SAN JOAQUIN COLLEGE OF LAW

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1717 SOUTH CHESTNUT AVENUE
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93702
VOL. 4, NO. 5, MARCH 1976

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Leonard Boudin On Deck March 22

Bennett Leads Off Lecture Series

by John Suhr

March 4 saw the start of the SJCL Speakers Series. This program is a series of one hour lectures by various persons in the legal community, in which they comment on their individual slice of law. The first speaker was Barry Bennett, former executive director of the Fresno Regional Office of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

Bennett related his experiences as a labor lawyer — both as union lawyer in and labor counselor for New York City and the ALRB, — and he explored particular problems of agricultural labor. Bennett spent most of the hour in a question and answer session responding to questions involving the application of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act. He cited the major problems of underfunding and misanticipation. For example, within 48 hours after the regional offices opened their doors, more than 150 applications for elections within seven days. This was to be accomplished by only sixteen employees.

But Bennett was also positive about the accomplishments of the labor relations board. He noted both a distinct absence of violance which formerly had been present and the positive signs that both sides were negotiating in good faith.

The consensus of those who attended the lecture was that Bennett's comments were interesting and informative. John Suhr, coordinator of the program, felt Bennett was an appropriate initial speaker because he elaborated on an aspect of law pertinent to the community. Suhr said one of the primary aims of the speaker program is to present issues from which students and the community as a whole can learn. Suhr continued, "More importantly for the law student, Bennett presented experiences that can't be obtained from a casebook. The sterile classroom setting is often too far from the actual practice of law so that it is easy for the student to lose perspective of the essence of law — the present factual situation with real people that needs a workable, practical solution. With this in mind, the purpose of a speaker series is to bring people, working in various aspects of law, who can present a part of their daily practice. Not only can this be educational but it can also be interesting, funny, practical, and real."

March 22
Date Set

The next speaker in the series will be Leonard Boudin, who will appear in the Pacific College Amphitheater on March 22, at 5:45 pm.

Boudin has practiced law for nearly 40 years. A labor lawyer during the New Deal period, his constitutional law practice and legal writings increased during the McCarthy and Indochina War periods.

His international law practice began with his representation of the Cuban government in 1960 and the Allende government in Chile from 1971 to 1973 when he resigned following the military

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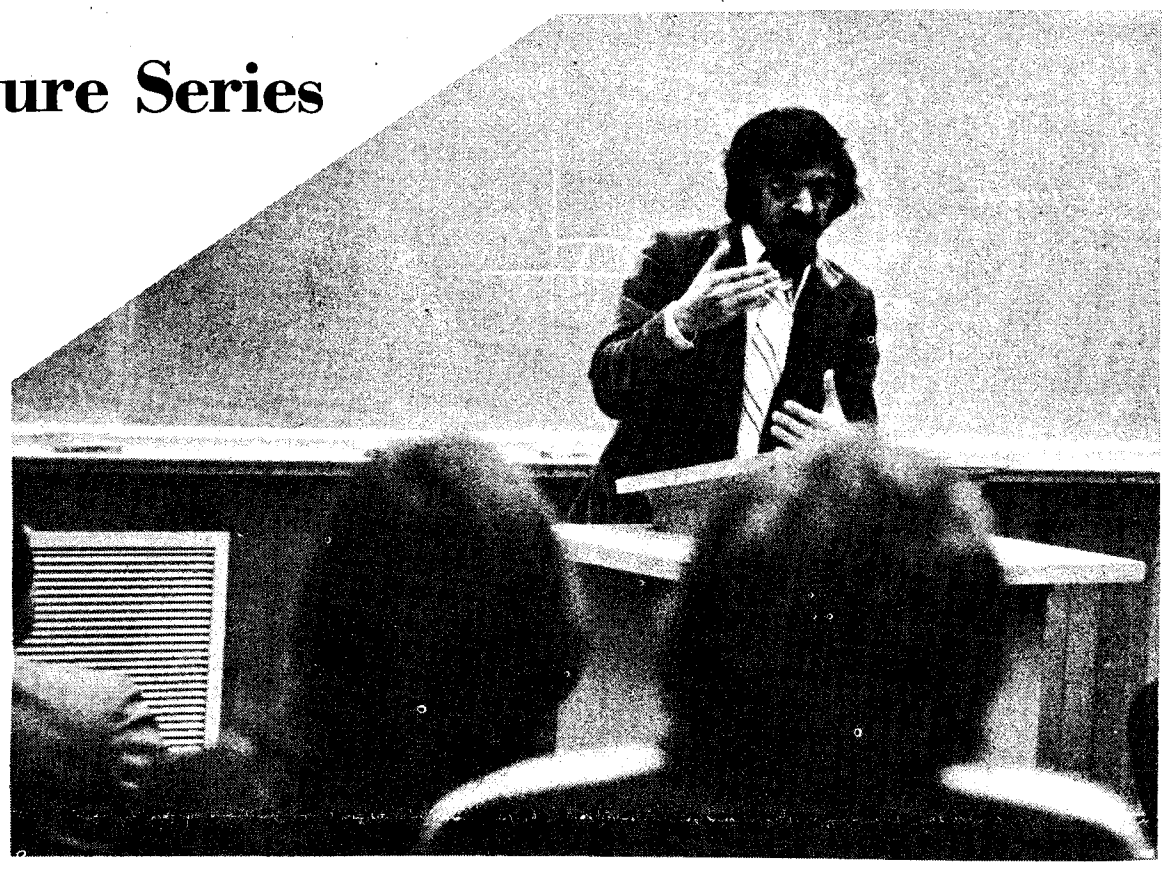


