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UCLA DOCKET

LAW SCHOOL
STUDENT BAR
ASSOCIATION

VOLUME XI, NO. 1

Friday, September 30, 1966

New Law Profs To Make Debut

The School of Law will have several new members of the faculty for the new school year. Included among the list are two visiting professors of law, one acting, and four instructors-in-law.

Lewis Asper comes from The University of Maryland Law School and has also taught at the University of Puerto Rico School of Law. Asper received his B.A. from Minnesota, and his LL.B. from Columbia. He will teach contracts, insurance, and a seminar in legislation.

Alan Liker arrives at UCLA from the University of New Mexico Law School, where he was an Associate Professor of Law. Liker received his B.B.A. from City College of New York, and his LL.M. and LL.B. from New York University. He was a teaching fellow at Harvard Law School from 1962-64. Liker will give courses in Federal Taxation, Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, and a seminar in tax.

Monroe Price will be an Acting Associate Professor at the Law School for the coming year. He will teach criminal, family, and constitutional law. Price received his B.A. and LL.B. from Yale. He served as Clerk to Justice Potter Stewart and was Special Assistant to Secretary

of Labor Willard Wirtz before coming to UCLA.

Lawrence Sager comes to UCLA as an Assistant Professor from Columbia (LL.B. 1966, magna cum laude) and Pomona College (B.A., 1963). Sager will teach Family Wealth Transactions and Constitutional Law I.

Peter Epluga, Sidney Owens, Thomas Van Cleave, and Richard Woodward will be the instructors-in-law.



Prof. Lewis Asper

SBA Activities Are Planned for Year

The Student Bar Association, according to President Art Avazian, is planning for "an eventful and meaningful year" that will bring forth a closer student faculty relationship. Social activities will include a Law School picnic to be held October 23, the Law Day Dance, and several "happy hours" to include both students and faculty.

Other Activities

Many other activities are offered the students. Participation on SBA committees is open to all those interested. Legal Forum will expand its program by providing speakers and holding seminar groups. Past speakers have been Paul

Caruso, Erle Stanley Gardner, and Raoul Magana. Among those anticipated for this year will be J. Miller Leavy, Chief Trial Deputy and prosecutor in the Chessman case. All are invited to attend.

The seminar groups will provide an opportunity to get to know the professors of the Law School on an informal basis. Faculty and students will discuss a particular area of the law, or other subject of interest. Oftentimes a reading assignment will be given in order to promote better discussion.

Frosh Elections

Freshman elections will be held sometime during the third week of October.

Law Review Prepares New Volume

By PETE BLACKMAN

Volume 14 of the UCLA Law Review will continue in the fine tradition of its predecessor editions by producing a fast paced prose exposition of varied, stimulating, and current legal topics. The Review's almost incredible ability to constantly provide good bedside reading for the most chronic of insomniacs can be attributed at least partially to the application of the following group of nimble minds: Steve Mason, Editor in Chief; Mike Glazer and Bob Wynne, Articles Editors; Bill Patterson, Production Editor; Jon Gallo, Book Review and Rewrite Editor; Ralph Block, Mike Berk, Garry Stabile, and Pete Blackman, Note and Comment Editors; and Nelson Rising, Offensive Left Tackle.

No law review can be stronger than the individuals who do the bulk of its writing. Therefore, the UCLA Law Review is proud to welcome the following group of candidates, chosen on the grounds of academic excellence and predilection for the turgid extrapolation of minutia, to produce that bulk:

Steve Allan, Marlene Arnold, T. Knox Bell, Bob Colton, John Cook, Mike Dempsey, John DeNault, III, Dave Geerdes, Lynne Geyster, Mark Goldman, Sharon Green, Robert Harris, Theodore Johnson, Jack Mason, Daniel Miller, Allan Morton, Joel Ohlgren, Michael Palley, Don Parris, Terry Rhodes, Leonard Ross, Lee Silver, Robert Walker, and James Wilhelm.

Interesting Topics

The Review envisions a number of interesting topics to be dealt with in Volume 14.

Issue Number One (hopefully to be published sometime before the start of the spring quarter) will feature discussion of the Proposition Fourteen controversy and its progeny, and a fascinating journey into the intricacies of tax administration in developing countries.

Issue Number Two will center its interest around the accomplishments of Justice

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Class '69 Shows Hi GPA, LSAT

The entering Class of 1969 presents our Law School with a very impressive background. Their average LSAT score is a record-setting 624. Last year's entering class' average was 597. The G.P.A. of the '69 class is 3.16 while the median average is 3.13.

According to Dean Malone, of the 453 who were accepted for admission, 244 have said they will enroll this fall. But Malone anticipates a few dropouts before school begins, leaving only 210 in the first year class.

Complete Diversity

The class is composed of a complete diversity of undergraduate schools and majors. 21 California schools are represented as compared to 25 last year. The East Coast schools are next with 17; the Far West with 12; the Midwest with 10; the South with 3; and Canada with 2.

There are 77 political science majors, followed by 37 history, 22 economics, 22 business administration, 13 accounting, and 12 English majors.

New Building Nears End

The long-awaited construction of the North wing of the Law School is finally nearing an end. It was begun in June of 1965, and will be completed, according to Dean Malone, this coming November. The new building, however, will not be ready for occupancy until the beginning of the second quarter (January, 1967). It will be completely air-conditioned.

The new addition will increase the size of the present building by one third at a cost of \$2.2 million. The facilities are designed to accommodate

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Moot Court

New York Goal For Coming Year

By JAY BULMASH

Once again the lovely thought of Winter in New York dances through the mind of every Moot Court member. Last year, after competing in several elimination rounds, a UCLA team was sent to New York to compete in the National Moot Court Competition.

