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The Loyola Reporter

LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL

OCT 4 1982

Volume 6, Number 2

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Loyola Law School

Wednesday September 29, 1982

STACKS OF FACTS ON NEW PACK OF FAC.

by Nathan Hoffman

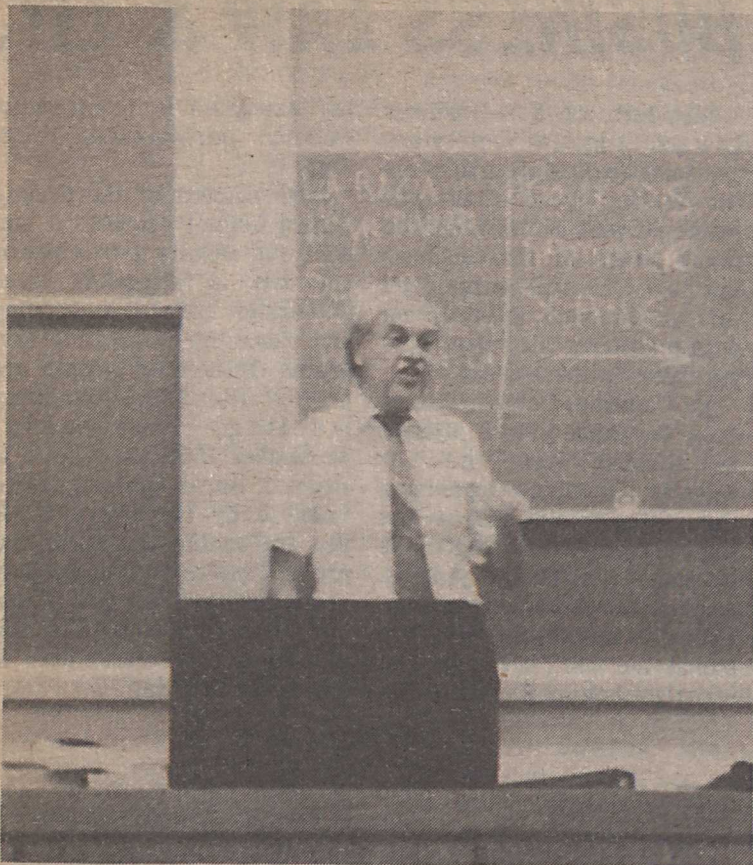
Six new and diverse professors have come to teach at Loyola this year. Each one offers new perspectives on some old subject matter, as they all have unique and im-

pressive background credentials. These freshmen faculty members are: Richard Hobett, Allan Ides, Linda Mullenix, Florrie Roberts, Lionel Sobel and Kenneth Vogel.

RICHARD HOBETT

Richard Hobett will be delivering lectures on Tax I this fall. Currently, he is on a one-year leave from Cardozo School of Law in New York, where he has been teaching for the past six years. Professor

Hobett received his economics undergraduate degree and J.D. from the University of Iowa. Hobett is married and the father of four. Hobett's wife is also a visiting professor teaching at UCLA law school.



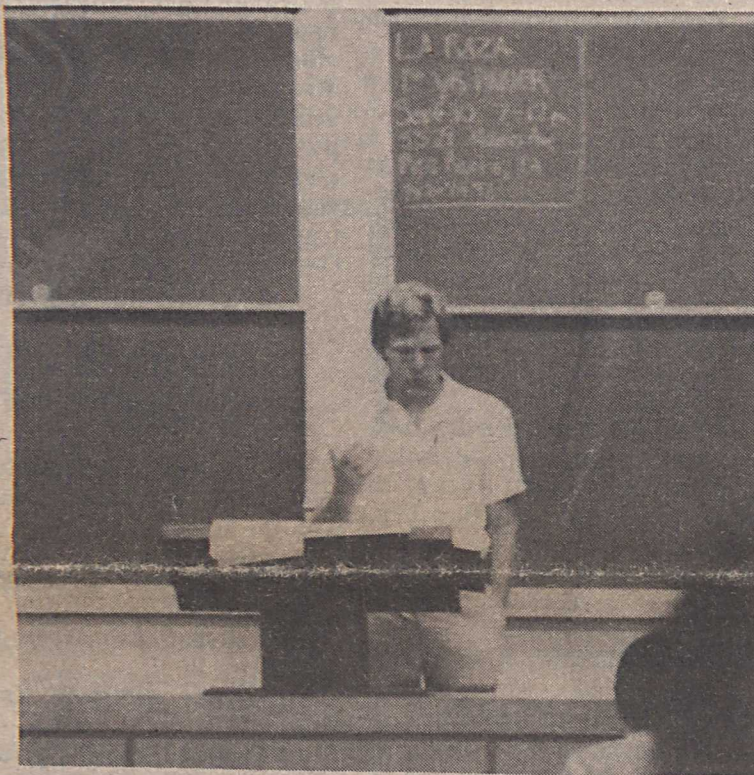
Richard Hobett

ALLAN IDES

Allan Ides will be teaching Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure and a First Amendment Seminar this year (having already taught First Am. as an adjunct prof. here last year). Previously, Ides had been an associate in the business and civil litigation firm of Hufstedler, Miller, Carlson & Beardsley, clerked at the U.S. Court of Appeals 4th Circuit,

and has had the distinct honor to be a U.S. Supreme Court clerk for Justice Byron White. He has earned a B.A. in History from UCLA, Masters in Communication Arts from Loyola and his J.D. from Loyola in 1979. Professor Ides has been married for 10 years now, and has two sons and one daughter.

