

# DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX 7 OF 16

FOLDER 2

THE GUILD LAW STUDENT JAN  
1967

# GUILD CONVENTION SET FOR FEB. 10-13 IN NYC

## PANEL SCHEDULED ON LAW SCHOOLS AND ALIENATION

## The Guild

## Law Student

VOL. 7, NO. 1

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JANUARY, 1967

### STUDENT CHAPTERS FORMED AT BERKELEY AND HASTINGS

The Guild, as a part of an organizing drive begun in September of 1966, has formed the first student chapters of the National Lawyers Guild since 1953.

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

- Feb. 9: 1-10 P.M., Conference with CCCO on Selective Service Law
- Feb. 10: All Day, Registration, Meeting of committees
- 7:30 P.M., Panel: Legal Assistance to the Indigent
- Feb. 11: 9:30 A.M., Panel: Alienation, Mass Movements, the Law Student, the Lawyer at the Bar
- 1) Alienation, Political Activity and the failures of law school education
  - 2) Problems faced by the politically committed lawyer
- 12:30 Noon; Luncheon; The Exposito & Miranda Divisions
- 2:30 P.M., Panel: The International Crime of Aggressive War
- 9:00 P.M., Party for Lawyers and law students
- Feb. 12: 10:00 A.M., Business meeting, general assembly
- 1:00 P.M. Chapter Officers Luncheon
- 2:00 P.M. What's Happening to The Civil Rights Movement in the Courts?
- 5:00 P.M. Presidents Reception
- 7:00 P.M. Banquet: F.D.R. Award
- Feb. 13: 10:00 A.M. Business meeting and board meeting.

The student division of the Guild was organized in 1946 in the belief that there was a community of interest between Guild lawyers and law students who wished to be a part of Guild projects while in law school. During the period of McCarthyism, the 20 odd student chapters faded out of existence.

The student chapter at Boalt Hall in Berkeley was formed as an aftermath of the Free Speech Movement on that campus in which a few law students took part. A member of the student Guild chapter wrote the Guild resolution to the state bar convention to permit law students to practice law in certain kinds of cases. The chapter itself has sponsored several controversial speakers on subjects such as the House Committee on Unamerican Activities, the draft and conscientious objection, the Nuremberg Judgment and speakers on local civil rights and civil liberties issues. The student chapter has about 50 active members, and has involved many others in research projects and in its "Guild clerkship" program whereby law students are paid to work as part-time clerks during school for Guild attorneys. Part of the program also involves finding jobs for law students after graduation, or during the summer months, in cooperation with the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council.

The student chapter at Hastings Law School is also working through the San Francisco chapter of the Guild in setting up Guild clerkships and has had several luncheon meetings at which local Guild members speak on interesting cases they are handling or the topics of interest.

Both chapters are interested in reform of law school curriculum and of the bar examinations and standards of moral fitness required for the practice of law.

The National Lawyers Guild will hold its 29th National Convention in New York City, February 10 through 13, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. and 43rd St. The convention will be preceded by a conference for lawyers sponsored by the Guild and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors on February 9th, at the same location, on the law of selective service and the CO position.

Of major importance to law students will be the panel on Saturday the 11th entitled, "Alienation, Mass Movements, the Law Student, the Lawyer and the Bar." This panel will begin at 9:30 A.M. Saturday with a film produced by a student Guild member from Berkeley on alienation in the law school, entitled "That's All." The first speaker on the panel will be Terence Hallinan, a recent graduate of Hastings law school, who just won a major victory in the California Supreme Court, over his right to advocate and participate in civil disobedience demonstrations and become a member of the bar. The second speaker will be Michael Tigar, a recent graduate of Boalt Law School in Berkeley and editor in chief of the California Law Review, who was hired and fired as a clerk to Justice Brennan by reason of his political beliefs and activity. Tigar now works in the office of Edward Bennett Williams in Washington, D.C.. The Discussant on the panel will be William Robinson, chairman of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council in New York. This panel will be concerned with sources of alienation in law school curriculum, isolation of law students from political activity, failure of the law schools to make students aware of the problems of practice and the definition of "professional conduct," with the power of reprisal for failure to conform, and other problems faced by law students with which the Guild is concerned.