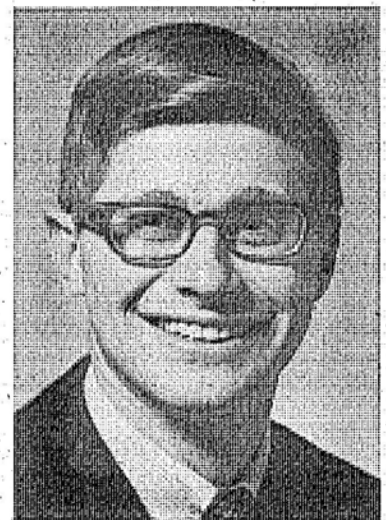
UCLA placed third in brief writing in the competition and this year's team shows excellent promise of sweeping top honors in every phase of the competition. This year's team brings together the brilliant lights of the Moot Court Honors Program: Mike Josephson, Frederick Millar, and last but not still first, Robert Libott.

The Moot Court Program

For most students, the Moot Court Honors Program is the only concrete contact with the important field of Appellate Advocacy during his law school career. As in the past, all first year students will

participate in the preliminary Moot Court competition. Each student will write a brief on an original problem drafted by third-year members of the Program, and then will argue it under court room conditions before a panel of student judges.

Thus the student will have
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Mike Josephson, Chief Justice

Honor System Re-examined

By JERRY LEVITZ

Well over 50% of the law schools in the United States, UCLA included, use some form of an honor system, yet members of many such law schools have little idea of the system's mechanics or underlying principles. The UCLA Law School honor system has been codified, and it is necessary that each student understand its precepts.

The term honor system denotes a method of conduct by which students have agreed to live, based upon the fundamental concept of honorable conduct and the presumption of personal integrity. An honor system must be more than another approach to the problem of conduct; it must be a part of our educational philosophy. Nowhere is this more important than in a profession which is built on high ethics and personal conduct.

Defines System

The system must be neither a mere policing measure nor a mere shifting of responsibility from the faculty. It must be viewed as a means of allowing mature and responsible adults to work in an atmosphere of confidence and trust. As a result of the system, a student's work is accepted without question by his fellows as well as both the faculty and the profession.

Further benefits of the system are apparent. The reputation of the law school is enhanced by a recognized standard of honorable conduct maintained and perpetuated by the students. Further, in the long run, honesty, during examinations becomes established rather than sought because the student knows that he cannot "put something over" on the professor or consider cheating as a challenge to the watchful eye of the professor.

It is the honor system which affords the student the right to take his examination in whatever surroundings he finds most comfortable and to take whatever breaks he chooses, rather than requiring that he remain within the confines of a designated room.

The above are advantages directly attributable to the honorable system as an institution, and are subject to each student's adherence to the system.

Know Code

Each student is expected to have read thoroughly the Honor Code, and to understand both its express and implied

boundaries. It is a breach of the Honor Code to give or receive aid during an examination, to misappropriate or misuse the academic property of the law school or of another student. Strict adherence to the rules imposed upon Moot Court competition by the Moot Court Committee is also required.

Perhaps the most difficult and controversial provision of the Honor Code reads as follows: "It shall . . . be a breach of the Honor Code to fail to report a violation of . . . (the Honor Code)." Facing one's responsibility under this provision is likely to be distasteful, and may displease a number of unthinking fellow students. Note, however, that it is available to ferret out of the system those who cannot abide thereby.

Unless violations are reported, the honor system offers a free ride to those who do not have the honor and personal integrity upon which the system is based.

Honor Committee

The six-member Honor Committee is charged with responsibility to administer the Honor Code.

Law Review

(Continued from Page 1)

Black during his thirty year tenure on the U.S. Supreme Court. A veritable phalanx of distinguished legal scholars has consented to contribute to this issue, and should help to make it a singularly august exposition. Of particular interest is a possible treatment of Justice Black's contributions to the anti-trust and labor fields, areas of his endeavor which have not been frequently discussed. Receipt of those articles may go far to indicate why this discussion has been formerly lacking.

"Sex Project" Continues

In an attempt to duplicate the national interest and acceptance of the so-called Volume 13 "Sex Project" (see record of over-the-counter sales at the National Convention of the Daughters of Bilitis — August, 1966), the Review is contemplating an in-depth study of the effect on the traditional laws of new developments in genetic control, suspended animation, and related topics. The legal problems are manifest. Further for the first time this fall,

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Jo's Jewels

By
MIKE
JOSEPHSON



Well troops, the long summer is over but the heat is just starting. Someone had a two-bit idea, called it the "quarter system" and now we have to cram three times a year instead of two.

There is no doubt that the veterans in the Class of '67 or even the Class of '68 will survive. It is the untried Class of '69 that is cause for concern. As a result of this concern, I have composed a simple test designed to separate the wheat from the chaff, so to speak. In taking this test, remember that the honor code is applicable.

The Test

1. Law is: a) a jealous mistress; b) an ass; c) a pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates; d) both a and b; e) none of the above.
2. A tort is a: a) small fruit-filled pastry; b) jealous mistress; c) interuterine device; d) bad thing done by a tort doer; e) slang term for the Mexican substitute for bread.
3. Capital punishment is: a) nice; b) barbarous; c) electing Lyndon Johnson to another term; d) an effective deterrent to the person punished; e) cheaper than life imprisonment.
4. The Palsgraf Case is important because it: a) formed the basis for the novel, The Push Heard 'Round the World; b) established the doctrine of first-in, first-out; c) demonstrated that the scales of justice can fall heavily; d) is a pedagogical tool; e) inspired "truth in packaging" legislation.

