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THE LOYOLA LUNG

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Oct. 1971

"A BREATH OF FRESH AIR"

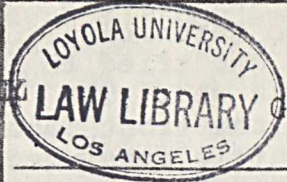
Vol. 1, No. 1

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OCT 26 1971



WHAT REALLY HAPPENED AT ATTICA



GUILD PROJECTS

From the August 21 murder of George Jackson at San Quentin to the vicious massacre of 32 inmates at Attica, the past three weeks have been marked by the ultimate sacrifice by prisoners who have laid down their lives to expose the barbaric institutions that are America's prisons.

All of us who have any sense of the deplorable, racist conditions of our prisons were deeply distressed at the events of the past months. Our frustrations were compounded by the lack of credible information regarding these events. When analyzing the events and the reports by the media, we must realize that most of the reports that came out of the prisons were the product of interviews with prison officials. In many cases newsmen were actually excluded from the prisons. Because of these factors the accounts of what happened must be considered not as reports of what really happened but as attempts by prison officials to offer a story to the country that would justify their actions.

The Loyola chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has waited almost an entire month before attempting to piece together what really happened. We did this because we did not want to let our emotions that were so high immediately after the events at San Quentin and Attica to interfere with our judgement.

What follows is a report of what happened at San Quentin and Attica. The San Quentin information is based on reports brought back from San Quentin by attorneys representing those prisoners in the adjustment center. The report from Attica is based on a recent speech by William Kuntsler who was on the negotiating team at Attica and spend approximately 72 hours in the prison.

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THE LOYOLA LUNG is a fresh air project of the National Lawyers Guild Loyola Chapter to present a clear reality. All use of this publication is on reserve in the Guild office and is under no circumstances free for Congressional use whether in committee, full house, backyard, or straight flush.

Prisoners' Rights Research Project

Imagine you're busted, then jailed without bail. What are your legal rights while awaiting trial? Imagine you're convicted or your lawyer cops a plea so that you're locked up for who knows how long. What are your legal rights of appeal? What are your civil rights now, or is the First Amendment dead? What rights do you have to make personal and political contacts with the community outside? Can the prison authorities keep you incommunicado while you have no safeguards to maintain your sanity? What rights will you have to organize with other prisoners? Who knows? We don't. But we do know that people are locked up in cages everyday of the year. They're treated like animals. Do you care what rights they're denied? Or can't you imagine? We aim to find out. If you do, work with the Prisoners' Rights Research Project. Contact Bob Rubin 397-4638

Deportation Defense Project

Beginning this year CLAC's Deportation Department, which is working in conjunction with Southwestern Law School, is joining forces with Mexican American Political Association. In the past the MAPA center dealt mainly with immigration matters while CLAC handled the deportation problems. By interweaving these programs it is hoped that greater community involvement and understanding will result. It is hoped that this combined effort will afford some of the 200,000 aliens deported annually the assurance of adequate representation. If interested in handling deportation hearings contact Abbe Kingston at 657-6640 or Guild office.

Students' Rights Project

They shoot students, don't they? Well, students have constitutional rights too. Southwestern law students are forming a committee to help protect high school, college and university students whose rights have been threatened, violated or eliminated. If you are interested in joining this project whose aim is to do casework for students whose heads are on the chopping block, for further information contact Ted Goodwin at 390-5850 or Guild office at Loyola.

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The official report of what happened on August 21 is filled with irregularities. The official version by Warden Parks is that Steven Bingham smuggled a gun, an ammunition clip, and a wig to Jackson in a hollowed out tape recorder. The gun used was reported to be a revolver weighing over 2 pounds and over 8 inches long. In response to this the San Francisco Chronicle hired a male black model and tried to conceal such a weapon in a wig. The results were reported on the front page of that paper. The Chronicle concluded that it would be impossible to conceal a gun of that size in a wig due to the fact that the gun kept falling out of the wig. In response to this finding the prison authorities reduced the size of the gun to 5 inches. Since then the prison authorities have shifted ground approximately five times coming to rest on the larger 8 inch measurement (preferring the big lie).

