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## The Loyola Lung

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DEC. 1971

"A BREATH OF FRESH AIR" DEC 2 1971

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## SBA: WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The Loyola Student Bar Association annually elects several officers and two representatives of each day and night division of the first through fourth year classes. Also represented on the Student Bar with voting rights are the three minority students associations and various special interest groups. It is often contended that the SBA does very little or nothing throughout the year. This allegation is basically correct. Yet what the SBA has done this fall will make up for the apparent inactivity which may follow during the rest of this year. The SBA has just approved its annual budget. The remainder of this article is predicated on the assumption that you care what is done with your money. Of the \$12,000 at the disposal of the SBA, the great bulk of this sum, \$10,200, comes from dues assessed each student at the rate of ten dollars a head.

Where does this money go? Quite generally it all goes to student activities and projects. To be more specific one must examine the various allocations on an individual basis. The separate expenditures signify little except when compared with each other and with last year's student expenditures (Total budget \$10,000).

By far your largest single expense is the Loyola Brief. It is expected to cost \$2,400 with a projected revenue of \$1,600 from advertising. Thus the net loss is \$800. Is the loss worth it? The answer is up to you. You may recall, however, that as of November 23 (the date this article was written), after nearly three months of school, one issue of the Brief had appeared. Last year the Brief was budgeted for \$1,200 expenses and \$800 revenue.

One thousand dollars will go to speakers and films. This figure may seem high, but it provides virtually the only first hand means by which one can learn what is happening in the outside world, while a student spends up to 15 hours a week in windowless classrooms. This speakers fund, which provided a mere \$200 last year, is the source from which the following groups will be able to sponsor speakers of merit: International Law Society, Asian-American Law Students Association, La Raza Students of Loyola, BALSAs, National Lawyers Guild, Loyola Women Environmental Law Society, CLAC, and

cont. p.4

## INSIDE THE PLACEMENT OFFICE

Most of us at law school look forward to the time when we can begin to practice some of the things we have learned here at Loyola. We will probably seek a job as the most obvious vehicle for this pursuit. It is to this end, the matching of graduates with jobs that our very own placement office supposedly directs its efforts.

In the past several months some specific incidents have come about that shed at least a shadow of doubt on the effectiveness of the placement office. It has always been obvious that the placement office really only provides a service for the top 10-15% of the people in the school. Most of the firms that interview here are only interested in that segment and if you aren't in that group, you probably won't be encouraged to interview in the first place. For example: A student who, like most of us, was somewhere in the middle of the class went to the placement office and sought to sign up for an interview. He was told by Miss Freeman (the director of the placement office) he was just wasting his time and the time of the interviewer. He then asked Miss Freeman what he was expected to do in order to get a job. She explained that his best approach was to contact firms himself and that she could maybe provide a list of firms that aren't so selective. Another student who was in the top 10% of his class went to the placement office and was told that there were no more interview openings. However, when this student told Miss Freeman that he was in the top 10% of his class, several openings in the interview schedule magically appeared.

Such obvious abuses by the placement office should cause students at Loyola to question the fact that while all students pay for the placement office through tuition and are entitled to its service, it is only a few students that receive its benefits.

However the story does not end there. It appears that the Loyola placement office has become the haven for the Los Angeles law firms that discriminate on the basis of sex and religion.

Lana Hill is a third year woman law student at Loyola and through a desire to get a job upon graduation signed up for her first interview here at Loyola.

On October 21, at 9:30 A.M., Lana had an interview scheduled with Anderson,

cont. p.2



Most persons charged with crimes are free on bail and/or represented by a lawyer. A few, however, are neither. In Los Angeles County Jail, for example, approximately twenty inmates waiting trial are defending themselves.

This presents a significant problem to each of these defendants. While locked up, they must still prepare their case. They must file papers, investigate facts, prepare motions, interview witnesses, serve subpoenas, and research law. Simply stated, the job is impossible for anyone who is on his own.

To help alleviate the problem, the Los Angeles Superior Court has issued an Order giving pro per inmates (prisoners defending themselves) certain special privileges. Among them are limited use of a telephone, access to some legal books, access to writing materials, and the right to have one individual visit them daily inside the jail.

The Order describes this individual as a "legal runner" and permits him to visit the prisoner one half hour each day. His function is, as a general rule, to do whatever the prisoner requests of him. Giving legal advice is not part of the runner's job, but interchange of legal ideas does take place in conjunction with other duties.