Barry Bennett addresses SJCL students in Pacific Lecture Hall.

photo by Jim Gray

Next Meeting March 19

Women Lawyers Assoc Meets in Fresno

by Patty Noyes

The local district of the California Women Lawyers Association had its first meeting on January 21 at the Big Yellow House restaurant. About fifteen women attended the dinner meeting and participated in a discussion of the goals of the organization.

Several San Joaquin students and faculty members were present, including Mary Louise Frampton, who is governor of the district, which encompasses the San Joaquin Valley.

California Women Lawyers (CWL) is a statewide organization which has been in existence only since this fall, and it is still involved in the process of formulating its goals. The women who founded the organization saw its basic purpose as helping to combat discrimination against women in general and against women lawyers in particular.

At the recent meeting in Fresno there was some discussion as to whether the local organization should focus primarily on women's rights or direct its attention toward other groups which have been discriminated against. The local district will probably take some of its direction from the state task forces which are being set up to work in the areas of community relations, education, employment, judiciary, legislation, membership, ERA, and others.

Some of the projects which are being planned inclued: a statewide survey of employment practices of legal firms and governmental agencies, a panel on employment discrimination for lawyers who would like to become involved in that area, and setting up a centralized pleading file to be used for employment discrimination suits. There will also be endorse-

See Women Lawyers page 4

Evidence of Regional Crime Lab Discovered

by Andrew Sorensen
Jim Swanson

There is a relatively small and modest building at the corner of Cedar and Bullard that one might pass without looking twice. That would be a mistake for anyone who is interested in the criminal justice system. Housed in this building is the California Department of Justice Regional Crime Lab.

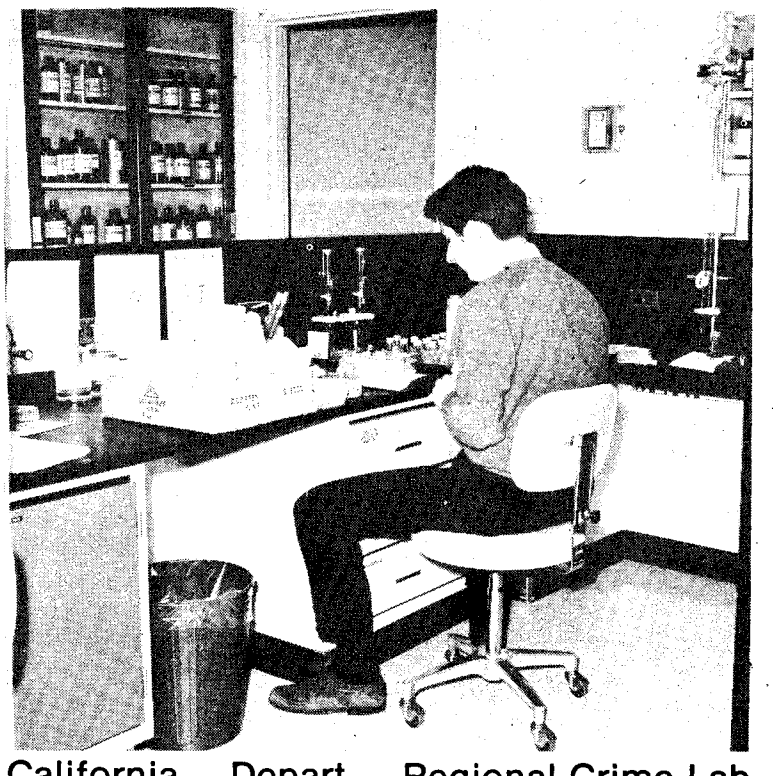
One of eight regional labs throughout the state, the Fresno lab operates at a budget of approximately $300,000. a year. Funded by state taxes, this facility serves a seven county area in the central San Joaquin Valley, such as rural or small town police agencies that have no similar facility of their own. The Fresno County Sheriffs Department and the Fresno Police Department have their own lab so that the Regional lab is only rarely used by the local authorities. However, when a major crime occurs, the lab is often called to give its expert assistance.