The entire story of being able to conceal the weapon and wig in a tape recorder, ignores the rules of the prison which say that guards are to make sure that all tape recorders actually operate. The story also does not take into consideration the procedures which a prisoner is submitted every time he leaves the adjustment center to see a visitor. First he is taken from the adjustment center to a room where he is made to completely disrobe and is completely skin searched. Then he is given a fresh pair of clothes that have already been searched. He is then led to the visitors center where he is watched at all time while he is with his visitor. Upon leaving the visitor center, the whole process starts over again. A complete change of clothes, a skin search, and led back to the adjustment center. To believe that Jackson could conceal a gun, wig, and ammunition clip during this procedure is preposterous.

It is also important to note that one of the white prisoners killed at San Quentin during the alleged escape attempt was a man named Lynn who was also from Soledad and was very active in organizing support for Jackson, Drumgo, and Cluchette (the Soledad Brothers) while he was at Soledad among white prisoners. The fact that he was killed is even stronger evidence for the idea that this was a plot to crush the defense of the Soledad brothers.

yzing the facts and attempting to understand what went on, one can plainly see that the explanation of what happened by the prison authorities is purely a fabrication to cover up what ~~apparently~~ a vicious murder.

ATTICA

The issue at Attica is a little different from the issue at San Quentin. At Attica the prison authorities did not try to conceal the fact that they coldly marched into the prison and murdered 42 people (32 inmates and 10 guards). But although there is this difference in that San Quentin tried to conceal the facts, and at Attica they did not, the motives for the killings are essentially the same: A complete disregard for life and total insensitivity to the plight of the disadvantaged black, chicano, Indian, asian, and poor white people in this country.

The story of Attica actually began at Folsom prison in California, where a chicano prisoner wrote a set of demands that when presented to the warden resulted in the entire prison population being locked in their cells for three weeks.

From Folsom the demands were sent to Auburn prison in New York. Here, hostages were also taken, but the prisoners capitulated to the warden when they were promised there would be no retaliation. But, as soon as the hostages were freed (all unhurt) the warden retaliated, placed all the leaders in the hole--where six of them still remain.

Some of the prisoners that took part in the Auburn revolt were transferred to Attica, and hence that is why the demands next sufficed there.

Before the prisoners revolted and took hostages on Sept. 9, they had been sending their list of demands to the correctional authorities constantly for a period of three months. As to be expected there was no response to their letters, until they were finally told, after repeated inquiries, that such requests took time and to be patient.

On Sept. 9, in a relatively unplanned and spontaneous action, the prisoners took control of one of the prison yards.

con't pg. 3

PLEASE HELP

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Of their 30 demands, the prisoners considered two of them non-negotiable: amnesty, and removal of warden Vincent Mancuzi. The demand that they be transported to a non-imperialist country was dropped, and the remaining demands (such as being able to touch your wife's hand when she comes to visit) were readily granted by the New York commissioner of prisons who was quoted as saying that those demands should have been in effect years ago.

The death of a guard after he was released by the prisoners caused the first real problem in the negotiations.

The civilian negotiators were brought in to try to come to some kind of settlement. The negotiators went back and forth between the prisoners and the officials. When the amnesty and removal of the warden issue remained the stumbling block the call went out for Gov. Rockefeller. When he refused to come, the result was inevitable.

It is important to note that the last time the negotiators went inside the prison, they were forced to sign a release stating that they would not bring suit against the state of New York if they were injured. It was clear that the prison officials were planning their assault.