The correct answers are e, d, d, d. If you missed them all you are definitely chaff.

Recent Poll

At this point the findings of a recent poll are relevant. A scientifically selected sampling of UCLA students were asked: "Do you believe that you work hard in law school?" There answers have been categorized and tabulated and are reproduced below:

34% — Why? 16% — Very; 14% — Did not understand the question; 12% — Mumbled incoherently; 10% — tried to balance the interests; 9% — argued the validity of the question, and submitted briefs; 8% — Took the 5th Amendment; 7% — Not Really; 4% — Really? 1% — No.

In properly evaluating the above survey several factors must be considered. The sampling was scientifically random; 11 students participated. Those students found in the card room tended not to understand the question. Members of the Moot Court tended to be argumentative.

Alumni Notes

After the Bar

—BY PAUL TONKOVITCH

September has been a busy month for the two UCLA Alumni Associations, the UCLA Law (general) Alumni Association and the Young Alumni Association, the latter now known as the Bruin Barristers. On September 21, 1966 the general Alumni Association held its annual State Bar Convention luncheon at the

Jolly Roger Inn in Anaheim.

As in past years, the luncheon was very well received by both the younger and older members of the general Alumni Association. On Thursday evening, September 22, 1966 the Bruin Barristers held a dinner at the Standard Club in Los Angeles, which was also very well received. City Councilman Ed Edelman was the featured speaker and two distinguished members of the class of 1963 presented a very entertaining (and enlightening) skit.

Fast Growth

Although the UCLA Law School is still very young in comparison with most of the well-established national law schools the reputation of our Law School has grown at such a rapid pace for the past five years that it is now rated as one of the country's top law schools. The main factors of importance in the determination of a law school's reputation are the caliber of students and faculty, the quality of the physical facilities including the library, the administration and the alumni.

In spite of the generally held view that an alumni association is not important to a state school the effectiveness of the two law alumni associations at UCLA has demonstrated that there is a very vital role to be performed.

Included within this role is financial support, the staging of periodic social and business functions, the publication of membership booklets and other worthwhile support functions. Let me take this opportunity to urge all of you, whether freshmen, sophomores or seniors looking forward to graduation to start thinking now about alumni affairs.

And be ready to take your place in the alumni world of UCLA.

Draft Shuns Law School

By CHIP POST

The Law School has so far been able to help keep any of its students from being drafted. This good news comes from Dean Malone, whose office reports that even students who have been classified I-A and have received induction notices have successfully appealed to their draft board and have been deferred until they have completed their course work and the bar exam.

While letters from Dean Malone explaining the need for continuous legal study have helped those in immediate danger of induction, the Office of Special Services (Administration 253) normally assists the student with selective service problems.

When this office receives a student's information card (to be part of the registration packet) it sends a notice to the student's draft board verifying his presence at the law school. This verification should result in a I-S classification. The I-S is normally renewed annually until studies are completed.

Now Considered Grads
Special Services reports that
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UCLA DOCKET

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September 30, 1966

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Student Bar Association

Case of the Month

204 C.A. 2d 832

Examining the Doctrine
of Implied Notice

Forum: What's Wrong with Law School

Editor's Note: There is certainly a lot RIGHT about our law school. Within a brief period of 16 years we have grown from infancy to the status of a nationally recognized institution. The highly select nature of our enrolled students and the excellence of our faculty have been potent contributing factors.

Yet when six third-year students were called upon to discuss "The adequacy of our legal education," voluminous criticisms gushed forth from their pens. The lack of school spirit, the overuse of the Socratic Method, and the lack of involvement in the university community were most often mentioned.

It is hoped these articles will not be lightly read. At a time when our law school is undergoing great physical changes, it seems appropriate that school policies and attitudes should also be reappraised and perhaps altered. —BJF

Administrators Show Little Imagination

By Michael GLAZER, Law Review, '67

Law Rev., '67

UCLA Law School will grow physically, quite soon. But I am left with the uneasy feeling that the energy expended on planning to produce "personnel" sufficiently educated to fill societal slots labelled "lawyer" might have been expended, at least in part, on building toward an excellence of education which does not now exist at UCLA. Some compromise was clearly inevitable; it is my position that an unnecessarily shoddy bargain has been struck.

"Excellence" is, of course, a nebulous term. But its spirit for me is contained in Holmes' plea for men with "fire in their bellies" rather than unrealized potential. Excellent lawyers understand and appreciate the past and potential achievements of the legal process, and they are actively concerned about the shape of the law and its application in the community, now and in the future.

SACRED COWS GET MILKED

By Steve ARDITTI, '67

Progress requires that sacred cows be challenged. I would therefore like to question some of them which inhabit our law school. First is the heavy emphasis placed upon the Socratic Method by some faculty members. If I know all the answers I would not need to go to law school. If I were seeking confusion rather than clarification, I could achieve it easily without faculty assistance.

My principal reason for going to class is that the professor knows more than I do. But if he chooses not to share his knowledge with me, what do I gain by attending class, save the right to take the examination?

This is not to say, of course, that some questioning of students doesn't force them to think and thereby help to develop their minds. The point

is that lecturing and questioning should be balanced, and while many faculty members have achieved such a balance, some have not.

Too Much Theoretic

Secondly, I would question the heavy emphasis placed upon theoretical appellate opinions and the corresponding lack of attention given to their practical application. Medical schools would surely cringe at the suggestion that they lecture their students on the theoretical concepts underlying lobotomy and then turn the students loose on society to perform the operation.