Continued on page 7



Allan Ides

Administration Pleased

LOYOLA HEAVILY INVOLVED IN LSD

by Barbara Bailey Gong

At the annual National American Bar Association convention held Aug. 4 through 9 in San Francisco, Loyola representatives garnered a number of powerful positions on Law School Division committees. Additionally, fourth-year evening student Casey Shim was chosen, in a nationwide election, to represent law students on the ABA Board. Casey, one of two law school members on the "senior" Board, will vote on all issues coming before the ABA this year and will travel to each of their Board meetings. Carolyn Cole, second-year SBA representative termed this a great honor and a "real coup" for Loyola.

Concurrently with the ABA Convention, the Law School Division (LSD) of the ABA met to conduct their annual business meeting. USF Law School hosted the LSD representatives who converged on the city from every accredited law school in the U.S. The order of business was to vote on issues of concern to law students and re-

commend action to the ABA and to elect new national and circuit officers.

The LSD is governed by a Board made up of elected representatives from various campuses. Each geographical region has its own governing board. The divisions roughly approximate those of the federal courts, with Loyola being in the 9th Circuit.

This year, in addition to having Shim's presence on the ABA Board, Loyola will have representation on the LSD Board. Caren Neilsen, a third-year student and SBA Representative, is National Secretary-Treasurer. She was elected to serve for the 1982-83 year. At the circuit level, Carolyn Cole was appointed Executive Lieutenant Governor to fill the vacancy created by Shim's election to the ABA Board. She will serve for the remainder of the year.

At the convention, Cole found herself appointed chairperson of the LSD Elections Committee to fill a last-

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CPW Failures

Zero For Legal Ethics

by Kathy McGuigan

The latest rumor on campus is that 20 CPW students failed last year because of plagiarism. While it may be true that 20 CPW students failed, there were only five failures that were connected with incidents of plagiarism. The scenario of facts for each of the circumstances is essentially the same. Each involved the last CPW paper only. The individual teachers while grading the last papers were struck by the substantial similarity among several papers. On the basis of the similar organization, language and glaring mistakes, the instructors were led to believe that the papers turned in were not completely the product of the student's own work. The professors conducted an initial investigation in which each student was given an opportunity to prove that the paper was his/her own work. The five that could not substantiate that the papers turned in were their own work products were given a grade of zero on that paper only. This score, on a paper worth 30% of final grade, was averaged into the student's other grades. As a result of this, each of the five students failed CPW.

The incidents were referred to Dean Stewart for separate evaluation. Hearings were held to establish whether there had been a violation of the Student Conduct Code. A violation of the code would warrant a charge to the Student Conduct Committee and would initiate a formal proceeding. Dean Stewart found the work product turned in by the students was not completely their own work but that there was insufficient evidence of moral turpitude necessary for a violation of the code. The incidents, therefore, did not justify a committee hearing. The Dean found no reason to challenge the grades assigned by the professors and supported the grades awarded.

As a result of these unfortunate incidents and in an effort to make students aware of the ethical issues involved, the CPW teachers have set a formal policy on plagiarism.

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LOYOLA NEWS BRIEFS

California Takes Bitterness Out Of Lemons

By Gary Tysch

Lemons have recently become one of California's more controversial crops; but these lemons are not fruits.

John W. purchased a new Datsun which has been in the repair shop continuously for two months. John has only owned his new car for three months.

Kate S. took her new Cadillac into the dealer for the same problem eight times. Her car's automatic transmission refused to shift out of first gear.

If you have ever had a similar experience, you may have been shocked to learn that despite the manufacturer's warranty, and state and federal laws, you still could be stuck with a lemon!

Existing California law (California Civil Code Section 1793.2) requires that warranted goods be replaced or a refund be made to the buyer after a "reasonable number of attempts" to repair the goods have failed. The specific language "reasonable number of attempts," however, has not been statutorily defined. As a result, consumers have the burden of proving that a reasonable attempt to fix their vehicle has been made. Since

no objective standard exists to define what is reasonable, neither auto dealer nor the consumer can be certain of when the section becomes applicable.

As of January 1, 1983, however, no such uncertainty will exist in the law. Both John and Kate would be able to return their cars or be refunded their money by virtue of an amendment to California Civil Code Section 1793.2. The amendment, which applies only to new motor vehicles, not including motorcycles or motorhomes, was authored by Assemblywomen Sally Tanner (D-El Monte).

Basically, by establishing a rebuttable presumption that a reasonable attempt to repair a vehicle has been made, the new amendment then allows existing warranty law to be invoked. Replacement or reimbursement (of the purchase price minus an amount for use of the vehicle) would then, it is hoped, be much easier for the consumer.

The rebuttable presumption, however, may only be raised within the first year of ownership or 12,000 miles, whichever comes first, and only when either:

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Jewish Law Students

The Jewish Law Student Association Hillel meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at Loyola Law School in the Campus Ministry Office of the Burns Building. Rabbi Marc Dworkin and Program Director Stacy Simon will be available from 11:30-1:00 for group discussions,

Continued on page 6

BALSA

The Loyola Law School chapter of Black American Law Students Association was founded in 1968 by a group of dedicated Black Loyola law students. Our major focus is to articulate and promote the needs and goals of Black law students locally and nationally. We foster and encourage an attitude of professional competence among our membership. We encourage graduates to bring their legal training to bear upon some of the legal and non-legal

Continued on page 6

Yearbook Photos

If you would like to pose for this year's yearbook, please note the following schedule:

—Second-year day/second- and third-year evening: September 30.