As an excuse for the invasion, the prison officials said that guards were having their throats cut and were being beaten. The opposite is true. As the autopsy report of the Monroe county coroner verify, all the guards killed were killed by gun fire, and as the officials state, there were no guns possessed by prisoners. Also hostages who were released reported that they were treated fairly and humanely. The only mattresses and blankets in the prison yard were given to the hostages and the meager supply of food was shared equally with the hostages.

The attack came as a complete surprise to the prisoners who still felt that a solution could be reached, and didn't really believe that the prison officials would take the chance of sacrificing the hostages. But the prisoners underestimated the brutality and racism of the prison officials who firmly felt that no price was too great to teach the inmates a lesson.



Attica

con't pg. 4.

No one can deny the fact that over 50 persons have been killed in prisons within the last three months. Also, it is obvious that persons do not rehabilitate but tend rather to produce cynical, hardened, men who, when released, return to prison in eight out of ten cases.

There is no doubt then, that our prisons present a serious social problem. But more than that our prisons present a microcosm of the totality of ills that plague our society. Our prisons magnify the oppressive, racist society that exists in this country-- i.e., 80% of the prisoners at Attica are black or Puerto Rican, and in Calif. minorities make up almost 50% of the prison population.

However, these statistics should come as no surprise. A society such as ours that systematically oppresses minority persons in the courts is bound to have a prison population composed mostly of these persons.

Also the events at San Quentin, and Attica are to be expected. When the result of our judicial system is to place an inordinant number of minority persons in prison while allowing white persons to buy their way out of prison with better lawyers, a very volatile situation is bound to develop. Incarcerating large numbers of third world persons in prisons is bound to make them realize the inequities and injustices in the system that put them there in the first place. It follows, therefore, that these men were bound to react to this situation. And react they did, in the only way the prison authorities would understand or allow-- with force.

The urgency of the situation (it is our feeling that the prison situation will get worse before it gets better, i.e., there will be more Attica's and San Quentins/) has caused the Loyola chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to devote its major organizational efforts to the abominable situation which exists in the California prisons

The project will consist of:

- 1) A research project exposing the bureaucratic structure of the prison system.
- 2) Legal runners for in pro per prisoners at the county jail.
- 3) A program which will teach prisoners how to compose their own writs.
- 4) And, in general, a program which will make prisoners aware of their constitutional rights and powers.

LAWS STUDENTS:
THERE IS ANOTHER WAY
OUT.

What happened at Attica, was no coincidence. The tensions in the prison and the small town located near by the prison were growing for a long time.

2800 white persons live in the town of Attica, and 396 white employees of the prison come from the surrounding area. The prison is 80% black and Puerto Rican and come, for the most part from the ghettos of New York. The tension between the white guards from the town and the black prisoners is obvious and overt. A black photographer assigned to cover the events at Attica by Life magazine, walked out of a restaurant in downtown Attica when he was informed that, "We don't serve niggers here!".

The lessons to be learned from Attica and San Quentin are numerous. It remains for each of us to draw his own conclusions. One conclusion is obvious. The people who run the prisons in this country are totally insensitive to the legitimate demands of the inmates under their control. The disregard for human life by these same officials is obvious. They would rather murder and then cover up their murder by some preposterous tale, then face the simple fact that change is inevitable and the prison population will no longer be treated like caged animals.

Perhaps the best way to summarize what happened inside Attica is to use the words of a New York lawyer who spend three days inside Attica directly after the massacre.

Inside the walls of Attica we met men who impressed us repeatedly with their words, their reason, and with their brotherhood. The idea that their lives are somehow worth less than other human lives is the product of a serious diseased sensibility. In fact, even this heinous rationalization fails to support the action taken at Attica. For hostages were bound to die in the firing. Their lives were sacrificed to the God of political power. They had been allowed and encouraged to co-operate in the dehumanization of prisoners. In the process they had, themselves become dehumanized. Their superiors, consequently, were more able to authorize the massacre.

