he had nothing to worry about. The same candidate claimed that none of the four had been given a hearing or a warning that, without improvement, they might be removed.

The only possible warning occurred at the beginning of the academic year at the orientation meeting where new candidates were told that election to the Review was competitive. Both Anderson and the interviewed candidate felt that this statement could easily have been understood as a mere formality.

Anderson stated, however, that he hopes to continue the policy of removing candidates who fail to perform adequately on the theory that such candidates could contribute neither articles nor editorial assistance.

The dropped candidates have appealed unsuccessfully to Dean Maxwell but have raised some interest in their cause among Faculty members. At least three of the four intend to appeal to the newly elected Editorial Board next semester and, then, possibly to petition the Faculty on the grounds that they were denied a fair hearing or opportunity to undertake a concerted campaign to improve their performance.

Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

courses is posted on the bulletin board.

Mrs. Bell stressed the fact that no provisions have been made for registration by any other method than that described above, and that failure to comply with the instructions in the packet will amount to automatic withdrawal from the Law School.

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