At present, four Loyola students are working as legal runners for prisoners at the new county jail. Defendants involved vary from first timers to one who has spent seventeen years in prison.

Besides performing a valuable service to the prisoners, the students are receiving the kind of education that is unavailable in school. They are being presented with very practical problems in both fact and law. Solutions in these cases are not found in an outline or casebook; they are found by doing whatever is necessary to solve the problem -- whether it be finding a witness, or researching new law on an evidentiary question, or trying to decide whether mandamus or habeas corpus will lie because of jail conditions

Beyond these specific things, the students are also in a position to observe the criminal justice system at work. To get into the jail, they must deal with jail personnel; to file papers, they must deal with court clerks on both

Cont. p.3

Ablon, and Dennis, a firm located at 3600 Wilshire Blvd, L.A., 90010. Here is what happened as told by Lana Hill.

Mr. Ablon, one of the partners who was doing the interviewing during the morning hours, expressed surprise and shock up seeing Lana enter the interviewing room. His first comment was, "We already have a woman attorney, Mrs. Dennis (a wife of one of the partners)." He went on to say, "We discussed hiring a woman and voted against it." Mr. Ablon went on to say that they had turned down one woman for the same reason.

At this point Lana left the interview somewhat puzzled and bewildered and decided to go see Miss Freeman.

At 11:00 A.M. Lana met with Miss Freeman, and told her of the facts of the situation. Miss Freeman's response was that the interviewer "should have put it another way", and "I don't know why he said it to you." In the face of obvious discrimination and realizing that every firm that interviews at Loyola is sent a policy statement by the placement office that says no firm will interview that discriminates on the basis of sex, age, religion, or race, Miss Freeman's response was that this particular interviewer should have put his discrimination another way. Miss Freeman did nothing to approach the interviewer or to enforce the policy of the school.

At 4:00 P.M. on the same day, Lana decided to take the matter up with Dean O'Brien. Dean O'Brien said he would send a letter to the firm and that they would not interview again at Loyola. But the firm continued to interview during the day. There is some question here in that at this time Dean O'Brien could have been under the impression that the firm had ceased to interview since Mr. Ablon had left. But the firm did not leave, it only changed interviewers and another partner, Mr. Anderson took over for Mr. Ablon.

Finally, at 7:00 P.M. Dean Grant was approached about the problem, she went to the placement office and asked the firm to leave.

Subsequently on Oct. 22, Mr. Anderson called Lana Hill and denied that the firm had made a decision not to hire women. Lana also received a letter from the firm saying that the whole thing was a mistake and that Lana must have been misunderstood what Mr. Ablon said.

Lana has since filed a complaining with the unfair employment practices commission on Nov. 5.

A somewhat similar incident occurred when Bob Rubin, a second year student at Loyola, while interviewing for a summer job at the placement office was told that the firm did not hire Jews because one of the partners was a bigot.

Cont. p.3

What all this goes to show is that the placement office is ineffective at enforcing its own policy of anti-discrimination and at the same time only serves a small percentage of the student body while all students pay for and are entitled to its services.

The next question is to decide what should be done to solve the problems of the placement office. The SBA is currently working with this problem and the Guild is of course very concerned with the situation. So let's get together and work out some solutions.

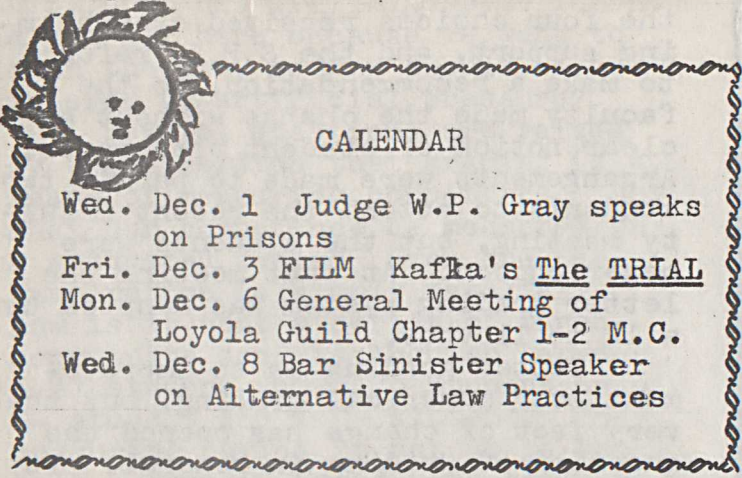
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THE GUILD GETS IT TOGETHER -----

Tuesday, Nov. 22, marked the day of the first meeting of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild Prisoners Rights committee.