The medical-legal analogy may be imperfect, but the question remains: in this complex age, when people's lives, liberties and fortunes are increasingly dependent upon their lawyer's skill and experience, can we continue to defer a fundamental por-

No Spirit

It seems to me that while "the law" is being learned at UCLA, its spirit is not. Year after year, most of the "best-ever-entering-class" lapse into a docile willingness to accept without question whatever black-letter words are thrown its way. Year after year that class graduates to what has become the legendary "two more years" of apathy.

Law school comes across, in the end, with a whimper — as a tedious, dull, and often stupid place. There is no sense of increasing analytical power, and no growing realization of the impact which the lawyer can have on society. There is no delight, no excitement, no pride. Whatever students find to be meaningful, it is rarely found in or through the School of Law.

Lacks Imagination

Both students and society are being cheated, for the case for the practice of law is not being put forth fairly. It is

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Trade School Technicians

By David DISCO, Law Review, '67

Law School has a bad reputation for producing only technicians. People who are capable of working or worse yet, living only within the confines of what could be called "the legal context."

This view of law and the Law School in particular is born out to some extent by the presence of what has aptly been called the "bar course syndrome," or the pick your courses by the stars (*) in the catalogue method of going through law school.

Although this may make for good will drafters and title searchers it leaves a lot to be desired as far as an educational experience is concerned. There is no innate reason for this Law School, a graduate department within the University, to be considered only a factory for technicians — a trade school.

The reason that it is considered in this light stems primarily from the isolation of the Law School from the rest of the university community.

Esprit de Corp Lacking

By Peter APPLETON, Law Review, '67

What is professionalism or professional stature? Difficult to define yet easy to measure; and clearly lacking in the UCLA Law School. To the frustration of many, the UCLA School of Law does not exist as a professional school but, rather as just another branch of UCLA, the multiversity.

Law students can't be distinguished from undergraduates. The Law School Lounge and other student facilities are just

as shoddy, messy and unpleasant as any other similar place on the UCLA campus. Of course, there is no professionalism or professional stature befitting a law school; there is no law school, but only another UCLA building in which a course of legal instruction is offered.

Equal Blame

The blame for this lack of contact can be placed equally on the law students and the administration. The administration has made some steps to rectify the situation with such programs as the medical-legal seminar, and its sponsorship of the program of observation and conferences at the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute by law students and the doctors attached to that institution.

This is a good start, but it's far from adequate. The programs should be expanded and new ones started. For example joint seminars, or more informal group ins between law students and the students in other fields such as art, philosophy, business, and sociology could be started by the administration.

A second area in which the

administration could contribute to a broader based legal education is a program of bringing foreign scholars, such as Mr. Fysee, to teach at the Law School. Perhaps this program could be extended by having joint sessions with other departments of the university. These seem to be some of the areas in which the administration can work to break down the concept of the law student as a technician.

It is incumbent on law students themselves to become concerned with their role as members of the university community as well as embryonic Melvin Bell's. Part of this includes taking stands on issues that confront the university community and the nation in general.

An example of such action would be informal discussions, held somewhere besides the Law School, on such issues as free speech on campus, the Rumfort Act, beer in the co-op, etc., to which the entire university community would be invited.

students do not seek new friends.

No Contacts

In addition to students who don't need contacts, the law school machinery does not encourage contacts between new students and old. There is no orientation picnic, beer bust, or beach party. Therefore, entering students continue to rely upon pre-law school friendships.

This marks the Law School as just another part of UCLA. It becomes a place only suitable for classes and library facilities without being a spot for extensive inter-law school socializing.

The foregoing paragraph should also indicate why students lack pride in the Law School. There is no "Law School," only a place where classes are held. More is needed before a professional atmosphere can develop in which one can take pride.

Many students can be heard condemning the faculty and the administrators for the law school's failings. Although some amount of blame can certainly be so rested, the job of correction rest squarely on the shoulders of the first and second year class.

In answer to faculty critics, it can be asked what they would have the teachers do? A teacher is necessarily limited to two types of student contacts: the contact in class and the individual office contact, neither of which are con-

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tion of the lawyer's training until after he has been admitted to practice?

The legal practitioner must make judgments about trial strategy and tactics, the type of evidence required to sustain a particular argument, the best means of examining witnesses and the idiosyncrasies of judges and jurors.

He must decide when to settle out of court and when to advise his client to plead guilty. Most UCLA law students get precious little guidance in these areas.

Internship For Lawyers

Perhaps an internship program should be required for lawyers as it is for doctors; perhaps important cases should be studied step by step from inception to conclusion; perhaps special curricula should be developed for

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Forum: What's Wrong with Law School

Socrates Poisons Student Minds

By Robert DODDY, '67

The Socratic Method is the prime educational tool in many of the law school classrooms. Intelligently used, it can force a student to deeply and critically analyze cases and to distinguish important meanings from judicial verbiage.

This Method is and should be used during the first year of law school to enhance the student's ability to think and respond as a lawyer. Comes the second year, and the student returns presumably with the ability to critically analyze cases and the will to work independently. And how do many of the faculty meet the challenge of these questing minds? They use the Socratic Method in the same way the first year professors did; they devote a large part of class-time in the next two years to reteaching the student how to think and express himself.

Law students are not stupid

people. If they cannot be taught to think in the first year, then there is a serious question as to the competence of the first year's faculty. But, if the student has in fact acquired this ability in the first year, as I believe he has, then a large part of classtime in the next two years is simply wasted.