As criminalist Gary Cortner explained, the Fresno lab handles three main areas — blood analysis, narcotics, and criminalistics. Within the area of blood analysis, the lab tests the blood samples for such drugs as alcohol and barbituates. Urine samples will reveal opiates and amphetamines. When examining the heroin, morphine is the substance that appears because in the blood the heroin reverts to the original opiate derivative, morphine. There is no satisfactory test for the detection of LSD or marijuana in the body.

Drunk driving blood alcohol tests are also performed at the lab. After a suspect is placed into custody and blood taken at Valley Medical Center, the sample is sent to the Fresno Regional lab.

Another drunk driving indicator, the breath intoxilizer, was also on display at the lab. The intoxilizer, which the Fresno County Sheriff Department and the California Highway Patrol utilize, registers the alcohol in the body of a suspect by his blowing for eleven seconds into an attached tube. A reading over .10 creates a rebut-

See Evidence page 4



California Department of Justice Regional Crime Lab in Fresno photo by Jim Swanson

Moot Court State Finals: San Joaquin Loses by Default

Moot court at San Joaquin used to be held in the summer, at the end of the student's second year. The sole reason for changing the schedule this year to the middle of a student's third year was to permit San Joaquin to compete—along with nine other law schools—in the state finals. San Joaquin had been scheduled to send three students to the finals April 9th and 10th at the University of Southern California. The problem is that hardly anyone from San Joaquin wants to go.

About a week after the local competition held February 24, Bob Perez, faculty advisor for moot court, selected three students to participate in the state finals. Two of the three were unable to go. Other students were contacted; finally a memo seeking participants was distributed in class. Even that failed to flush out sufficient would-be orators. The result? San Joaquin loses by default in a competition it has pledged to enter.

The excuses are all legitimate, all understandable: not enough time to prepare another brief and oral argument, too many other commitments, full-time jobs, too close to final exams, too tired after one final exam last month and local moot court right after, not enough faculty direction, ad infinitum. One of the original three students contacted by Perez said: "I felt pleased and honored to be asked to represent the school at U.S.C. until I found out nobody else wanted to go; after that I felt like the goon in grade school who stays after class to clean the teacher's erasers."

Some San Joaquin students who visited last year's competition at McGeorge said that the teams there had been well-drilled on all the fine points in their case prior to the competition. Without greater faculty assistance, they claimed, our students would not stand a chance against the well-programmed students from other law schools. On the whole, the third-year class is very critical of the lack of faculty support given to moot court. In tuition alone, the school took in approximately $1,400 from moot court registration. Outside of xeroxing copies of the original case and paying a small amount to a faculty advisor who spent almost no time with the students, the school expended next to nothing. The students feel they should have gotten more for their money.

Wherever the blame lies—with the students who were apathetic or lazy about participating, with the faculty advisor who had little interest in the course, or with the administration that did not provide more encouragement—the fact remains that San Joaquin has let down the State Barrister's Association and the other participating law schools. Such a cop-out hardly behooves a school bent on full accreditation and academic excellence.

(For the lighter side of moot court, see page 3: Moot Court: SJCL's Contribution to the Performing Arts.")

Selection of Instructors Hit

Editor:

As a student of San Joaquin College of Law, it has been called to my attention that our "day program" has been abandoned after its birth a year ago. I have been further informed that the reason for its abandonment is because of an insufficient number of first year applicants desiring to attend the school.

I feel that student recruitment by word of mouth to prospective students could possibly cure this problem and encourage others to attend the school. Even though there may be a few students who actively recruit others to attend the school, on an overall basis, the majority of students have chosen not to recruit or encourage others to attend the school because of an honest and good faith belief on the part of the students that a majority of instructors are either incompetent or unqualified to teach their particular course. The fault does not lie with the instructor alone. Some "credit" must be given to the administration for their selection of instructors.