—First-year day/evening: September 29.

—Graduate portraits: October 4-7.

All students should sign up for the hour they will be dropping in so enough photographers will be on hand. Sign-ups are on the SBA Bulletin Board in the lobby of the Fritz Burns Building.

If you would like to purchase these mug shots, you must do so at the time they are taken. Two packages are available for a cost between \$8 and \$10. (Graduate portraits do not have to be paid in advance; proofs will be sent to you.) Graduates have the option of having a regular mug shot or a portrait. The portrait is more formal and costs a little more if you choose to buy it. There is no charge to any student for taking these photos!

You may order your yearbook now at Student Accounts.

If you are interested in working as a photographer, lay-out person, artist, etc., etc., for the yearbook, please leave a note with your phone number in the SBA office or put it in internal mail in care of the SBA.

Student Injured

On the morning of August 23, Rose Torres, a second-year student at Loyola, was involved in a four-car collision, sustaining leg and neck injuries. While not life threatening, her injuries were serious enough to force her to take a semester's leave of absence.

Phi Alpha Delta

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity is having an especially busy semester at Loyola. Their activities have included an Icebreaker Party on Sunday, August 15, which gave first-year students a chance to speak informally with upperclass P.A.D. members about the trials and tribulations of law school.

On Sunday, August 29, the Los Angeles Alumni Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta sponsored a Luau/Beach Party in Malibu. More than 30 Ford (Loyola) members attended, enjoying volleyball, swimming and sunning, not to mention a delicious luau served from a 10-foot outrigger canoe. The guests included many Phi Alpha Delta notables: Matthew "Sandy" S. Rae, past Supreme Justice; Henry C. Rohr, past Supreme Justice; Frederick J. Weitkamp, Executive Director; Joe Deems, International Marshal; Judge Cobey, now retired from the Los Angeles Superior Court, and former Justice of the L.A. Alumni Chapter; John F. Weitkamp, District III Justice and Marshal of the L.A. Alumni Chapter; and Shelley A. Weinstein, Associate International Tribune.

Upcoming events include a "Champagne" General Meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 7 p.m. in the Moot Court Room. Following the meeting at 8

p.m. is the first in our series of guest speakers in our Lawyers' Forum. Shawn Steel, a prominent local attorney, will speak about practicing in the area of torts law.

Our fall initiation will be held Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1 p.m. in Judge Manuel Real's courtroom in the United States Courthouse on Spring Street. This year's initiation and reception promises to be a memorable day for all con-

Continued on page 6

Scholarship Awarded

Second-year Loyola Law School student Lori Ellen Selter has been awarded the Ralph M. Parsons Memorial Scholarship.

The scholarship fund was established in 1977 and is available to children of employees of the Parsons Corporation, its subsidiaries and others who may be eligible to apply. Recipients must be attending or plan to attend one of the 15 institutes of higher learning which comprise the Independent Colleges of Southern California (ICSC). Loyola Marymount University, as well as Occidental College, Pepperdine University and Scripps College are among the ICSC schools.

BUSINESS LAW & LIT.

Members of the Business Law and Litigation Society are beginning to plan programs for the coming year that will foster student interest in the many facets of the business law field. This will be achieved through student intereaction with practicing attorneys who specialize in these areas.

On Tuesday, October 5th, at 4:00, the Society will present an attorney from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to speak about the legal preparations being made to stage the 1984 Olympics. Another speaker, not yet confirmed, is an attorney who will explain her work in the area on copyright law as illustrated by

her extensive involvement in Pacman infringement litigation.

The officers of the Society (listed below) encourage student and faculty participation not only in attending these gatherings, but also in planning and executing innovative programs. Interested people are urged to attend an introductory meeting, Wednesday, September 15th, 2:00 p.m., in Room 3. Burns Building, to be followed by refreshments. If you are unable to attend, but are still interested, slip a note in teh Business Law and Litigation Society's mail box No. 105, located on the second floor of the Burns Building.

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The Loyola Reporter

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All inquiries should be sent to Loyola SBA, c/o *The Loyola Reporter*, 1441 W. Olympic Blvd., Box #73, Los Angeles, CA 90015. All rights reserved. © 1981.

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The rubble as it sits today will soon be developed as part of the next building phase.

Some Answers?

Continued Delays to Prof Evaluations

by Laura Cuddy

How many times have you asked this question or heard others ask similar questions about professors before, during and immediately after registration and exam time? Have you ever thought of searching for the answer in the professor evaluation printouts? Remember those prof evaluation forms you filled out last semester during the last meeting of each class? Well, the administration actually does something with those forms other than toss them in the nearest cylindrical filing cabinet.

The completed forms are collected by the Registrar's Office, whose next interesting and challenging task it is to keypunch all of the data. After that, the keypunch data is sent to the main campus (the one in Westchester that none of us knows how to get to) to be run through the computer or sit around collecting dust until computer time is made available for it.

Wait a minute, you say, I looked for the printouts at registration time and couldn't find 'em! To which I respond, that's not surprising, considering the entire process takes three to four months!

Ridiculous, you say? You are not alone in that respect because the Registrar, Frank Real, agrees with you! In fact, he is trying to create a new form that could be processed in two days. This new form would require that students use only No. 2 pencils so that the forms could bypass the keypunching stage and go directly into the computer. In addition to improving on the turnaround time, Frank also plans to change the types of questions presently on the form. He believes the current form is not particularly geared towards law students or the law school experience (the form now in use was, in fact, adapted from the form used on the main campus). Students with ideas for more meaningful questions are asked to submit their sug-

gestions to the Registrar.