Little Added

It may be argued that this Socratic Method allows the student to work out his analysis of a case and then to test it against the questioning of the professor. But, if the questions are limited to merely an analysis of the facts and the rationale of the decision, then little is added to the fund of the student's knowledge.

These considerations lead inevitably to a more fundamental question. It may be phrased as: what method or

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New Building Completed

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the school's projected enrollment of 1000 students by 1970.

The addition consists of a three story wing and an extension of the present library. On the first floor there will be two lecture halls, one of which will have a projection booth. Across the hall from the lecture halls will be a seminar room and four faculty offices. Other features will be an interview room, conference rooms, and a small vending machine room.

The first floor extension of the library will be devoted to a reading room, smaller than the present one. Clustered around the sides of the room will be a series of conference rooms where the students may go to talk and smoke.

According to Louis Piacenza, Law Librarian, these conference rooms will provide a

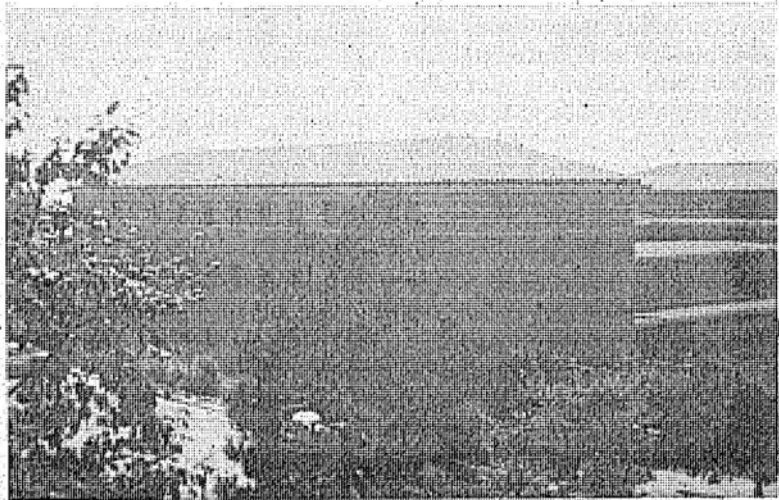
strong deterrent to noise in the library.

The Mezzanine

The mezzanine floor will have 52 open carrels, and a balcony overlooking the reading room. The second floor will contain ten faculty offices, the Dean's office, research room and conference room, and his secretary's office. There will be office-space for the Institute of Law and Economics and for the future Institute of International and Comparative Law.

In addition, a reception room, two administrative offices and a faculty conference room will be situated near the Dean's office. The third floor will consist almost entirely of faculty offices and a working library.

Plans for the addition were prepared by the architectural firm of Risley, Gould and Van Henklyn.



New Wing

Glazer

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not an impossible case; it has merely been argued with an astounding lack of imagination. The results must be laid at the feet of the administration and the faculty.

I do not mean to slight the responsibility of the student body for its own plight. LSAT scores notwithstanding, it is evident that at least 25% of our students are not interested or merely marking time, and do not belong in law school at all. And no one has ever explained the universal failure of student governments.

But the individual student has too little insight and too little experience to formulate a program of change until too late in his stay at the law school. And it is not really his job to do so, except in extremis.

Meaning Of "Excellence"

The spiritual woes of the law school can be traced, in part, to the classroom. Considering its years, the school has an unusual number of outstanding teachers; by sheer example rather than plan, they do convey the meaning of "excellence." The process must become a more conscious one; the idea and the skill must be taught to others; a commitment to the goal of teaching the spirit of the law must be firmly adopted. I have seen no indication that the administration is particularly interested in whether or not teachers, once they are on the UCLA faculty, know how to teach or take the time to apply what they already know.

The more skillful members of the faculty seem to be equally unaware of any duty to help those less gifted. The feeblest and most obvious program would involve observation, yet I have never seen nor heard of a faculty member sitting in on another's class, either to learn or to criticize.

To the extent that the magnitude of the problem is not generally understood by the faculty and the administration, and perhaps to the extent that some false pride needs pricking, a yearly student-written and published teaching evaluation would be a valuable public service; the *Docket* is the obvious institution to organize such an effort.

Too Bureaucratic

Unimaginative administration is as serious a cause of spiritual unrest at the law school as is classroom performance. The office has been so absorbed in the bureaucratic inanities of alphabetical seating charts that it has neglected the educational process. The tone is set on "orien-

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Ethics and Enthusiasm Indispensable to Law

By Steve PERREN, Class Pres. '67

To comment on the adequacy of one's legal education necessarily requires an inquiry into what one sees as the purpose of his legal education. Certainly one purpose would be to prepare the student to enter his profession as more than a mere wage earner—as an academician who is skilled with the tools of legal thinking.

Perhaps the most important of these tools is an apt knowledge and an appropriate way of thinking about the law. Have our professors conveyed to us these qualities? Many have not. They have failed not because they are not adept and proficient in their material.

They have failed because they cannot convey the enthusiasm they have for the subject matter to their listeners. Apathy in the teacher unfortunately breeds apathy in the student, and results in making law school a boring, tedious experience.

Office Discussions

Even if a professor cannot teach, he can partially surmount this difficulty by inviting students to come to his office to discuss any questions they may have. Some members of our faculty, however,

shy away from such intimacy and prefer leaving the classroom as the boundary of the learning experience.

A second purpose of a legal education would be to instill in the students a sense of professionalism and ethics. The kind of professionalism which distinguishes the attorney from the ambulance chaser. Yet, aside from a one unit course in legal ethics, the topic is not dealt with.