The second part of the same panel will deal with the multitude of problems faced by the politically committed lawyer for the "movement." It will be chaired by Ernest Goodman, President of the National Lawyers Guild, a leading Detroit lawyer for the "movement." The first panelist will be Professor Vern Countryman of Harvard Law School, who will speak on professional responsibility, the bar association and the politically active lawyer. Other speakers will emphasize the relationship between the lawyer and the "movement,"

(Continued on page 3)

# GUILD STUDENT PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

## ACTIVITY AT OTHER SCHOOLS

**NYU:** Several meetings have been held with NYU students to discuss the feasibility of setting up a Guild chapter there. A dinner meeting was held to discuss the Guild, what it is and what it is doing. Plans for speakers and seminar programs for the spring are being formulated.

**Columbia:** Similar meetings were held at Columbia, where Ralph Shapiro, President of the New York chapter, spoke. Columbia students are raising money to run a second ad protesting the war in Vietnam and are seeking support at other schools. Please contact Columbia Law Students Against the War at 68 Thompson st., Apt. 28, NYC.

**U of Pa.:** A meeting was held with law students and Guild attorneys from Philadelphia and it was decided that since law students were interested in learning about the practice of law, a "Guild Clerkship" would be established whereby Guild attorneys who needed law students for specific projects, would be sent a law student to work for pay and be allowed to sit in on depositions, etc. The Guild will also make a presentation at the "Forum" about Guild activities.

**Wayne State (Detroit):** Students here were interested in the possibility of forming a student chapter of the Guild and wished to have further meetings on this subject. Jim Lafferty for the Detroit chapter will set up these meetings and act as student liaison for the Detroit chapter. The Free Legal Aid Clinic run by law students with supervision from the Guild has been highly successful this year, but more time is needed from volunteer attorneys, unless the Wayne Law School decides to run the project.

**UCLA (Los Angeles):** Several meetings with law students were held following an initial meeting where law students evinced a desire for the Guild to conduct seminars on interesting aspects of Constitutional litigation and other problems law students might be concerned about. Dave Finkle organized several meetings in Los Angeles on Obscenity and the Law, Problems of Young Lawyers and other topics which law students were interested in. These will continue into the Spring.

(Continued on page 3)

The Guild Law Student is published by the National Lawyers Guild, Cadillac Towers, Detroit, Michigan.

## WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDENT DIVISION?

The special objectives of the Student Division of the National Lawyers Guild are as follows:

1. To eliminate discrimination among applicants for legal education and admission to the practice of law on account of race, sex, creed, national origin or political belief.
2. To aid in improving the existing conditions, methods and standards of legal education and to help supplement law school training by organizing programs to acquaint law students with problems of practice while in law school.
3. To aid law students and graduates in securing jobs with law offices and support efforts to increase opportunities for law students and graduates to work in all fields of legal activity.
4. To organize a national speakers program so that law students may hear top Guild members speak.
5. To provide ways in which law students may participate in political and social activity of importance to the legal profession while in law school.
6. To do all those things which bar associations do for attorneys, in recognition of the fact that similar problems confront both groups in our society.
7. To evolve new and creative legal approaches to problems which confront large numbers of American citizens.

These objectives exist in addition to those of the National Lawyers Guild as a whole and are not static or inelastic. They are useful only as a statement of a minimum position, and their real meaning must be seen in action and in program. It is with these ideals, however, that the Guild commenced its drive to organize law students, and their outlines will be more clearly defined as the validity of this move becomes more evident and as law students begin to shape their own program.