Those sharing primary responsibility for this issue include:
Bill Fortner: Chief Warlock
Ted Goodwin: Smoke Signaler and Interpreter
Carol Schatz: Squaw Liberation Correspondent
Walt Palmer: Medicine Man
Ron Rouda: CHIEF



A prisoner of War

Dates and Details

Oct. 16 Senator McGovern will speak on the North Lawn of All Saints Church and will answer questions. Call Peace operation center for information, 796-3136

Nov. 12 Rally with Daniel Ellsberg at the Sports Arena. For more information call Women Strike For Peace. Tickets available at WSP office. 5899 W. Pico Blvd.

Goodwin: First of all Mr. Sulnick, how old are you and where did you grow up?

Sulnick: I'm twenty-eight years old and I grew up in Chicago, Illinois on the south side.

G: What is your educational background?

S: I have a bachelors degree in English literature, with a minor in creative writing, and another minor in psychology and Russian. I have a law degree and a masters of law degree. My law degree was taken at DePaul University. A masters degree in law and social science--an L.L.M. in law and social science from New York University. I did my undergraduate work at Indiana University.

G: What legal work did you do before you came to Loyola?

S: I was a law professor at the University of Denver Law School for three years. During that period of time in addition to being a law professor I was counsel for Colorado Citizens for Clean Air which engaged in a pollution fight with the public services of Colorado, successfully, we think, to where they are now installing anti-pollution devices. I was also counsel for the students of the University of Denver against the University of Denver, during a protest, which was again somewhat successful because the injunction failed. It was an injunction to keep the students from protesting on the campus following Kent State. It really wasn't just Kent State; it was the war, racism and Kent State. But it was prompted by Kent State which was kind of a racist thing anyway because when the black people got killed the white students didn't really protest.

G: Before you came to Loyola, what impression did you have of this school? What kind of reputation did Loyola have in your mind?

S: It has a really good reputation, both nationally and regionally.

G: For anything in particular?

S: Yes, for a variety of things. People across the country think of it as a very progressive law school. Very innovative and it has a really nice atmosphere for learning and experimenting. That's the general impression across the country.

G: I'll step out of my role of interviewer to say that I'm surprised.

S: That's the way it goes.

G: Has that impression changed since you've been here?

S: No, it's been reinforced.

G: What is your field of specialization?

S: I teach torts. I have a masters degree in law and social science which has led me to do a variety of things. To write a book with a sociologist which is called Law and Social Science Research. To teach the course called Law and Social Change which is really a combination of law and social science to an end that lawyers can begin to learn how to use law as an instrument of social reform.

G: In the area of social change, what would you say, if you could say, has been the most creative use of the law in recent years?

S: I don't think there has been any creative use. That's the problem. Nobody uses it creatively. I think by and large what you

CONGRESSIONAL AID & ASSISTANCE PROJECT

This project is designed around the idea of successful research and implementation of any legal formula and institutional change recommended by the total project. The hoped for inter-communication between various assemblymen and state senators will lend legitimacy and possibly power into opening new avenues for research into prisons as we may function as some form of legislative adjunct or investigative body. Therefore, ~~any~~ anyone who knows any political power holders who are concerned with the prison problems and anyone having access to public information regarding prisons, laws or proposed bills, or anything else should contact Ron Rouda 823-0761, or leave her or his name and/or material at the Guild office in the trailer.

PUBLICATIONS & PRISON LAW REVIEW

This is the whole enchilada project. Hopefully, within the year or by next year we will be able to accumulate a vast wealth of knowledge about the prison system in California. The publications will endeavor to present technical legal skills, legal criticisms and suggestions, as well as an in-depth study and analysis of the whole enchilada. Anyone with any ideas who wishes to help can contact Ron Rouda 823-0761, or leave their name at the Guild Office. This project will be a slow but steady process.

THE LUNG

Anyone interested in bringing some fresh air into these stuffy pages is urged to join the functioning intake staff of the Loyola Lung. It's primary function will be to spread the word between projects and pick out a few special people or institutions which need vamping on. Contact your local newsboy or the Guild office if you wish to pass the words around.