This city wide committee was formed out of a reaction to the needs of prisoners in southern California prisons. The committee will be organized around specific prisons with individual attorneys, law students, and legal workers taking responsibility for a particular prison, i.e., there will be a group working with county jail, a group working with Frontera, a group working with Chino, etc. The work of these groups will be aimed at bringing legal action to correct some of the terrible conditions we all know exist in southern California prisons.

Since the Loyola chapter of the Guild has committed itself to extensive prison work this year, the Prisoners Rights committee of the L.A. chapter fits right in with our plans.

Loyola students are encouraged to relate to the Prisoners Rights Committee and can look forward to doing meaningful work in a very important area as well as developing legal skills by working with highly skilled attorneys



CALENDAR

- Wed. Dec. 1 Judge W.P. Gray speaks on Prisons
- Fri. Dec. 3 FILM Kafka's The TRIAL
- Mon. Dec. 6 General Meeting of Loyola Guild Chapter 1-2 M.C.
- Wed. Dec. 8 Bar Sinister Speaker on Alternative Law Practices

The What's Up at School? / or rumors from the Lunchroom issue of THE LOYOLA LUNG was designed to pierce the smoked veil of Loyola's back rooms. Those sharing primary responsibility for this issue are: Abbe Kingston, Mitchell Page, Glenn Jones, Walt Palmer, Ernie Nakano, Ted Goodwin, and Ron Rouda.

the local and appeals level. These activities are useful in developing a perspective in which classroom learning can be structured.

There are still several proper prisoners who need runners; and the Loyola chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has offered to help find them. Experience has shown that a runner will spend about three to five hours a week working for the prisoner. If you think that you might be interested, please leave your name in the Guild box located in the coffee room.

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Asian Student Recruitment

This fall begins the second year of the Asian American Legal Educational Opportunities Program (L.E.O.P.) at Loyola Law School. In order to contact the largest cross section of the Asian Community, the Asian American Law Students' Association has conducted a state wide recruitment drive. The Association has sent student teams out to twenty major California campuses which have large populations of Asian undergraduates. The major areas covered are the Bay area, Central California, San Diego and the Los Angeles area. In addition, press releases publicizing the recruitment program are sent to Asian communities in Oregon, Washington and Hawaii.

The recruitment drive is aimed at the Asian student who under normal circumstances would not be able to attend law school because of financial reasons or because his or her grades would be inadequate or both. The recruitment drive has shown that there is a large number of academically qualified students whose families are financially unable to send them to law school. The L.E.O.P. program provides financial assistance for this category of student.

The purpose of the recruitment drive is two-fold. The first purpose is to publicize the Asian L.E.O.P. program at Loyola Law School. The second is to generate interest in the field of law for Asian Americans. This dual purpose is based on the fact that in past years the legal profession has not had a representative portion of Asians. The reasons for the lack of representation are many but are primarily based on the discriminatory policies of the law schools. It has only been in the past two years that a substantial number of Asian Americans have been admitted to law schools. Normally there are only a handful of Asians who are admitted, but since the advent of

any individual students who seek to present a speaker. Last year all of these groups were allocated money to sponsor speakers on an individual basis. This accounts for the great difference between this year and last. \$900 will be spent on cross-country travel for five of the above organizations. Most trips will be to conventions for national organizations of which Loyola groups are local chapters.

A student directory will cost \$600. Administrative costs for the SBA itself \$500, and an additional \$500 for miscellaneous costs.

It is to the CREDIT of the SBA to have eliminated altogether certain expenses which in the past provided questionable returns. One such drain was the Moot Court Competition. Last year it cost \$500 for a group of students to argue with themselves over theoretical problems in a half-empty moot courtroom. This year no more than thirty students signed up to engage in verbal non-existent battle with the expectation of gaining over-emphasized professional skills in smooth double talk and with the hope of achieving fame and stardom. The SBA concluded that the same money could be better spent enabling real students to represent real people with real problems, assisting people who would otherwise be forced to regard the entire legal system as moot. The SBA said that it would not pay for Moot Court if the law school administration would pay instead. But the tentative response of the administration was "no" because of the limited value that would be derived for so few students from a student body with so little enthusiasm for the activity. The SBA will still have one more opportunity to veto the expenditure.