Once the printout is ready, a copy is placed on reserve in the library for student viewing. The Registrar and the Associate Dean also keep copies in their offices. Frank Real said that the evaluations are given a considerable amount of weight and are read closely by the administration. He also said that, hopefully, the faculty takes to heart the written comments placed on the back of the forms by students. Frank explained that if a professor receives a particularly poor evaluation, the Associate Dean meets with the prof to discuss the reasons behind that rating. Patterns in past evaluations can be a useful tool in assessing a professor's strengths and weaknesses. In the past, profs have been fired or not rehired on the basis of poor evaluations. However, with tenured professors the best that can usually be done is to try and make them aware of the criticism and encourage improvement.

New Court In Building Plans?

Volleyball, Basketball, Or Just Plain Moot

by Kemp Richardson

There seems to be a lot of confusion and misunderstanding around the school concerning what is to be done with the campus grounds that have not yet been built upon. Rumors concerning many different types of structures have been circulating, including such disparate possibilities as a moot court, basketball courts, a volleyball court and a chapel. The following is an explanation what is, in fact, planned at this stage.

Currently, there are no plans for any athletic facilities. There is a possibility future for such facilities in the future but only if the school gets more land. There will be no such structures erected upon property currently owned by the school. What is planned, and will probably commence during this school year, is the erection of several new buildings. A new chapel is to be included; it will be built on the Olympic Blvd. border of the campus, adjacent to the Burns Building. Next to the chapel, on its eastern flank, is another building, which will be used as a classroom for 125 students.

There are no current plans for a new moot court; the current one is to be refurbished, but will remain where it is. What will be constructed, however, will be a classroom hall called the Court House. It will serve as a classroom. It will be located where the bungalows once were. Also to be erected is another classroom, which will be situated in the small open space currently used for parking. No additional parking structures are planned.

Several other structural alterations are on the drawing board, although actual construction on this phase of the campus remodeling program has not yet been scheduled. These will include the tearing down of the clinic building and replacing it with a taller edifice, and several changes in the old building. Classroom A will be remodeled to become part of the library, as will some of the old faculty offices, if so needed.

There are several landscaping projects in the works as well. The campus will become greener. A number of planters will be installed at various points around the school, and a grassy area is planned. The grounds not used for structures will be covered with concrete pavers, tan concrete blocks. This was felt by the administration to be a good com-

promise between all grass, which appeared unworkable, and paving, which would not be aesthetically pleasing.

This, then, is what is to be done with our beloved Loyola. Some of the athletically inclined among us entertained hopes for sports facilities, but, alas, academics won this round. I suppose, however, that this is only appropriate. This isn't USC.

THE BUCK STARTS HERE

by Michael Flanagan
Director of Financial Aid

This, the initial installment, for 1982-83 of a regular column in the "Reporter," will deal mainly with housekeeping issues and a little with long-term problems.

As to housekeeping, very few Guaranteed Student Loans are yet to be processed. Students receiving requests for information or application materials are asked to respond promptly to allow us to forward the remaining loan applications to you. National Direct Student Loans (NDSL's) are in the process of being finalized as are Special Scholarship (LEDOP) awards. Tentative NDSL awards indicated on Guaranteed Student Loan applications, will be revised as the result of the Federal Government's delay in sending notice to the School of its new NDSL funds. Currently the School can plan on only disbursing repayments from former borrowers, thus reducing the total amount available, which dictates a revision of tentative awards. Special Scholarship awards are made in combination with NDSL funds which explains the delay in notice of awarding of those funds. Notice of awards of NDSL and Special Scholarship should be available in the next two weeks.

The Law School Scholarship Committee met twice during the week of August 30 to make academic scholarship awards. Final closure is expected the week of September 7 and letters out by September 17 at the latest.

Now for just a bit on long-term issues.

The implementation of any cost reduction measures will take place some time after the November elections. Students are urged to be aware of and to

make their parents aware of their political representatives' stands on financial aid issues along with the other issues in the campaigns and become involved in the election process. *The days of ever-greater or possibly even stabilized appropriations for federal financial aid programs are over.* Continual scrutiny and evaluation of issues and proposals by all affected parties, especially student recipients are essential, although two years of aid reduction proposals and less than draconian (the latest federal "in" word) aid cuts could leave us all with the impression that Chicken Little's Sky has not been falling; that we've all been alarmists.

We should avoid two conclusions: 1. that the worst is over 2. that somebody else will take care of it all, I'm just too busy. With these two warnings in mind, the Law School SBA and Administration have formed a committee made up of three students and three administrators to monitor federal aid policies and proposals and, if necessary, call upon students to write, speak, call, and generally voice their concerns to federal and state legislators about financial aid issues. The student representatives are Andrew Goodman, 2nd year SBA rep., Caroline Cole, LSD-ABA representative, and Camillo Becerra SBA president. The representatives from the Law School Administration are Arnold Siegel, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Robert Cooney, Director of Development and Public Relations, and Michael Flanagan, Financial Aid Director. For their part, students, especially aid recipients, are asked to remain alert to financial aid issues in national and law school media.

GRADES AND ON — CAMPUS RECRUITING

By Joan Profant
Director of Placement

Driving on the morning freeway last week, I thought some more about my fascination with the nature of Work and its almost terrifying importance to us. In considering my own job, a strong image arose of the masks of Greek drama: the laughing face of mirth opposite the mask of sadness and fearfulness. It seemed, at least on La Brea Avenue, to suit the twin roles that I try to perform here.