WRIT WRITING PROJECT

This project is to accumulate legal skills and information dealing with prisoner appeal forms and procedures to enable law students and prisoners to learn to write writs. This project is an application oriented research project and will publish a small pamphlet containing all necessary and relevant material to prisoner's legal appeal procedures. Furthermore, it will probably compose a section of the envisioned Prison Law Review. For information and to help, contact Bob Doss or leave appropriate information at the Guild Office.

(note; Sept. 24, 1971, the L.A. Times published an article concerning the demands made by inmates at Attica, and their relation with Guild lawyers. Following is a reprint of that article and a response to that article by the National President of the Guild, Katy Roarback.)

A manifesto of demands issued by prisoners at the Attica State Correctional Facility in New York two weeks ago was virtually the same list circulated at two Californai prisons last year, it was learned Thursday.

Prison sources say there was evidence that the list in one form or another has become the major negotiating agenda for a network of militant in prisons throughout the country.

Basic differences only are in the wording and in variations to fit specific local situations.

One of the common threads which ties the network together reportedly is the Natiinal Lawyers Guild, which printed and circulated the list in California and whose attorneys have easy access to inmates.

But Marvin Stender, a guild official in San Francisco, said the similarities were coincidental.

"It doesn't really surprise me," he said. "Conditions (in prisons) by and large are the same all over the country.

California demands were published by the National Lawyers Guild newsletter. It's not beyond the realm of possibility that they were picked up by somebody back East."

Sources at Attica said guild attorneys have visited inmates there.

The list first turned up in California at San Quentin and surfaced publicly just before a threatened strike at Folsom in early November of last year.

Much of the list would be applicable to any penal institution--demands for better food, improved medical care, better working conditions, vocational training, ethnic counselors.

At Attica, the inmates ask for an ombudsman to hear prisoner complaints; At Folsom, the demand was for a "full-time salaried board of overseers."

But one of the key similarities is a demand that so-called political prsioners to be granted asylum in a foreign country such as Algeria, Russia, Cuba, North Korea or North Vietnam.

Folsom Warden Walter E. Craven recalled Thursday that he first became aware of the list when "some of my employees who attend

classes at Sacramento State College picked it up by people distributing it on campus."

He said the next time he saw it "it was in a four page printed folder and the indication on it was that it was being sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild."

It was circulated on the Sacramento campus at least two days before the strike was scheduled to begin Nov. 3. College officials said they believe it was distributed by non students.

He said he never was presented the list by Folsom inmates.

Craven's response to the threatened strike was to lock all inmates in their cells for almost three weeks. There was no violence.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY CATHERINE G. RORABACK IN LOS ANGELES, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, SEPTEMBER 24, 1971

Accusations originating from California Prison Authorities that the National Lawyers Guild "ties together" a national network of prison militants, are the opening salvos of a national attack on lawyers attempting to aid prisoners.

Demands, both for improvement of conditions and those of a political nature, originated from the prisoners themselves in both New York and California.

The assumption that predominately black and Third World prisoners are incapable of formulating their own demands is a clear example of the racism of prison authorities that has been the dominant note of the official response to the acts of revolutionary inmates.

It does not take an attorney to make prisoners aware of their oppression, of institutional racism, and of censorship and brutality.

The National lawyers Guild and its membebs shall continue to do everything we can to aid prisoners in their fight against those conditions.

ABORTION CORPS

If you believe that the state has no compelling interest in women's bodies and should be kept out and would like to help establish that principle legally contact Bill Fortner 485-4911 (work). We are presently working on the defense of Harvey Karman.