Last year \$1,600 was spent by One person for public relations for Loyola Law School. When asked this year where the money had gone, our "PR" man indicated that much of the students' money went to winning and dining newsmen, reporters and journalists. This year publicity releases will be handled through the main Loyola campus at no cost to us. Also done away with is the law school's "annual benefit". Last year the SBA sought to raise money for the school by sponsoring a public event, but instead the SBA blew \$850. In 1969-1970 a similar loss of \$800 was incurred. This year money will be spent not with the false hope of raising money, nor for the ephemeral thrill of a few newspaper headlines. Rather we

shall attempt to improve the reputation of Loyola by increasing people's awareness of what some law students can do for them and for the common welfare of the community.

spent for projects whose goals are to encourage student initiative, leadership, legal training and involvement in areas of social development which have traditionally been neglected if not ignored by most of the legal profession and by society in general. Over \$2,200 will go to BALSAs, La Raza and the Asian-American Association to provide direct legal services and indirect benefits for their respective communities. At least \$100,000 will be used by the Community Legal Assistance Center to expand its services to the Frontera Prison Program, the Immigration Program, The Juvenile Court Task Force, the Watts Legal Aid Foundation, and the Draft Counseling Program. The National Lawyers Guild, Loyola Women, Consumer Protection Journal, Environmental Law Society and the International Law Society will spend \$1,600 for various projects, most of which are developing as unique experiments within a legal framework.

Thus by eliminating several unnecessary expenditures the Student Bar Association has been able to redirect its priorities in order to promote and sponsor, as compared with last year, more than twice as much Loyola law student participation in the affairs of Southern California.

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#### THE GRADING SYSTEM

It should be well known by now that students will be evaluated under a new grading system beginning this semester. Numerical grading, ranging from 50 to 100, is being replaced by letter grading, A-B-C-D-F with a plus or minus possibility in the A to C range. Eleven tiers instead of fifty-one.

During the last school year students were polled for their preference of grading systems. None of the four choices received overwhelming support, and the S.B.A. refused to make a recommendation, so the faculty made the change without a clear notion of student preference. Arrangements were made to permit two students to attend the recent faculty meeting, but the students were never chosen. At that meeting the letter grading system was adopted by a 12 to 11 vote.

Letter grading is an improvement over numerical grading, but the very fact of change has opened the question of grading in general. It is time for students to examine and discuss the issue of grades.

There are basically three arguments for a grading system: (1) It is a source of motivation for the student. (2) It is a means of measuring competence. (3) It facilitates class ranking which is an aid to employers.

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### Asian Recruitment cont.

the Asian L.E.O.P. program, the number of Asians both under the program and under regular admission has increased substantially.

At Loyola prior to the L.E.O.P. program and active recruitment there were 5 Asian students. After two years Loyola has 50 Asians, half of whom were admitted under regular admissions procedures. The number of Asian applicants to the law school has increased from 20 the first year of the program, to 240 the second year with 300 to 350 expected this year. Thus Loyola Law School is one of the major schools in the state that has committed itself to help rectify the serious lack of Asian attorneys. Loyola has one of the largest Asian law student populations in California, and it is from among these students that seven Asians are conducting an active recruitment campaign aimed at the entire West Coast. The desired result of this Loyola program is to increase the number of Asian attorneys who are sensitive to the needs of the Asian American Community.

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### Grading System cont.

The urge to motivate students rests on the assumption that students are unable to motivate themselves. That assumption may or may not be true for some students; it is certainly not universally true. The few who cannot learn without external motivation can focus on the Bar Examination. Those who can learn without being pressured should be given that opportunity. The quality of one's education depends, in large part, upon his willingness to learn. We are all here because we want to learn the law, so why should we be hindered by artificial pressure?

Several questions are raised by the assertion that grading is a means of measuring competence. Why must our competence be measured on a graduated scale? Even the Bar Examination is simply pass/fail. How is it that a series of three-hour tests can distinguish between a 77 student and a 78 student or a B- student and a C+ student? The measuring device is not up to the task. Even if tests were accurate indicators, it would be an abuse to use them in such a way as to foster artificial competition. The only interest the school can have in periodically checking our progress is to be sure that an opportunity is not being wasted that another person might cherish. That review need not include grading and ranking. One student's competence is not enhanced by ranking ahead of a fellow student.

Grading is said to be an aid to prospective employers, and therefore beneficial to students. But a high grade-point-average is only seriously considered by the first employer. Beyond that, one's ability as a lawyer, as demonstrated in previous jobs, is all-important. Furthermore, a ranking system can benefit roughly half of the students, the top half. Is that our choice, to compete with each other? Should the school sanction that competition? Or should we be able to work together? To us the choice seems clear.