For example, in recent years there have been various instructors who practice exclusively in the criminal law field but nevertheless have been selected to teach courses which are civilly oriented. On the other hand, there have been instructors teaching criminally oriented courses who most likely practice very little criminal law.

What I feel the school needs is a selection process by the administration to choose instructors to teach courses which are directly related to their law practice.

It is my opinion that, for some reason, many of the qualified attorneys are being overlooked by the administration in their selection of instructors.

It's about time that the administration choose and supervise instructors that are not only qualified but who are willing to contribute the necessary time needed to nurture a good legal education. Until this occurs, the administration cannot reap the untapped recruiting resources of their own students to recruit informally and promote others to apply and attend the school.

This is all a result of student disenchantment with the quality of instruction and the inability of the administration to select qualified instructors.

A Concerned Student

Chiropractors' Ad Dilemma

by Deborah Davis

Early in February while stopped at a red light, my car and I were the victims of a classic rear-end collision, in which I survived but my car suffered a more drastic fate. A few days after the crash, I received through the mail a letter from the Wamhoff Chiropractic Offices. It began, "Dear Auto Accident Victim,. . ." It proceeded to inform me of new and exciting developments in the chiropractic profession relating to the neck and back and terminated with an invitation to call the office for an explanation.

Excepting the sympathy expressed for my having been hit (and even that would more appropriately have been addressed to my car), the communication repelled me; I was enraged by the letterhead and the salutation alone. My attorney friends who handle personal injury litigation had been concerned about my condition, but they had not even approached the subject of professional services with respect to remedying my losses from the crash; my trusty insurance man had seen that my car was hauled away for a barrage of estimates and had offered me services and informed me of my rights; the letter was the first "pitch" I had received from a professional person.

First on my list was discovery of how the chiropractic concern had come by my name and address. Because the accident was of the hit-and-run variety, I suspected that the other driver had not solicitously volunteered this information in my behalf. Sergeant Johnson of the Records Division of the Fresno Police Department reminded me, however, that reports of traffic accidents are open to public inspection and that indeed the public is permitted to make notes of the contents of the reports.

I then launched a small-scale investigation of the solicitation practices of the chiropractic profession in the local area. My questions were answered graciously and efficiently. The Chiropractice Information Bureau and the California Chiropractic Association (CCA) at both local and state levels were extremely helpful in referring me to knowledgeable persons and applicable laws; the two chiropractors I interviewed took hours from their busy schedules to explain their views on solicitation and to give me reading materials and information on the subject. The inquiry resulted in a clarification of my murky concept of a doctor of chiropractic and a discovery that chiropractic was undergoing a controversy regarding solicitation similar to that which the legal profession is experiencing right now.

Chiropractic is in effect recognized as a profession by law in California (some states are presently just coming to recognize the professional status of the industry). The general statutory provision is Act 4811 of 1922, which may be found in Deering's General Laws. This act provides for a State Board of Chiropractic Examiners which is empowered to examine applicants for licenses to practice as well as to promulgate regulations of the practice.

After reading the CCA's, *The Chiropractic Profession in California,* I realized that my idea of a chiropractor as a glorified masseur would have to be discarded. Before one can be licensed as a chiropractor, one must be of good moral character; must complete four academic years of resident instruction in a chiropractic college with an internship approved by the California State Board; and must pass a State Board Examination in order to be licensed (the test includes three days of examination on subject matters such as anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, pathology, gynecology and obstetrics, and radiological technology, and is rumored to be as bad as the bar exam). The services rendered by a doctor of chiropractic are compensable under Workmen's Compensation, Medi-Cal, and Medicare, and they include both diagnosis and treatment by chiropractic manipulation and other chiropractic healing arts.

Once licensed, the practitioner is subject to the regulatory provisions of the California Administrative Code, even if he is not a member of a professional association which can regulate the practices of its own members (membership in such bodies is not mandatory). The basic provisions affecting solicitation encourage constructive educational publicity but forbid advertisements which contain mistatements which are intended to or have a tendency to deceive the public, or which impose upon credulous or ignorant persons (California Administrative Code, Title 16, Chapter 4, Article 2, section 311). Likewise it is grounds for discipline if any licensee employs any solicitor or agency for compensation to solicit patients for the licensee by personal contact (California Administrative Code, supra, section 317).