Recruiting for jobs and information takes the high good natured glee and enthusiasm of the best marketing representative. Have I got some fine, glossy law students for you...The unpleasant term "flesh peddler" seems entirely too harsh but certainly an aggressive approach is entirely appropriate in the work outside in the legal community. I like sales psychology. At lunch I have been known to say, "We usually have a few fairly interesting students," pause, "but this year's class seems truly exceptional," every year.

On the other hand, advising students particularly la creme de la creme law students is substantially more somber, more reflective and low key. It requires that I hold still to listen. Not always an easy switch.

Here the anxious mask of the Greek theatre of my freeway thoughts has its appeal. It isn't easy to effectively introduce incredibly high achievers, thoroughbreds, to some tough disappointments. Fierce competition, an awkward employment market, the economy, and the demands of professional life cannot be ignored. Lawyers dislike risk by nature and training.

Eventually, the tragedy mask of second year transforms into a quiet smile a year out of law school. Reality

turns out to be ordinary not high drama. The drive, mental agility, and discipline that gets people here carries them across the next hurdles, too. The same old tools to solve new problems are there as soon as the problem is separated into manageable pieces.

Back to legal advising, here's some statistical data that may be helpful. Today's question is, "What are my chances in the Fall Interviews?" Employment decisions are based on objective and subjective factors. The objective factors have grades as a component factor.

Here's a narrow view of just the grade issue. The following are statistics from the 1981 interview season. A follow-up survey was sent to all on-campus recruiting employers requesting concrete information about names of students with call backs and offers. Approximately 60% of the firms provided responses. This chart indicates the percent of total call backs or second interviews at the firms resulting from campus interviews and what grades these successful applicants had at the time of those interviews.

| Class Percentage | Callback Percentage |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| GRADS — | |
| Top 5% ———— | 44% |
| Top 6-10% ——— | 18% |
| Top 11-25% ——— | 32% |
| Top 26-50% ——— | 3% |
| 97% of all callbacks reported | |
| SUMMER — | |
| Top 5% ———— | 50% |
| Top 6-10% ——— | 14% |
| Top 11-25% ——— | 26% |
| Top 26-50% ——— | 3% |

93% of all callbacks reported
These figures are based on 289 separate call back interviews. They resulted in 120 offers. The firms indicated there were 57 acceptances. Our records indicate that a total of 218 individual students were interviewed on-campus in 1981.

Editorial and Opinion

Arguendo

Go Away Kid,
You Bother Me

The academic year is long and emotionally draining. When finals are completed, both the student and the professor look forward to the relaxing summer, free from the constraints of academic deadlines. Unfortunately, one yearning for the carefree summer can sometimes overlook certain responsibilities which, if not met, cause hardship when the next academic year begins.

The submission of a student's final grade to the registrar does not end the professor's responsibility to his or her student. The professor is myopic if he or she does not recognize that, invariably, questions develop over a student grade. A professor who does not allow some method for the student to question his grade during the summer closes his or her eyes to the problem that "unavailability" can produce.

The on-campus recruiting program, which occurs early in the fall semester, necessarily dictates that a resume be developed and printed at the beginning of the school year. A professor who is totally unavailable during the summer, and makes no procedures available through which a student can question his or her grade prevents the formulation of the needed resume. The student must then choose between reporting no grades or reporting grades that he or she disputes. For a professor to be comfortable in this dilemma indicates that the professor feels his or her grading to be beyond reproach. Such a unilateral attitude is unfair to the student whether the grade is correct or incorrect.

When a final grade is submitted, the professor retains authority to change the grade if he discovers student misconduct such as plagiarism. The professor should therefore retain responsibility to be available or have adequate procedures available so a student can question his or her grade.

* * *

The editorial staff invite and welcome comments on this or any other issue.

First Impressions of
A First Year Student

At first glance to be first at anything seems first rate;
But to be a first year at law school might not be so great.

An orientation class where stress management was taught;
Gave many first year students strong second thoughts.

Legal Methods professor urges us to put first things first;
Waiting till class ends before letting his first laughter burst.

First case, first issue, first posture, first facts;
First breakdown awaits when first assignment is tacked.

SBA and organization officers recount their elaborate past;
Giving us first class words of wisdom meant to last and last.

Indeed law school for first year seems a trying place;
But do not let first impressions seal your fate.

Let your first year "finals" come and go;
Before passing judgment on your first year woes.

Nathan Hoffman
First Year Student

WE NEED YOU!

The Loyola Reporter needs writers, photographers, and staff people to work on the paper this year.

If you are interested, leave your name, address and phone number in Mailbox No. 73 on the second floor of the new building.

No prior journalism experience is required.

GET INVOLVED

WRITE FOR THE LOYOLA REPORTER

Priority One

by Dave Miclean

The alarm buzzed noisily in her ear at precisely five o'clock a.m. She woke quickly, adrenalin coursing through her body, as she prepared for the day's mission. Beads of sweat formed on her forehead and nose as she hurriedly donned track shoes and a coordinated warm-up suit. She had anxiously awaited this day ever since she started her first year of law school, yet as the day approached on the calendar her anxiety turned to fear as she realized the magnitude of her task and the terrifying consequences of potential failure. The adrenalin knotted her stomach and sent small spasms of pain up her chest. Today she had to be alert, quick and keen to her senses. Glazed donuts would only weigh her down and ruin her perfect concentration, so she ran downstairs and downed two cups of coffee for breakfast.