ATTENTION ALL VETERANS

COUNTY-WIDE DEMONSTRATION

OCTOBER 26th

CONTACT CVM FOR FURTHER INFO

Valley Office
13609 Victory
Van Nuys,
Cal. 91401
782-1231

Santa Monica Off.
1508 2nd St.
Santa Monica,
Cal. 90401
451-9281

have is a very pedestrian image of the law. I think most people think of the law in very pedestrian terms. Most people will say law is an instrument of the status quo, that it is an instrument to repress, that it's an instrument to foster big business. All that is true, but it is quite simplistic. Law can repress anybody. It could as easily repress General Motors as repress its customers. It could as easily repress Con Edison as its customers. It could as easily repress the police department as the black community. It's a matter of knowing and understanding how to use it and understanding the forces that develop it. I haven't found in my own mind, I haven't seen any systematic, creative uses of the law in recent history. I think that is what is responsible in part for much of the credibility gap and the lack of confidence in the use of law. Some of the brighter, more creative, idealistic students will turn away from it because they say the best you can do is get someone out of jail, and I would say that's a very unimaginative, pedestrian, primitive view of what law is and how to use it.

G: Assuming there were a small cadre of innovative lawyers who sought to achieve social change through the court system, do you think the courts as of 1971 would be responsive?

S: The answer is yes, but I think you have to go beyond the courts. In other words, law is more than courts, which is what lawyers have to become accustomed to. Law is a variety of things—it's organizing communities, it's understanding and use of media and propaganda, it's understanding how to be a lobbyist, understanding how to be a negotiator, it's understanding how to use administrative agencies as well as courts, even legislatures in certain instances. But the specific answer to your question is yes. Civil law is where the power is; there's no power in criminal law. It's an instrument of the status quo. The best you can do is get someone out of jail. Power is in the civil law and civil law is moving toward strict liability quite clearly. Strict liability means that it will be easier to get judgments.

G: What do you think of the limited use so far of class actions?

S: I think they should be expanded.

G: The new president of the American Bar Association has been quoted by several reputable news sources as saying that the legal profession should be more careful about who it lets study the law. In particular, this man said that there are too many lawyers who take money from their clients and don't give anything or very little in return. Do you find any validity to this statement from your practical experience?

S: I think there's a lot of lawyers who are less than professional in the way they deal with their clients. Which means basically they see law as a business which is to them a means of economic mobility and social mobility. So if that is what is consistent with what the president of the ABA said, then I would agree.

G: Do you believe there are any instances where the legal system as it works is devoid of political significance?

S: No. No. No. Every legal act is a political act by definition.

G: Even something like a metermaid giving a parking ticket?

S: Yes, most certainly.

G: Why in this example?

S: Let's use the example of an automobile accident. If you go to court to litigate an automobile accident, inevitably you are either adding to or detracting from a body of law which in its purpose can be used and was meant to be used for more significant issues, like control of highway safety, control of automobile safety, control of pollution, and so on. And so, by adding to or subtracting from that body of law, you are making a political response whether you are aware of it or not.

G: Do you think the legal system is or ever should be "objective"?

S: No, I don't think it ever can be objective. I think it's a constant, competing struggle of values.

G: Were you surprised by what happened at Attica?

S: No, not at all.

G: What do you think of the actions of Governor Rockefeller in particular?

S: They were less than prudent. I think it was a bad move. I think whenever there's human life involved, the priority is to save lives and that is the first priority. Now it's hindsight, so it's easy to say, but everybody was killed by the gunfire. If you're going to retake a prison, you don't have to retake it with guns. You can retake it with just tear gas. Why not negotiate another week? What do you have to lose by talking? There's human life.

G: Do you think that George Jackson was intentionally murdered?

S: I don't know.

G: Do you see any relationship between the incident involving Jackson and Attica?

S: Direct or indirect? They were both black men so there's a relationship. Do you mean, "Was there a conspiracy?"

G: Beyond the repression of the prison systems and the fact that Jackson was a threat to the political status quo, not only in the prison but on the broader scale in the state and the country? Was there a similarity in the deaths of Jackson and the men at Attica and the way the prison authorities reacted?

S: There's a consistency in the way prison authorities react, which is totally predictable. I'm not sure I understand the question.