## WHAT STUDENT CHAPTERS OF THE GUILD MIGHT DO - A PROGRAM FOR 1967 -

1. Bridge the gap between legal education and practice:

It is a well known fact that in virtually all of our law schools instruction is not designed to integrate students into the complex of problems faced by the young attorney in practice. The Guild, because it is a bar association and because its non-student members are for the most part practitioners, can help the student through these difficulties through a variety of programs:

a. **Guild Student Clerkships:** Students can be taken to pre-trial conferences, depositions, meetings in chambers and can learn how to draft pleadings and other techniques of practice. A program of this sort can also help the student establish a close relationship with a Guild attorney.

b. **National Guild Jobs Program:** Since the National office of the Guild is in a unique position to learn of job openings around the country, a questionnaire sent regularly to attorneys would uncover many positions which might be filled by law students or young attorneys and resumes could be sent out nationally to all attorneys who have openings.

c. **Seminars on Practice by Guild Attorneys:** The New York chapter Seminar Committee is now planning a series of seminars to be held in the New York area on several subjects. These might range from the tactics and strategy of a matrimonial or personal injury case, to attorney-client relations in a rent-strike case. A panel of speakers might also speak on how attorneys can handle the kinds of cases they find interesting and still make a living. Seminars might also be held on various problems of constitutional litigation at Guild attorneys' homes. These have proven quite successful in a number of areas.

d. **National Guild Speakers Program:** Many Guild attorneys working on cases of interest to law students travel often and could arrange their schedules so as to be able to speak at law schools on problems of practice, as reflected in the cases they have handled.

e. **Programs to change curriculum:** Individual student chapters and regional student conferences could discuss possible changes in curriculum, teaching or grading methods, and bar examinations with the goal of improving existing standards of legal education by making law schools concern themselves with problems of legal practice.

f. **Research Programs:** There exist within the Guild many possible research projects and opportunities for law students to further their legal training. Research work is constantly being done by numerous Guild committees, for all of the Guild publications and by individual Guild attorneys.

g. **Guild luncheon and dinner meetings:** In several areas of the country, small luncheon or dinner discussions between law students and Guild attorneys have taken place where a variety of problems

(Continued on page 4)

## EDITORIAL

Several years have passed since this publication ceased to function as an organ of the Student Lawyer's Guild. Along with so many other organizations, the Student Lawyer's Guild was buried among the political rubble created by the McCarthy era in American history. In the wake of that period, there developed a silence on the campuses of American Universities, in the government, and in the legal profession. That silence has been at last broken.

What began as a whisper of dissent has grown into a vocal protest; from the first Civil Rights marches in the South to a general attack on the racial structure in all of America, to a refusal to accept the widespread poverty in this country as a freak accident, and to a challenge of the notions of war and participation in a war which the individual believes is immoral. We are now at a watershed in American life; we have begun to challenge the structure and the narrow view that Americans hold about the world around them. Our society will not remain unaffected for long. The forces of reaction and the blindness of racism and unquestioned patriotism have heard our voices. Decisions will be made in the next few years which will affect the future of our country and the world, and those decisions will be most fundamental.

As law students we are in a unique position. We are students with all the questions and ideals that have brought about the new student movements on the campuses throughout the country. Like the concerned under-graduates and graduates around us, we refuse to accept our educations as mere skill-builders, but rather demand that our educations serve to raise the fundamental questions and to guide us toward their solutions. We demand recognition -- not as superior beings -- but as human beings conscious of the human condition and determined to put our training to work seeking to improve that condition. On the other hand, we are gaining skill in the law and training in the fluid by which society lubricates human relations. As law students, we have a function beyond offering our bodies to the "movement." We can offer our knowledge and counsel to that movement. We have offered our limited talents through research in important areas of the law easing the work load of the legal community and aiding in the development of constitutional principles. We have helped to plan protest activities with consideration of the legal problems involved in civil disobedience actions.