The education ought not to be limited to a discussion of what course of conduct is available to the attorney. Rather, along with a discussion of what the lawyer can do, there ought to be a discussion of what the lawyer should do. Should in both an ethical and developmental sense.

In the first sense, the student ought to be made familiar with the ethical problems which confront the practicing attorney. In the latter sense, the course of discussion ought to touch on the direction in which a given body of law is moving.

If law students are better equipped, they will be better able as attorneys to deal with the day to day application of the law.

Moot Court Goal

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a chance to put theory into practice in a most unique learning experience. The top 24 students, based on their brief and oral presentations, will be invited to participate in the Moot Court Honors Program.

To further enhance the educational value of the Moot Court Honors Program, the Executive Board will distribute a Handbook of Appellate Advocacy to all first-year students. This manual, compiled and written by third-year Moot Court members, will be a definitive work on both brief writing and oral arguments in the tradition of the Harvard Blue Book.

Innovations

New innovations, too, are planned for the second-year candidates. First are the expanded quarters of Moot Court. The refurbished quarters will be more conducive to scholarly pursuits, although the Moot Court football will be still available.

The first two rounds of hearings will deal with a problem set in the Federal Court of Appeals and will give the

candidates a valuable insight into Federal procedure and practice. The first round of hearings will be conducted before panels of judges composed of UCLA faculty members who will thoroughly critique every aspect of the advocate's written and oral presentations.

Second Round

After a short time for brief revisions, a second round of hearings will be held before panels composed of eminent judges and lawyers. The third and fourth rounds of hearings, dealing with a completely new problem, will also be heard by panels of judges and lawyers. These panels no longer will be limited to local members of the bench and bar.

The culmination of the year will be the Roscoe Pound Competition. A new format will be employed this year. The top men (or women) in the second-year hearings will compete against UCLA's National Competition team. This battle, pitting brilliant seniors against spunky juniors, will set the stage for the Annual Moot Court Banquet which will cap the year's events.

(Continued on Page 5)

Glazer

No Imagination

(Continued from Page 4)

tation" day, when a ten-minute speech on the excitement and demands of the law is followed by a fifteen-minute speech on the red tape required to drop out of school.

It must be remembered that the first year of law school is substantially different from the following two years. There is so much to learn and to fear in the first year that any serious student will be busier than he has ever been before. Aside from classroom performance, one major problem stands out. An important part of the educational experience of the first year of law school is the opportunity to discuss the law with first-year classmates; there will always be an educational lag at UCLA simply because commuter schools discourage such discussion.

Difficult Meeting

The administration did attempt to find a law school dormitory, but it seems to have overlooked a subtler approach to the problem. At present, the opportunity for meaningful discussion is not present for many students, until late in the year, because it takes them half a year to discover others in their section with similar interests and intellectual capabilities. This difficulty in meeting and getting to know fellow students is unusually damaging at a law school, particularly as an increasing number of students are drawn to UCLA from other undergraduate institutions.

A number of things can be done to correct this situation. Most important, the first-year section should be recognized as the natural organizational unit for first-year life in the law school. The athletic program now serves as little more than a physical outlet for a few gifted jocks.

Several IFS

If first-year teams were drawn from first-year sections, if several teams at various levels of skill were drawn from each section, if competition were restricted to the law school, and if widespread participation were encouraged, not only would discussion come quicker and easier and an educational function be served thereby, but a healthy diversion from a morbid fascination with the law would be available to the first-year student.

Similarly, the legal fraternities now serve a social function which, at least in the first year, could be far better served by first-year sections. Not only would an educational function be served thereby, but also first-year students would be spared premature contact with second and third-year cynicism.

Finally, student government

might have some meaning if first-year students could vote for section representatives instead of unknown people campaigning on the basis of the reputation of their undergraduate fraternity and a two-minute campaign speech.

Something Amiss

It becomes most evident that something is amiss at the Law School during the second and third years. The administration has decided there is little to be gained by making those years as scholastically intense as the first year; the workload has been cut about in half. But nothing legally meaningful has taken up the slack, except for those on Law Review and Moot Court. Parkinson's Law and the apparently dismal job prospects for permanent employment for most of the class combine to produce a sense of frustration, meaningless toil, boredom, and apathy.

The most pressing need is for an improved placement service, for at present it serves only Law Review and Moot Court effectively. Seventy percent of the class will have a hard time finding a job, and at least seventy percent of the effort should be expended to help.

Second, assuming the reason to continue enthusiastically has been provided, opportunities must also be provided for the bulk of second and third-year students to exercise in some meaningful way their growing analytical skills: another level of Moot Court, an Intramural Law Review for those in the top third of their class, a legislative research-drafting-recommendation service, a neighborhood legal service program, and an indigent defense panel.

Strong Effort Sought

If ever an opportunity for an unhurried view of the law and the legal process can be provided, if ever an appreciation of the achievements of the legal process can be realized, it is during these two years of law school. Commitment to excellent education implies some strong administration and faculty effort to provide and encourage such opportunities.

These are small suggestions and few, but the spirit and morale of an institution are usually responsive to just such small touches. What is required at UCLA Law School is dedication, on the part of the faculty and administration, to a set of values which spell "excellence" in the practice of law, and the willingness to work in a myriad of ways to mold the scholastic atmosphere so as to acquaint the student body with those values. Without the courage to do so, or the concern, our growing facilities will produce little more than mediocrity on a larger-than-ever scale.

Arditti

(Continued from Page 3)
those who wish to specialize.

All of the above discussion relates, of course, to the development of professional expertise. This must be a vital goal of a legal education. But it seems to me that a lawyer who acquires this expertise and nothing more is like a rookie policeman trained in the use of firearms without guidance as to when to use them or who to use them upon.