She raced out the front door and jumped into her yellow Celica. Ursa Major glared down from the heavens in the early morning darkness as she pumped the accelerator and sped off for Loyola Law School. Today, seating preference was to be memorialized in a written seating chart, and she knew that success in law school was entirely predicated on where one sat in class. She surmised that her very career or at least her second-year clinical program would be decided by today's success or failure. It was a natural law of metaphysics that one who sat in the front row of a class always did better on law school exams and maintained the awe and respect of the professor. Her animal cunning sensed that the competition for seats would be intense and that her fate in law school and life would be decided either by her or for her depending on which seat she ended up with. She was determined that she would be the master of her fate. She let out a slight snicker when she realized that she had salivated on her warm-up pants.

All her competitively trained instincts were honed as she drove into the Loyola parking lot. She nervously fumbled for her card key and had trouble inserting it into the scanner slot. She surveyed the perimeter and noticed other cars in the parking lot, yet she knew missile command was not plugged in until seven a.m. A bolt of fear made her body shudder as she realized that she might be too late. She bound up the stairs with gazelle-like speed and opened the entrance door to the school building. At once she noticed the small clusters of people huddled around the entrances to the classroom. Some of them were unshaven sitting up in overnight sleeping bags. Within the clusters the people exchanged tidbits of meaningless morning babble, and she immediately smelled conspiracy. She feared the results of concerted action against her but realized that in a joint venture she would have to meet people,

and right now friendship or even familiarity could get in the way.

The mass near the entrances knew that corporations was taught in the classroom at eight a.m., but time and waiting meant nothing as seating preference was their juggernaut. As the second-year students passed through the gauntlet of eager rookies, snickers and remarks of disbelief were heard.

At nine-fifteen a.m. the adrenalin and coffee almost made her sick. Her heart was pounding loudly in her chest. Five more minutes separated her from her rendezvous with fate, and the tension was mounting. All the "first years" stood up eagerly awaiting the rattle of paper or screech of chair that would signal the start of the fleshy stampede about to invade the classroom. She was ready for the onslaught, and she knew she had to be good. She put her hair in a bun for minimum wind resistance and slowly stretched her hamstrings.

Suddenly, she heard commotion in the classroom and instinctively bound for the entrance door. She made a quick dash that cut off five of the others that had been in front of her. She silently laughed at their weakness. She forged through the door and plastered a second-year male to the wall. She was already by him when the obscenities flew. Her wake was a scene of devastation. Books were on the floor, chairs were overturned and a small elderly woman was bent forward over the desk. Finally, after she elbowed in the ribs a guy near the third row she reached her objective, the second chair from the left in row one.

Immediately, she sat down and bounded her space by placing books and other accouterments on the periphery. Her body relaxed and her face became flushed as she let out a wild cackle of accomplishment. She realized she was profusely sweating and that her heart was still pumping wildly. She felt a sense of victory, as she was dominant over the lesser of the species. Suddenly Darwin made a lot more sense. She avoided the eyes of unbelieving onlookers and rationalized that they did not appreciate the gravity of the situation or the necessity of her actions. She felt hungry but contented as she awaited the arrival of the professor with the seating chart.

He entered the room five minutes late and laxedly sauntered over to the podium. He put down his case and papers and adjusted his ill-matched tie. With casual indifference the professor opened his mouth in an effort to speak. "Uh, I forgot the seating chart today so we will just, uh, do it at the beginning of the next class session." A guttural moan emanating from the front row could barely be heard above the thunderous laughter of her peers. Justice had been done.

Artillo
and
Velandikey

by George Shohet
and Brad Paley

My older brother, Velandikey, and I sat down to our supper, not expecting much to eat, as there has not been much on our table lately. As we joined Papa sitting slouched over the rough, wooden table, he looked up at Mama hovering over the stove. Our mother, dear mother, was strong and she, if anyone kept the family going with her steady smiles and her firm shoulder's sustaining warmth. She wiped a strand of hair from her eyes with the back of her hand and spoke gently and confidently to us.

"Here we are, babies...it's all cooked."

She slid a few slices of potato from the fire-blackened iron pot onto my plate, my brother's plate, then Papa's, and sat down to listen while he spoke before we ate.

"We thank the Earth's kindness for this meal and ask for more plentiful benefaction in the future."

She took the pot to her own place so as not to "messy another plate," as she said, then looked in the empty pot and pretended to chew. Papa, about to speak, looked up through his course, grey eyebrows, sucked the potato off his moustache and looked at Mama. Instead, Velandikey spoke trying to assure Papa, tired from a day's digging, of the progress he and his Masters were making in their daily studies.

"At the Academy, Papa, we are slowly and carefully phrasing intercessions and soon, very soon, we will have the perfect invocation to implore the Earth to give up to us her treasures."

"Son, why don't you come out to dig with me to help search under the fields? Surely that will put more on the table than your devotions. Is it not written that the Earth will yield to those who mine her?"

"Said by the ancient Masters, Papa, the new ones have their own approach and you will see, we are ready for a breakthrough at any time now. Indeed, the Grand Master says we are soaring out of the past and we will all rejoice fully very soon."

"Rejoice fully? I'll show you fully...Mama, give me that pot."

"No, Papa, I'm not done yet."

"Done with nothing? Mama...Give it to me!" And he grabbed it away.