Although not binding on nonmembers, the American Chiropractic Association's Code of Ethics similarly forbids fraudulent communications (Part 2, Article I, section 3) and use of agents for the purpose of solicitation; further it limits the type of newspaper ads, directory listings, and signs which practitioners may employ. The CCA Code of Ethics states emphatically that the integrity and dignity of the individual chiropractor is jeopardized in proportion to the amount of personal advertising he feels is necessary (CCA Code of Ethics Bylaws (Chapter 13) Part 2, Article I, section 3) Flamboyance and emphasis on personal (as opposed to professional) qualifications is discouraged.

Dave Barber, D.C., explains that the CCA's position is that any overt solicitation by individual members is a threat to the professional stature of chiropractic. The association laments solicitation such as the letter I received, and the collective view is that such practices can serve only to discourage the public from

See Chiropractors' page 3

McIntosh Appointed Staff Attorney for Fifth District Court of Appeal

by Steve Simonian

Joan McIntosh was recently appointed staff attorney for the Fifth District Court of Appeal in Fresno by Presiding Justice Brown. The appointment was announced February 23.

Although she doesn't relish the thought of leaving her close friends at the public defender's office and the courthouse, she expects the move to be an exciting new challenge.

McIntosh graduated from Claremont Graduate School with a Masters of Arts degree in Political Theory, after which she taught at Orange Coast Junior College for seven years.

Deciding to enter the field of law, McIntosh graduated and passed the bar in June 1970. She began work at the Fresno County Public Defender's Office in February 1971, as the first woman deputy public defender in Fresno County. In February 1974, she achieved her present position of Class IV trial deputy, the highest rating given trial attorneys in the public defender's office. That achievement seems soundly justified by McIntosh's trial record, which includes acquittals in two first degree murder cases.

There are currently three justices sitting on the Fifth District Court of Appeal and one justice sitting pro tempore until the vacancy is filled by the governor.

McIntosh has taught community property for the past two years at San Joaquin and has indicated that she would be back for one more year.

After working with Joan McIntosh at the public defender's office for the past four months, this writer believes that the high quality of her work makes her a real asset to the San Joaquin faculty and to the Court of Appeal.

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Moot Court: SJCL's Contribution To The Performing Arts

by Kathy Hart

All third-year Moots look forward to a three-week abandonment of studies to begin rehearsals for the annual drama, Moot Court. Like most play rehearsals, these last far into the night, as the Moots must not only memorize their lines, but write them as well. Unlike most actors, the Moots usually forget their lines while on stage, producing what the learned Master of Ceremonies Judge Whooper calls "dramatic irony." As the Judge explains it, dramatic irony — an outcome of events contrary to what was expected — is not to be confused with Socratic irony, the latter being a kind of feigned ignorance. But then the Judge is very concerned with nice distinctions — and with history and literature as well. They say he knows a bit of law, but the Moots were unable to confirm it.

The Moots thought they were well prepared for their debut, having been trained very expensively over the past three years by the following:

Dean Omen, so called because it was always bad news when he paid one of his surprise class visitations. Bad news for the teachers, that is. The Moots loved it, as they got a chance to shine while they bailed out their teacher.

Asst. Dean Wager, so called because he bet everything on his brains and good looks, and usually succeeded.

Asst. Dean Luminous, so called because he saw the light, though the Moots usually didn't. When he asked "What is consideration?" the Moots replied by showering him with pepcorns.

The Moots were to have been coached specially for the event by **Bobby P. Soxer,** but Bobby forgot how to cheerlead and only showed up for the game.

The ceremonies were presided (some say provided) over by:

Judge Whooper, so called because, like whooping cough, he was something to be inoculated against in early childhood. He had various nicknames, Judge Hyper being one of them.

On the night of February 24, the Moots were led, in groups of three and four, into somber and auspicious surroundings. Gathering their fears and their notecards together, the Moots got ready to recite their well-rehearsed performances. As they began, the Judge took aim. Like Shylock, he wanted his pound of flesh from every performer.

Reports vary as to what happened that night. No one quite agrees. Some called it the Theatre of the Absurd, others a hootenanny. It was variously labeled a put-down, a show-off, a farce, a stand-off, a merry-go-round, and a duel. Significantly, no one called it a learning experience.