Role Of Lawyer

What is the role of the lawyer in society? What responsibilities has he to his client, community and country?

The medical profession has long recognized its responsibility to treat the ill of rich and poor alike. Many of the most affluent and successful physicians spend at least one day per week treating indigent patients. Other devote their lives to the search for cures for the myriad diseases which plague mankind.

Legal problems, like disease, are not class conscious. The legal profession has a similar responsibility to assume leadership in the search for judicial and legislative solutions to the legal, social and political problems which plague our society.

Moot Court

(Continued from Page 4)

Junior Team

Their junior team will be composed of two of the twenty-four second-year candidates chosen to participate in this year's competition. They are: Wally Farrell, Sherman Fridman, Charles Hawkins, James Merzon, Les Rothenberg, Craig Crockwell, Susan Shaefer, Jack Reese, Lana Borsook, Steve Nelson, Richard Kirschner, Bruce Augustus, Richard Bates, Chris Strople, Gary Gantz, Robert Werner, Ivan Hoffman, George Nagle, Sanford Wilk, Paul Mahoney, Sealy Yates, Tom Cano, David Meyer, and Leon Kaplan.

PDD

Beta Theta Chapter of Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity for women will be reactivated this fall, according to attorney Mary Creutz. With nineteen girls in the entering class, and the addition of two women transfer students there will be 38 women enrolled in UCLA Law School, which should stimulate the formation of an active chapter.

A meeting with the Regional Director of Phi Delta Delta will be arranged during the month of October, and all interested women are invited to attend. A sign-up sheet will be posted in the women's lounge.

Anyone interested in assisting with the reactivation of the chapter is asked to contact Sharon Green.

Frat. Franchise

Activities For Year Readded

PDP

PAD

By BRUCE POLICHAR

Well, tragic thought it may be, its that time again. As the returning barristers-to-be are well aware, the Great Casaba has passed from our ranks. Yours truly, The Troll of the Skillet, has been requested to fill in at the scrivener's chores until a new Casaba can be recruited.

This of course revives the persistent question that we all faced last year as to this matter; not who is the Casaba, but how did he get that way? Perhaps this year's replacement will eventually be able to solve the puzzle.

Although we have sent letters to both our returning veterans, and the neophytes, I thought it might be of interest to review the social scene again. On Saturday night, October 8, we will have our first party. This is for members only. We are, at the time of this writing, still negotiating for a suitable location. By the time this article is printed we should have all the details taken care of and appropriate notices will be posted.

Bar-B-Que

Wherever we end up partying, you can rest assured that the traditional features will be preserved intact. Need I explain?? On Sunday, October 16, we will have our annual rush bar-b-que at Professor York's home in Topanga. The entering men, with or without dates, are urged to attend—especially so since the event is hosted for their benefit.

During the first week of school you will find maps on the fraternity bulletin boards showing the location of Professor York's home. We will be looking forward to meeting all of the entering hopefuls!

Rushing

The PDP stags for rushing will be held on consecutive Thursday nights, the 20th and 27th of October. Again, we have tried to give consideration to the increased demands on time presented by the quarter system, and have therefore scheduled two, rather than three stags.

During the sixth week of school we hope to have convinced one of the local female fraternal organizations in the Westwood area to join us for a bit of heavy drinking and concentrated hustling. This function will rest largely on the efforts of the Wyoming Kid, the infamous Gerry Cobb.

Finally, on November 23, we will have a cocktail party with the alumni. So, all in all, the quarter will be pretty well packed with all sorts of alcoholically-pickled goodies for your enjoyment. Somewhat in a more academic vein, is the

By PHIL FLAME

Welcome back to another year in the hallowed halls of the edifice of our legal education; and a special welcome to the first year students, who are about to sacrifice themselves on the altar of legal knowledge.

PAD began this year's activities with a wild beach party at Playa Del Rey. Prominent among the sun worshipers were Tarzan Cohen and Jane, Susie Flame with Boy, mild mannered Rich Kipper and his bikini clad maiden, and the dynamic duo Howard and Michelle. The party was a roaring success doubling last year's attendance record. This year the accent will be on informal activities.

In the planning stages are two dances, a stag similar to that which concluded last year's activities; and a wild night on the town, in addition to our speakers program. These events are planned to be entirely free. The year promises to be a big one for PAD, and one which I am sure you will enjoy.

Phi Alpha Delta held its National Bash this year in Kansas City. Vice Justice Ed "Poopsy" Schriber jetted to Kansas to represent McKenna Chapter. He will have a full report on the convention and other activities at our first meeting. It will be held after Ed is released from the medical center. (sorry about that Ed.)

Congratulations

As president of McKenna I extend congratulations to the entire fraternity, (by a 5 to 4 vote) to those brothers who were honored with invitations to join Law Review and Moot Court. This is our Law School's first year on the quarter system. The shorter year that events will be happening rapidly.

fact that we will be peddling outlines for Legal Professions, Remedies, and Trial and Appellate Practice; these will probably be available within the first couple of weeks of school. The outlines are in short supply, and though a new printing may be made, it would be wise to get them early.

Notable Events

Among notable events regarding our Brothers during the summer are the following: Peter Blackman was asked to appear in Gentleman's Quarterly after they saw his outstanding attire in the last issue of the Phi Delta Phi Brief; and Russ Porter is planning to join that illustrious group of law students that choose to practice in small claims court.

Advisory Groups

The Freshman Advisory Groups are as follows:

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(Continued from Page 3)

ductive to closer student-faculty relations.