With the rebirth of social consciousness and the willingness to incur risks has come the need to re-establish an or-

ganization which can focus the activities of law students and at the same time form a constructive dialogue with concerned members of the legal profession. We have much to learn from the experiences of the established legal profession and we have fresh ideas to offer them. Through the re-establishment of a Student Lawyer's Guild we hope to engender a new and significant dialogue with the Lawyer's Guild, the general legal profession, the community and fellow law students. We seek a new beginning, a fresh start, with the hope that as law students, we can make our ideas felt both in the legal and general community. And so we begin.

## Convention (Continued from page 1)

the problem of the lawyer and alienation, the lawyer as a political activist and the law as a form or vehicle of political action.

There will be special law student prices for registration and for all activities and materials of the Convention. Since many will be coming from out-of-town, accommodations are being arranged, and some contributions are being solicited to help law students with the cost of transportations.

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## Guild Student Programs

(Continued from page 2)

Boalt Hall (Berkeley): The Student Chapter of the Guild here was active in the student strike on campus this semester, had an extensive speaker program on topics such as conscientious objection and the law by Ann Ginger and police surveillance on campus, by Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Mario Savio. The Law Student Civil Rights Research Council at Berkeley is cooperating with the Guild in research projects and recently hired Peter Haberfeldt, 5818 Telegraph Ave., Oakland as its West Coast Coordinator. Hastings (San Francisco): The recently formed Hastings chapter of the Guild has had speakers on conscientious objection from the Guild and a speaker from Synanon requesting law student assistance, but they have not been recognized as a "campus" organization as yet.

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## PROGRAM OF DRAFT CONFERENCE FOR LAWYERS (AND LAW STUDENTS)

Editor's Note: The Lawyers Guild and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors are co-sponsoring a Conference on the draft for lawyers, in New York, February 9th, at the Hotel Biltmore. The following is a reprint of the statement of purpose of the conference.

### PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

The purpose of this Conference on the Draft may be simply stated; It is intended as a seminar for practicing attorneys who are, or are willing to become, involved in the representation of persons with legal problems relative to the Selective Service Act.

The Conference comes at a time when scholars, politicians, sociologists, religious leaders and others have been attending other conferences which question, in its present form, the very existence of the Selective Service Act. However, such conferences were themselves prompted, in large measure, by the personal challenges to the Act, put forth by the ever increasing number of young men who refuse to fight in what they believe to be an unjust war in Vietnam.

For some of these young men it is a religious conscience which forbids their participation in war; for others, it is their political convictions relative to this war; for still others, it is a lack of commitment to this war coupled with strong personal considerations that make them seek ways of resisting their conscription.

The focus of this draft conference, then, is not upon the merits of the various proposals for draft law reform, but upon developing the skills of the lawyer in order that he may better provide these young men with the forceful and imaginative representation to which they are, in our legal system, entitled.

In furtherance of this purpose we have gathered together over one dozen of this nation's leading practitioners in matters pertaining to Conscientious Objection and Selective Service Law, generally. We invite all lawyers who wish to school themselves in this field of law, to attend.

James Lafferty,  
Executive Secretary  
National Lawyers Guild

Arlo Tatum,  
Executive Secretary  
CCCCO

See page 4 for a reprint of the program of the conference and a list of panelists.



Place  
Postage  
Here

National Lawyers Guild  
2639 Cadillac Tower Bldg.  
Detroit, Michigan 48226

## What Student Chapters Might Do (Continued from page 2)

relating to practice and the nature of the Guild has been discussed. The advantage of these meetings is that they take only a minimum amount of time from law school studies.

### h. Free legal aid clinics;

2. Provides an organization through which the law student can become involved with and aid the various movements for social change and employ his knowledge of the law in the process.

At present there is no political organization of law students which is capable of actively taking part in the social ferment which surrounds us, in more than just a research capacity. The Guild is the only organization of attorneys which is involved actively in the raising of questions about the war, in criticism of the numerous and complex social and economic crises which face every person in the United States.