The *Fresno Bee* has been unable to locate any locked transcripts of the event and has therefore not reported it. Doubtless the Air Force, having cleared up the UFO and Bermuda Triangle mysteries, will soon be investigating. At least one observer called it a circus, with the Moots like trained animals jumping through hoop after hoop (as they also called him Judge Hooper). One Moot said the trapeze artists were the best to watch, the tightrope walkers the worst. The tightrope artists started out well, the Moot reported, but midway across their act fell apart when Judge Whooper jiggled the rope. After all, he had an audience to please — himself.

At the end of it all the Judge weighed up the pounds of flesh on a mighty scale of justice, tipped slightly in his favor. With glinting eyes he pronounced his judgment. "LIke Gaul," he said, "and I'm sure all you Moots have read Ceasar's *De Bello Gallico,* Moots may be divided into three: the Mutes — those of you who forgot your lines; the Mouthers — those of you who should have forgotten your lines; and the Mutilated — those of you who should never have been here in the first place. Sentencing will be decided tomorrow at nine o'clock, and now, if you please, this court is askewed."

He had meant to say, "This court is excused," but by this time even the lowliest Moot knew that a judge who twisted everyone else's, was bound to twist his own tongue once in a while, too.

Legal Rights Of Women Conference In Sacramento

by Gay Abarbanell

In January a group of women's organizations including the California Commission on the Status of Women, California Legislative Roundtable, N.O.W., National Council of Negro Women, and Mujer sponsored a "Legal Rights of Women" Conference in Sacramento. There were workshops on Credit Rights, Children and Family Rights, Housing Rights, as well as Community Property & Probation Rights, Rape and Employment Rights.

The keynote speaker was a prominent woman in our state, as were all of the workshop leaders and official participants. The speaker, Assemblywoman Theresa Hughes, pointed out that she is only the sixteenth woman to serve in our state legislature in its entire history. Furthermore, we have only two women serving currently in the Assembly and none in the Senate. She pointed out that she and March Fong obviously must work with their fellow legislators in order to accomplish better rights for women, since the two of them couldn't accomplish anything alone. They in turn must support the work of these fellow legislators since that is how the political "world turns." She felt that a well qualified woman can be elected and serve all her constituents (and especially the women) effectively if she is politically astute. There was a lot of overlap in the Credit and Community Property workshops as the rapidly changing rights of women were discussed. This discussion ranged from pre-marital contracts to recent rulings concerning retirement funds as community property and the still pending Lee Marvin case, which will decide whether couples living together for many years have legally recognized community property.

The Employment Rights workshop informed us of the function of governmental agencies (such as EEOC) in this area, and when and how to utilize their services. For instance, one can file an anonymous complaint with EEOC in which case you will only hear about your case and its results when the case is made public. The purpose is to protect the complainant's job. And a recent federal case, we learned, held that an employer can't hire on the basis of sex, race, etc., even to meet affirmative action quotas.

Some sad realities were also related to us, including the fact that The Fair Employment Practices Commission has been in effect for 3 years and has only filed 290 suits, also has a 98,000 case backlog.

The rape workshop was exciting and maddening. It seems that for each step forward, such as the Robbins Bill which disallows the instruction into evidence of rape victims' past sexual activity, we receive a set back such as the *Mayberry* decision (Cal. Sup. Ct.) which allowed instructions to the jury as follows: "If it *appears* the victim's behavior *could* be interpreted as consent in any way — you must acquit him." The implication of this seemingly innocuous sentence is that a rape victim will have to resist violently her rapist (which experts agree is usually a surefire way to clinch the rape as well as to incur other physical harm). Anything less than violence "could be interpreted" by someone as consent, as the sad details of *Mayberry* will bare out. This decision again reinforces the appearance that the rape victim is the one on trial. (The writer hopes to report in more detail on this subject at some future date.)

One of the positive glimmers for the rape victim is the experimental program in the Sacramento County District attorney's office which has expanded the Victim/Witness Assistance Bureau to include (for the first time) services to the rape victim. The Bureau has always assisted victims of violent crimes with such things as applications for state reimbursement of medical expenses and work-time last while a cooperating victim or witness works with the state.

All in all the conference was stimulating and encouraging. Encouraging in that there were over 300 women in attendance, and a goodly number were impressive women from California's legal profession. It is good to know women are in prominent places, in private practices as well as in the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, The State Department of Education, Joint Commission on Legal Rights and the Office of the Attorney General to mention only a few. There is still plenty of room for more of us.

Chiropractors

receiving needed treatment. The members of the association feel that individual solicitation does not function as constructive educational publicity, and that practioners should receive their patients from referrals from authorized panels, information services, and other practioners of the healing arts.