G: I assume you think it was more than coincidental. The amount of force that was used to keep the dissident prisoners in their place.

S: Yes, of course.

G: And the force that was used was used for political benefit by those in power?

S: Maybe not consciously. That might be a simplistic explanation. I think the net effect of it has a political effect. There's no question. But I'm not sure that's the conscious design. It might be a much more

The basic criticism of new left rallies and functions is that they too often substitute slogans for critical analysis and name calling for investigation. This has most often been leveled by the bourgeoisie middle-class liberal from his overstuffed armchair behind the T.V. Therefore this article will satisfy the intellectual gap and clarify the true meaning and massive multi-level communication given by the terse use of words in the following three phrases: All power to the people; off the pig; right on.

Presently the right on the pig offs the power to the people, and the people power to the right as the pig offs the on. To people the power the pig to the off, the right on power of the people must all the pig off, right? On is the power not off. Therefore we must off the on of the pig in order to on the off of the people and right the power of the off to on and thereby the power to the people as the on is to off and the right is to pig and on power is to people. Now the right on is the off power to the people so the on the off is the pig powered all off by the people and the right pig offed on people power will then be restored to its proper role and perspective.

With this understanding the armchair liberals can now see the validity of these slogans and become part of the revolution without changing channels or can even go to rallies and chant without taking any action to fulfill true revolutionary commitment. For further reading see: Mao Tse-Tung, Combat Liberalism.

IMAGINE

Mr. Consoir had a shock to his faith in the American system of jurisprudence. He asked for and received a jury trial on a robbery charge. Can you imagine his reaction when he heard his jury being instructed that he was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt? Can you imagine the mentality of the judges of the U.S.C.A. who upheld the action of the judge as not being prejudicial "in context"? Can you imagine what Consoir is telling his fellow prisoners about the American system of jurisprudence?

Consoir v. Craven, U.S.C.A. 9th
No 25,521 Aug. 27, 1971 per Carter
C.J. (klk)

After two meetings, some of the women at Loyola have organized "Loyola Women." The group is open to all women who study, work or are married to people who work or study at Loyola. From the discussion at the last two meetings several projects were decided upon:

1. WOMEN'S LEGAL-AID CENTER

In conjunction with other women at other law schools we hope to organize one central facility which can effectively deal with such problems as: family law problems, prostitution, women in prisons, etc. Hopefully, it will provide freedom for research projects in any field which women feel are relevant to their problems. Out of this center could come an effective lobbying organization which might also be able to propose legislation and in general, act as an independent political channel for women's grievances. If you are interested in working on this project contact: Caroline Elias, 474-1746; Marian Smith 483-0215.

2. DAY CARE CENTER

Many students and employees have children and the quality and expense of private day care centers leaves much to be desired. If having children interferes with one's studies then it's our responsibility and the school's responsibility to see to it that the problem is minimized. If you're interested please call: Jane Kagon, 456-6900 or Kitty Dooley, 792-3282.

3. JOB DISCRIMINATION

URGENT, people are needed to research which firms consistently refuse to hire women so that action can be taken against them. Firms are interviewing now, so this should assume high priority for our organization. Contact Caroline Elias, 474-1746; Laura Kaplen 397-5735.

If you have any other programs to propose please come to the meetings, Thursdays at 5:00, Moot Court.



LUNCHEON CALENDAR

National Lawyers Guild, Southern California Chapter

Oct. 15--U.S. v. Ellsberg--A discussion of the Pentagon Papers Case by the Ellsberg Attorneys.

Oct. 22--Ernest Aubry--The racial impact of the Judicial Council's new rules for countywide jury selection.

Oct. 29--Marge Buckley and Peter Young--"Neighborhood Legal Services" an evaluation of Reagan's Handiwork.

The Guild Luncheon's are sponsored by the L.A. regional office of the National Lawyers Guild and are open to all friends and members of the Guild.

They take place at the Original Bar-B-Q, which is located at 8th and Vermont in L.A.