We commend the faculty for its initiative, but the new grading system cannot be praised for itself. It is praiseworthy only as a step in the right direction. We have been told, through the S.B.A., that the faculty may soon consider a proposal allowing students to take one non-required course on a pass/fail basis each semester. That would be another step in the right direction. We hope the faculty agrees.

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If I had but two loaves of bread, I would sell one and buy hyacinths, for they would feed my soul.

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### THE GOLDEN RULE MARBLE AWARD

This month the award given for writing excellence and helping the editor get this edition out goes to last issue's Smoke Signaler and Interpreter. I quote from the inscription that goes with the marble:

"I have never seen a criminal who followed the Golden Rule, for people who practice this masterpiece of ethics cannot possibly become outlaws. Laws are passed to protect the public and assure equal justice to all. The Federal, state, county and local laws fill thousands of volumes, but the most concise law of all---and the most far reaching---was laid down centuries ago in the Sermon on the Mount. Priceless in heritage and antiquity, it has been a guide in moral and social conduct throughout the ages."-----John Edgar Hoover

Director F.B.I.

For all those who will be shooting marbles with this issues winner --- beware. Congratulations again to Ted Goodwin this month's winner of "The Golden Rule Marble"



The dilemma of being deported from the U.S. faces an estimated 200,000 aliens a year. Only within the next several years have the activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service been examined.

What rights do these aliens have? Are they granted the protections of the Constitution? Are these people entitled to the right of counsel?

Each working day in Los Angeles approximately fifty aliens are picked up by the agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and forced to spend the night in the basement of the Federal Building. The next day these people mostly Mexican Nationals, are bused to El Centro, California. At this stage most of those picked up haven't been afforded the right to call even their closest relative.

At El Centro most people sign a document stating they are illegal aliens, deportable and waive their right to secure counsel. These people are not given the right to counsel; rather they are given the right to secure independent counsel.

Most people are deported without any significant hearing of the facts within ten days of their arrival at El Centro and are bused to Mexico. Generally they are dropped just beyond the border.

Those who choose not to execute their right of voluntary departure and are deported at government expense can never obtain a valid immigrant visa to return to the U.S. To be eligible for voluntary departure they must show sufficient funds to secure their own transportation back to their native land.

It has been held that these aliens are not afforded the right to counsel. However, in essence the actions taken by the government are very similar to criminal proceedings yet do not afford the same Constitutional guarantees to the aliens.

The government has treated these aliens as water running through a faucet. During the summer picking season the border officials turn their backs on busloads of Mexican Nationals who are brought into the U.S. to do cheap manual labor in San Diego sweat shops. When economic conditions change or when one of these people changes his attitude of subservience, the government deports him.

The legal methods of fighting the I.N.S. is similar to fighting the draft. The tactics of delay are in the lawyer's favor. Adequate counsel can insure an alien threatened with deportation an additional two years within the country, sufficient time for a change in conditions such as new marriage or children that would warrant statutory relief.

By exposing the denial of the civil rights of these aliens, we can then hope for passage of adequate and fair immigration laws.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(all letters should be sent to the Lung, c/o Lawyers Guild, Loyola Law School, 1440 W. 9th St., L.A. or be placed in the Guild Mailbox.)

Nov. 15, 1971

Dear Editor,

I am writing this from a viewpoint of outrage derived from the Junk mail sent out by the Loyola Law Students Wives Association. How law student's wives can waste so much time on brunches, teas, wine-tasting, cocktails parties etc., funded by dues and bake sales, rather than performing useful community functions and bettering the role of women overwhelms me.

For those women who manage to be fortunate enough to have spare time, the arduous task of training themselves to fit the stupid middle-class role of "lawyer's" wife, complete with manners, dress, and taste nauseates me. A woman is an individual and should remain as such rather than centering their lives around their husband's status in society. There are so many pressing problems in this country and in this area that there is no lack of jobs for women with spare time. These jobs can be in or out of the legal field (if they feel a need to be encompassed within the legal ethic) dealing with problems from starvation to child care, tutoring to political organization for peace, draft counseling to legal aid, or helping the women's movement to raise the respect and dignity for women as equal human beings with a role to play in this society.

Getting junk mail from the "Loyola Wives" makes me wonder about what kind of student's Loyola has. If the students neglect their wives so much or cast and support them in archaic roles then something is seriously wrong with them as well as their wives.

Dawn Rouda