"Stop it, Papa! I tasted and cooked and cooked and tasted all day...I don't need more. You eat. You need to be strong and so do the boys."

"This is fully from your studies." He showed my brother the empty pot.

I pushed my plate to Mama's place and rose from my chair. I was not hungry anyway. Yesterday's meal gave me the feeling of sandbags pressing me into the ground, a feeling I did not wish again.

"Wait, Artillio. Eat your supper," she said, as I slid to the door, but I was already

Continued on page 6

JOB SHARING: A Professional Alternative

"Wherever I was I felt guilty," comments Stott. "When I worked at the corporate law firm, I felt guilty for being home on weekends and whenever I was at the office, I felt guilty for not being home with my daughter. Devoting time to raising my child became a higher priority than being king or 'queen' of the mountain, so my ambition was tempered."

By Sherrill Kushner

Attorneys who don't want to or simply cannot work the often grueling, pressure-filled, long hours required of most full-time legal positions are carving out alternative practices for themselves by implementing a work arrangement called *jobsharing*.

Generally speaking, jobsharing is a permanent part-time work arrangement in which two people hold responsibility for what was formerly one full-time position. The team can consist of individuals with equal or unequal abilities, performing similar or complementary tasks, with pay at the same or different rates and a work schedule that can be split into equal or unequal time blocks. Salary and fringe benefits are usually split, however, and are prorated according to the proportion of hours each partner works.

In the United States, jobsharing began in the late 1960s as a step toward salvaging the professional talents of female graduates caught in the home-career role conflict. It became more widespread in the early 1970s as a response to new social and economic conditions. It is already widespread in Belgium, France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany (since 1927), Sweden, Norway and Austria. According to the World of Work Report, it is a preferred alternative to employee layoffs and a way of coping with recessionary cycles. In Great Britain, jobsharing is called "twinning" and occasionally jobsharers are referred to as "boxers and coxers. This term is presumably derived from an 1847 play about two journeymen, Box and Cox, who unknowingly share an apartment and fiancée.

The arrangement is applicable to a wide variety of jobs, ranging from professional to blue collar and clerical positions. Among those desirous of jobsharing are:

- men and women with strong commitments outside their paid work responsibilities (i.e. family, school, volunteer activities);

- older workers who cannot afford to or don't want to retire completely but prefer to ease the transition from work to leisure;

- people returning to school to effect a career change or to gain additional training and education in their fields;

- parents who wish to enter or remain in the work force while raising their families;

- people who are disabled or whose health problems preclude full-time employment;

- employees who want more leisure for travel and avocations;

- employees whose jobs are so demanding they would

otherwise burn out and terminate;

and students who want to support themselves while completing their schooling.

While the arrangement has obvious advantages for employees, it has manifest advantages for employers as well. Jobsharing allows for overlap during periods of peak demand and facilitates coverage during vacation or illness. In a complex job where a range of skills is necessary in one position, two people sharing can bring diverse talents to the job and reinforce each other with complementary areas of expertise. Jobsharing also taps a new pool of qualified workers who are not available for full-time work (i.e., housewives, senior citizens, handicapped persons, students, etc.).

Jobsharing is becoming a viable alternative for lawyers who desire to reduce the time they work. The experiences of two sets of jobsharing attorneys which follow will illustrate how this relatively new working arrangement is being adapted in the legal profession.

Marlene Prendergast, J.D., University of Santa Clara, 1979, and Sandy Sloan, J.D., Stanford University, 1979, initially met when the two began law school at the University of Santa Clara. Sloan subsequently transferred to Stanford. However, they were reunited after graduation when they were both hired coincidentally by the same corporate law firm in Palo Alto. Over lunch they shared their growing weariness with the more than full-time commitment required by their jobs which Prendergast characterized as "150% of your time with no time ever for anything else." The time commitment, coupled with their disenchantment with practicing business law, led them to fantasize the ideal situation — splitting a full-time position as city attorneys. They laughed off that possibility as being remote, but a week later the assistant city attorney position in Palo Alto opened up, and the fantasy became reality. They inquired about the job by phone and indicated that they were two people who wanted The Job. A follow-up letter explaining how they envisioned splitting the position and why they were interested in this particular job was hand-delivered with their resumes. The then City Attorney, Roy Abrams, asked what would happen if he liked one of them and not the other. The partners steadfastly insisted that they came together. Abrams pressed further, wanting to know what would happen if after six months on the job he was unhappy with one of them — would they leave together? That, they replied, depended upon the circumstances. After

this interview and another with the city planning department, they were hired in late 1980. Together they serve as legal advisors to the city planning department and the social and community services departments.

They split a \$40,000 annual salary. Sick leave and vacation days are also split, and each receives full medical and dental coverage. Both work 2½ days a week; with Sloan working Wednesday and Friday, Prendergast Monday and Thursday with both overlapping Tuesday mornings to attend planning and legal department meetings and to update each other about what has occurred in each other's absence. They also communicate with each other outside of work or by dictating tapes to each other. The Tuesday schedule never varies, although they both often work into the afternoon. The other workdays are flexible and can be switched depending upon individual needs. The tasks are purposefully not divided exactly in order to facilitate covering each other. Management and legal decisions are made jointly, and the two say they have no problems agreeing on those decisions.

Sloan and Prendergast are each married to doctors, and each have two children, ranging in ages from 7 to 15. Sloan devotes her spare time to studying and practicing yoga while Prendergast is active in community and women's groups. Both enjoy spending time with their children "who are at an age when you don't want to be gone all the time."