Law students are encouraged to attend, and in deference to the limited budget of all of us, you are not obligated to purchase anything i.e., you can bring a bag lunch and eat it while you listen to the interesting speakers that are scheduled each week.

The luncheons provide an opportunity to meet Guild attorneys and to talk' to members of the guild from throughout the city.

SULNICK

personal, moral decision, a much more moral, human response which has political consequences, of course. I don't think there's a grand political scheme. I think that's much too simplistic. The human element: Given who prison authorities are, where they're selected from, the kind of environment they're put in, it's predictable what kind of decision they'll make, what they'll value, what their value priorities will be. I think that's the answer.

G: Do you have any, or do you think your generation, or our generation, has any contemporary American heroes?

S: John Lennon and Bob Dylan.

G: Basically, do you think the American legal system commands or deserves respect from the citizens, or is it just something to put up with?

S: I don't know what to think about that? It's a loaded question. People don't use the law today because they don't know about it. They don't know about it because they've never been taught about it. It's a whole system of propaganda. So they don't use it. Should they respect it? I don't know.

That's a very complicated question. Law is necessary to a society. You have to have law. I think that an ideal society, Plato said, would be a society that didn't need laws, and I have no quarrel with that. But a civilized, bureaucratic, technological structure such as ours has to have law. The question is how the law is used and whether it enhances human values or detracts from them is the issue. To the extent that it detracts from them, the respect the people should lose is respect for themselves because they let it happen to them. I don't know. Strike that whole stuff.

G: Thank you Mr. Sulnick.



This page is asking us to fill it with what's going on. In the past the National Lawyers has been the legal organ of the progressive movements in America. It started in the depression years, and has survived through the McCarthy era, and today continues to exist as the only viable legal organization of the liberal left

The first known (to us) branch chapter of the Guild was formed last year at Loyola and functioned on an ad hoc basis supplying legal observers to demonstrations, speakers, and films on the campus. Along with Law Students Against the War (another group formed last year) the Guild participated in the first protests by members of the legal profession against the war in Vietnam. This protest was part of a nation wide legal protest organized by the National Lawyer's Guild. The response at Loyola far exceeded that at the other major law schools and awakened the small Guild chapter to the latent support of Loyola students. This support was largely based on the first year class and is indicative of the feeling of the basic necessity for change in the antiquated and corrupt structure of our society.

The members felt that the growing trend of concern for the future would be evidenced in students of the succeeding years and decided a permanent organizational structure and program should be developed to channel progressive energies into constructive forms.

The Law Students Against the War merged their group into the Guild Chapter realizing the advantages and necessity of relating to a permanent legal organization. Meanwhile the National Lawyers Guild at its summer convention in Colorado changed its organizational structure to allow full voting membership to legal workers and law students. Law students now have real power in the policy making and functioning of a national legal association rather than some apprentice, advisory, or non-existent role as in other legal organizations.

The Guild Chapter at Loyola this year has presented an alternative to the usual orientation and have forced the orientation and students to deal with the realities of life at Law School and a possible method of how to deal with it. The Guild has also presented speakers and films and will provide more educational activities in the future but has decided to concentrate its effort on a constructive program dealing with prisons, and to doing more than listening.

The first meeting dealing with the prison project was held on a Friday night, Oct. 1st and this paper is one product of that meeting. It is an attempt to outline the various projects within the overall framework of the prison problem we wish to deal with and serve as a method by which those unable to attend the meeting can learn of and participate in the programs.

The Guild Chapter has an office located in the South West trailer 2nd door from the East end of such. If that's unclear look around. Hopefully it will be open on a regular schedule and everyone is invited in to rap and exchange information and ideas. If we don't change the world, nobody else will so if you've got any ideas that's the start. The next full Guild Meeting will be Thursday night Oct. 14 at Allen Perlög's house 1062 s. Hudson Ave. L.A. at 8:00 P.M.