The Guild, because it is a bar association, can engage in a number of different kinds of activity around a number of different issues. It can urge the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and hold a conference on the applicability of the Judgment at Nuremberg to the United States and to American law, or it can establish an office in the South for the handling of cases, or set up a consultative panel on conscientious objection. Student chapters of the Guild can run ads in local newspapers on the war, or do organizing work for a welfare rights organization, or work on the campaigns of candidates for political or judicial office. They can unite to abolish character committees of state bars, or criticize the bar exams themselves. At the same time, educational or legal work can be done, publications can be printed and materials distributed. Lobbying can be done, and legislation can be influenced by recommendations to the state bar, or the legislature, or Congress.

3. Provide a forum for social activities within the law school:

The Guild is also an organization to which similarly minded persons can come and get to know one another. Student chapters of the Guild can run orientation programs for new law students, publish non-law review articles produced for

classes, and discuss topics of interest to law students locally by bringing in outside speakers on any subject, or merely meeting at lunch to discuss current non-legal or legal issues. It can hold parties or other social functions as well.

4. Participate in the activities of the local parent chapter and influence the decision as to what the chapter will do:

a. Local Guild Committees: Local chapters of the Guild have committees appointed from time to time and standing committees which deal with almost every conceivable problem faced by attorneys in the course of their practice and on issues of concern in their community.

b. National Guild Committees: The Guild also has committees which determine policy and range from the committee on publications to the International Law Commission. On each of these there is room for participation by law students with attorneys in discussing particular problems which are national in scope.

c. Guild Conferences and Seminars: From time to time the Guild runs conferences on certain aspects of the practice of law in an attempt to deal with areas of substantive law and legal tactics not covered by other bar associations. In 1966, the Guild held conferences on the law of the poor, aspects of selective service law and the applicability of the legal principles of the Judgment of Nuremberg to United States law. Special prices for attendance, materials and meals are given to law students.

d. Chapter Executive Boards: Meetings of the Executive Board of the Guild chapter in your area are open to all Guild members with the right to speak or raise issues for consideration. In this way, law students may have a voice in local Guild policy and direction.

e. Membership Meetings: Guild chapters must also hold regular membership meetings where law student members may participate fully in local decisions. 5. Anything else you want to do: Since the Guild is a changing and a flexible organization, it is possible that any program or idea consistent with its principles may be adopted and put into practice. Think big.

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## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

- 1:00 - 1:30 Topic I The Universal Military Training and Service Act and the leading cases under the Act.
- 1:30-1:45 Topic II A brief discussion of the 18 different Selective Service classifications.
- 1:45-3:00 Topic III A study of the Administrative Procedures under the regulations, considering, as well, the nature of local boards, problems of due process, proof of deferment and miscellaneous problems such as the security questionnaire.
- 3:00-3:15 Coffee Break
- 3:15-4:30 Topic IV The Conscientious Objector: Form 150; the First Amendment; problems of "religious training and belief" - the Supreme Being question: "opposition to war in any form" - the selective objector; alternative service and the problem of the soldier turned C O.
- 4:30-5:30 Topic V Other alternatives to the Draft: the legal implications of non-cooperation.
- 6:30-8:00 Banquet Address by A. J. Muste
- 8:00-9:30 Topic VI Trials: Criminal; Court Martials, Habeas Corpus; Defenses (including Nuremberg)

\* This program is flexible enough to allow other problems of the participants to be considered.

Registration fee: \$ 5.00  
Banquet \$10.00

## PANELISTS

Attorneys: Leonard Boudin  
Esther Frankel  
Stanley Faulkner  
Francis Heisler  
David Hood  
Ronald Jacks  
Leonard Karlin  
Marvin Karpatkin  
Marshall Krause  
Victor Rabinowitz  
(Prof.) Malcolm Sharp  
Michael Standard  
J. B. Tietz

and Arlo Tatum