David Wamhoff, D.C., criticizes this position as being archaic. He defends his letter, believing that it does function as educational publicity. Even though some recipients might be discouraged by such devices, Wamhoff maintains that the effort is justified if only one person is educated and helped by the communications. He believes that the public has a right to be informed of available services, and that this is especially necessary in a profession such as chiropractic which has encountered great reluctance on the part of the medical establishment in recognizing the positive effects of chiropractic care. Wamhoff dismisses the assumption that practioners, in choosing a professional career, must forfeit their right to advertise and inform the public. He cites recent developments in anti-trust and trade law as indications that soon all professionals may be allowed to advertise. Wamhoff doubts the legality of section 317 (supra), and although it is not applicable to the letter I received, it should be challenged, in Wamhoff's view. He reiterates that so long as the chiropractic profession as a group advertises inadequately, he will continue his practices.

Thus the controversy emerges. Neither side finds the present regulations adequate to protect the interests of the public and the profession. Dave Barber and many CCA members believe that the correct remedy to the problem is not mandatory associational membership, but rather is stricter state regulations to prohibit effectively solicitation by individual practioners. They think that the positing of fraud as the outer limit of individual conduct is inadequate to preserve either the profession's image or the safety of the public, at least in cases where there is a danger of inadequate care being administered. These professionals feel that the position in society which chiropractic has struggled to achieve can be forfeited by unregulated individual solicitation. David Wamhoff, on the other hand, feels that his legal options to advertise should be expanded, and that the only regulation which is required is that of prohibition of fraud. He believes that individual chiropractors can be relied upon to police their own conduct and that the public is not endangered so long as false information is not being distributed.

Persons interested in the professions are watching closely for developments in the regulation of advertising. This writer hopes that a workable solution for all professions can be found to balance effectively the public's need for information and protection with respect to professional services; and further, I hope that more licensed drivers will have the courtesy to stop for red lights at a point which antecedes the rear end of my car.

Evidence Found

table presumption that everyone is impaired due to alcohol. The suspect blows approximately 15 minutes after being placed into custody to prevent foreign matter such as food or smoke from affecting the device's accuracy.

Two tests are performed and they must be within .02 of each other or another test must be made. Defense attorneys would probably agree that the detection of drunk drivers has become so advanced that acquittals on that charge have become rare.

Another area that concerns the lab is the identification of narcotics. The Fresno lab has advanced equipment that analyzes the drug substances themselves through the use of chemicals that react with the substance in question.

The blood analysis and narcotic identification are the two functions most often performed by the lab. However, there is a third area of analysis in which the lab is involved — criminalistics. Criminalistics is the identification and comparison of trace evidence that is left at the scene of a crime or on the body of the victim.

Included in this area is the identification of hair, clothing fibers, rope fibers, bullets, sperm, glass particles, paint chips, and fingerprints. The lab has three $10,000. microscopes — bullet comparison scope, fiber scope, and phase contrast scope (eg. glass and sperm). Identifying characteristics of bullets, fiber, hair, paint chips, or glass particles left at the scene are compared with similar items or substances belonging to or found with a suspect.

Another interesting aspect of the crime lab operation is the fingerprint analysis. Latent print analyst Richard Kinney demonstrated the advanced techniques in lifting and comparing fingerprints found at the scene of a crime.

The print is left due to oils, fats, amino acids, and salts on the hand's surface. Kinney demonstrated the lifting of prints off hard objects, such as bottles, as well as off paper by spraying amino acids on the paper. The paper is heated and steamed, raising a definite print.

The average print contains 75-100 points of which 8-12 points are sufficient for identification purposes in court. No definite number is required but 8-12 is the usually accepted figure.

Kinney pointed out that prints left on objects subjected to the elements can last up to two months. Those protected, within a residence for example, can last indefinitely.

He also mentioned that the lantent print analyst cannot pinpoint the time the print was made just by examining the print alone. Of course, extrinsic evidence, such as the prior cleaning of the area at a certain time, can establish the approximate time the print was left.

The regional lab also has an extensive reference library with an indexing system covering the main areas of the lab's work. All the latest journals and texts are available as well as current binders on such subjects as hair identification that are prepared by the local staff and are in demand by various agencies including the FBI.

The lab itself has large work areas for the various departments. Intricate burglar alarms and sonic devices protect the valuable equipment. The building was designed by members of the local staff to fit their special needs. The result is impressive.

Safety equipment for the lab staff abounds. Explosion proof refrigerators as well as safety showers and fume protective hoods indicate the great care put into the design and operation of the extensive facility.