Less Familiar

A teacher is much less familiar with individual students than are the students themselves. It cannot be realistically contended that a teacher should attempt to pick a group of students and induce them to hold an informal, social meeting. Clearly, closer and more informal faculty-student relationships are wholly dependent upon student initiative.

Last year faculty members displayed their willingness to meet and socialize informally with student groups. I have not heard of any teacher who turned down an invitation to socialize with a group of students to socialize over beer or dinner.

However, these faculty-student discussion groups are not the answer. They are limited by the lack of student-student camaraderie.

What we need are student-student meetings and socializing.

Orientation Mixer

Before a new student attends a single class session there should be an orientation mixer between the first and second year classes or the entire law school. First year students should be actively encouraged to attend such an event. If something of this nature were adopted it would go a long way toward achieving the goal of a true law school.

What I feel is really necessary, however, is a system of inter-section, inter-class clubs. Barrister clubs. These clubs would be self-perpetuating, extending through all three classes and all sections. Although these clubs would be similar to the fraternities, they would be much smaller—30-50 students, and would have a legal competition with the other clubs.

The competition would be similar to the present practice court system and could extend through all three years — at each class level.

Doddy

(Continued from Page 4)

combination of methods should be employed? Or, from the student's point of view: what should be the professor's role?

More Than Lawyers

Law professors should be more than merely lawyers in a classroom; and the classroom should be more than merely an extension of the old system of law clerk education. The minimum which should be demanded of a professor is a

special competence in the subject area in which he is to teach. He should not just have a greater perception than the students; he should have a greater knowledge and understanding of the subject itself. What is needed is one who can clarify and expand the subject, not just a discussion leader.

Such a professor can discuss the significance of cases to the law, can explain and critique the various theories which underlie the case and the area of law, and can add his own considered wisdom to the subject.

Law Review

(Continued from Page 2)

more, in the words of our dynamic Managing Editor, "Anything which deals with the reproductive processes will sell like airplane glue at a high school picnic."

Also, the Review envisions an empirical research project considering the problems of default judgments, and entitled "How A Legitimate Businessman Can Regain His Investment in Relief Money," or "Who Is Really Putting It To the Indigent, Anyway?"; and an anti-trust symposium which will undoubtedly discuss the current manifestations of judicial preoccupation with the golden virtues of unilateral expansion.

Additional Review Staff

For those who might be interested in associating themselves with these various gala events of publication, it should be noted that the Review intends to consider for candidacy several additional members of the second year class. In order to be eligible for selection, persons must have completed and received grades in twenty-six quarter units during the first two quarters of their second year. Students who were at UCLA during 1965-66 must rank ahead of eighty-six per cent of their continuing classmates (not including transfer students. Transfer students must have a 79.5 average at UCLA.

LAW WIVES

By Sharon Dempsey

UCLA Law Wives will begin another year with the annual membership tea. The theme this year is "Through The Looking Glass." The event will give old members an opportunity to welcome and encourage wives of incoming law students. The homes of Chancellor and Mrs. Murphy marks the spot for the gathering of an expected 200 girls.

The calendar for the forthcoming year promises an array of interesting educational and social events. Monthly professor's courses are scheduled for the second Tuesday of the month so the law wives can learn something

about what our husbands are so busily studying. The first course will be Tuesday, November 15th. Also on the agenda for the year are a New Year's Eve party, the annual fashion show and luncheon, and an end of the year party.

First Meeting

The first general meeting will be Wednesday, October 19th, at the Law School. Guest speakers for the evening are Mrs. David Fleming, a young lawyer's wife, and her husband. She will tell the law wives how his business affects their home and social lives.

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SPORTS

by ROGER DIAMOND

Law School sports fans and athletes anxiously await the beginning of the fall quarter, for the likelihood of continued success in intramural competition is great. The Law School participates in the UCLA intramural program, entering one official team, Lambda Lambda Beta, and many others (Green Bag Packers, Lawyers, etc.), the number of which depends solely on the number of students wishing to forego an hour of Procedure or similar attractions.

There are three divisions of intramural competition, Fraternity, Residence, and Independents. Points are accumulated by each team in the various sports, and at the end of the academic year Division and All-University championships for each event.

Champions

LLB won the Independent Championship in 1963-64, the All-University title in 1964-65 (the first time an Independent team has ever won the All-U crown), and last year again finished first in the In-

dependent Division. Championship, title, crown, and first, are all synonymous. I used synonyms for journalistic reasons.

Last year the LLB football and basketball teams reached the All-U semi finals before being eliminated. Needless to say, they finished first in the Independent Division, as did the Free Throw and Two-man Volleyball teams. The Softball team did not fair so well, tying for first in one of the Independent Division's leagues, but losing their first playoff game by blowing a big lead in the last inning.

Draft

(Continued from Page 2)

law students will be reported as graduate student. Formerly, students for a Bachelor of Laws degree were considered to be undergraduates despite the requirement of a Bachelor's degree for admission to law school.

This meant that to be granted a IIS without scoring at least 70 on the deferment test, one had to be in the upper two thirds of his class in the first year, upper one half in the second year, and upper one third in the third year. A more realistic and practical classification applies to law students now, since normal progress toward the

degree is sufficient for "graduate" law students.

This means that if one has not interrupted his studies and is not down grade points, he is making normal progress.

Appeals

If for some exceptional reason the IIS is not granted or is changed to a I-A, the student has ten days to make

a written appeal to his draft board objecting to the new classification. The student should be allowed to finish his school year under a I-S classification if he has not been so classified before. So far, appeals supported by letters from Dean Malone's office have brought a IIS classification.

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