Anyone interested in the criminal justice system would find a trip to the facility well-worth the time. The latest equipment and personable staff make for an exciting learning experience.

Lecture Series

coup. He has written extensively for law reviews, chapters in books and his articles include *Involuntary Loss of American Nationality* and *War Crimes and Vietnam: The Mote in Whose Eye?*

He was Visiting Professor From Practice at Harvard Law School from 1970 to 1971 where he taught constitutional litigation and Visiting Lecturer at Yale Law School where he taught conspiracy law.

Since 1951 he has been general counsel to the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and, as such, counsel in most of the passport litigation in the United States culminating ultimately in *Kent v. Dulles,* upholding the right to a passport regardless of political associations, and *U.S. v. Laub,* where the Supreme Court held that it was lawful to travel to Cuba without State Department permission.

He has been counsel in many espionage cases and in recent political conspiracy cases representing Dr. Benjamin Spock, Dr. Eqbal Ahmad in the Harrisburt (Berrigan) case (involving a charge of conspiracy to kidnap Dr. Henry Kissinger), and Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers case. Recently he has been concentrating on *Hoffa v. Saxbe* to declare invalid President Nixon's prohibition of Mr. Hoffa's union officership and the *Socialist Workers' Party* case against the FBI and other government agencies which has resulted in discovery of the FBI's disruption program for minority political parties.

Women Lawyers

ment of candidates for the judiciary, with particular interest paid to qualified women.

All interested law students are encouraged to become active in the organization. Because there are only about fifteen women attorneys in the Fresno area, the success of the local district could depend, in large part, on whether students support it. The next meeting is scheduled for Friday March 19 at 12 noon at Stanley's of Fresno (downtown on Van Ness).

More information may be obtained by calling Mary Louise Frampton at 486-5730.

Law Students' Quiz

Printed below are quotations from famous landmark cases in torts, contracts, and constitutional law. Match each quotation correctly with one of the following case names:

Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp. — Hawkins v. McGee
New York Times Co. v. Sullivan — Marbury v. Madison
Roth v. United States — Shelley v. Kraemer
Lumley v. Wagner — MacPherson v. Buick Motor Co.
Rowland v. Christian — McCulloch v. Maryland
Wood v. Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon

1. "We consider this case against the background of a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open, and it may well include vehement . . . attacks on government and public officials."
2. "If the nature of a thing is such that it is reasonably certain to place life and limb in peril when negligently made, it is then a thing of danger. Its nature gives warning of the consequences to be expected . . . the manufacturer of this thing of danger is under a duty to make it carefully."
3. ". . . the true measure of the plaintiff's damage in the present case is the difference between the value of him of a perfect hand or a good hand . . . and the value of his hand in its present condition. . ."
4. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end . . . are constitutional."
5. "These cases present for our consideration questions relating to the validity of court enforcement of private agreements, generally described as restrictive covenants, which have as their purpose the exclusion of persons of designated race or color from the ownership or occupancy of real property."
6. "A man's life or limb does not become less worthy of protection by the law nor a loss less worthy of compensation under the law because he has come upon the land of another without permission or with permission but without a business purpose."
7. "But implicit in the history of the First Amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance."
8. "This, then, is a plain case for a mandamus, either to deliver the commission, or a copy of it from the record; and it only remains to be enquired, Whether it can issue from this court."
9. "Where the taking of one's property is so obvious, it needs no extended argument to conclude the absent notice and a prior hearing this prejudgment garnishment procedure violates the fundamental principals of due process."
10. "It is true that I have not the means of compelling her to sing, but she has no cause of complaint if I compel her to abstain from the commission of an act which she has bound herself not to do . . ."
11. "It is true that he does not promise in so many words that he will use reasonable efforts to place the defendant's indorsements and market her designs. We think, however, that such a promise is fairly to be implied."

ANSWERS

1. New York Times Co. v. Sullivan
2. MacPherson v. Buick Motor Co.
3. Hawkins v. McGee
4. McCulloch v. Maryland
5. Shelley v. Kraemer
6. Rowland v. Christian
7. Roth v. United States
8. Marbury v. Madison
9. Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp.
10. Lumley v. Wagner
11. Wood v. Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon

SCORE SHEET

11 correct: You write the next quiz.
9-10 correct: You must be a 2nd year student.
7-8 correct: You must be a 3rd or 4th year student.
6 or fewer correct: You are in danger of becoming a non-student.

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