Since things are working so well, the partners haven't faced the possibility of either one of them terminating. Should that occur, they speculate that either the remaining jobsharer would take over full-time or choose someone with the City Attorney's approval rather than be assigned an unfamiliar partner. This underscores their belief that it is crucial for the jobsharers to get along in order to make the relationship workable.

An example against forfeiting career advancement is Anne Gorsuch, current Director of the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. She formerly shared the position of Assistant Attorney General in Colorado before moving up into her federal post. Gorsuch was not able to be interviewed prior to the printing of this article, but it appears that her jobsharing did not inhibit her from rising within the government structure.

Two other examples of jobsharing are Barbara Moulton, J.D., George Washington University, 1975, and Jeanne Stott, J.D., University of San Francisco, 1977. They became casual acquaintances while attending bar association functions in San Francisco. Moulton had been in a solo private practice, specializing in family law. "An inherent dissatisfaction," states Moulton, motivated her to quit. The extraordinarily de-

manding nature of the work and the difficulty of practicing her own legal ethics while trying to do well for her client in the adversary arena created ethical conflicts and a disrespect for most lawyers. Accordingly, she began seeking an alternative mode of practice.

Stott, a single parent and mother of a 12-year-old daughter, had practiced law in several settings — The Legal Aid Society of Marin County, the Santa Cruz Community Legal Clinic, solo practice, and a corporate law firm. As a single parent she didn't want to be gone from her daughter for prolonged periods of time. "Wherever I was I felt guilty," comments Stott. "When I worked at the corporate law firm, I felt guilty being home on weekends, and when I was at the office on weekends, I felt guilty for not being home with my daughter. Devoting time to raising my child became a higher priority than being king or "queen" of the mountain, so my ambition was tempered."

One evening when the two had dinner together, Moulton informed Stott that she had applied for a job with the San Francisco Small Claims Court as a legal advisor, complaining that it was perfect except for being 40 hours a week. Stott responded with surprise and delight because, unbeknownst to Moulton, she, too, had applied for the same job and also didn't want to work full time. At that point they agreed that if either was offered the position, she should take it and after working a short time, propose to jobshare with the other. To initiate jobsharing before getting the job, they feared, would give an excuse not to offer the job at all. Their strategy worked because both were eventually hired in 1980.

Moulton and Stott each work two days a week, and they alternate working solo every Wednesday. The duo plan their schedule one month at a time with the flexibility to make changes as needed. They share an annual salary of about \$30,000 and receive pro-rated fringe benefits.

In terms of sharing tasks, there is no overlap since they don't share caseloads in the traditional sense. They don't keep case files and don't personally prepare for trial so they have little need to communicate with one another. Their position is strictly advisory and aimed at reducing anxiety for the Small Claims Court parties. They are supervised by the Clerk of the Municipal Court and the presiding judge who rotates every 6-12 months.

The position is well suited to jobsharing because the extensive on-the-job client contact would probably cause rapid burnout if held by a single worker. Between twenty-five to forty clients are either personally seen or consulted with by phone daily as compared to the six clients the average lawyer may see in one week. Further, where one person would normally experience a conflict of interest in having to advise both parties

to an action, thereby necessitating a limitation on the kind of advice given, through jobsharing, each partner can more fully advise each opponent without encountering any such conflict.

Moulton, a single woman without children, spends her spare time in an informal apprenticeship program with radical therapists in the Bay Area who concentrate on mediation and problem solving. She finds that she prefers mediation to litigation. She also enjoys having time for herself which jobsharing has afforded her.

In addition to the drawback of possible impairment of career advancement previously mentioned, these two jobsharers point out other drawbacks they personally experience. Stott says that the major disadvantage for her is receiving only half a paycheck. She maintains that as a single woman she could live on such a reduced salary, but as a single woman with a child, she requires more funds and is currently looking for part-time work which would dovetail with her shared job and supplement her income.

In the way of minor drawbacks, Moulton says she experiences a loss of being immersed in her job as a jobsharer, noting that she felt more involved in it when she was working three or four days a week than when she works only two days. She also points out that jobsharing limits to each partner time available for doing research, writing manuals and evaluating policies.

In setting up their jobshared positions, each set of jobsharers tapped a non-profit work resource center in San Francisco called *New Ways To Work* (149 Ninth Street, San Francisco, CA 94103). It provides information on how and where to get part-time jobs. Since 1974, it has been consulting with interested employers and counseling and training would-be sharers.

Judging from the experiences of the women interviewed, it appears that jobsharing should be given serious consideration by lawyers in the field and law students facing employment opportunities who desire a reduced workload. "I meet very few happy lawyers," remarks Jeanne Stott. "This is an extremely difficult business that is stimulating, productive and socially useful while being very draining on the intellect and nervous system. Lawyers have an astounding responsibility for someone else's life, finances and freedom. It's a high-pressure job that is little understood by members of the public who not only resent needing a lawyer to begin with, but don't like having to pay high prices for the service on top of it. Jobsharing can help ease the anxiety and strain lawyers suffer from by offering a better balance between their work and home lives."

(This topic will be further explored from the employer's perspective in the next issue of the Loyola Reporter.)

News Briefs

Jewish Law Students

Continued from page 2

counseling and resource referrals. Additional programs include speakers and meetings with prominent leaders in the community.

Upcoming events include a wine and cheese party with Judge Irwin Nebron, a program discussing possible clerkships by Terry Friedman from Bet Tzedek Legal Services and a Shabbat dinner. For information on these events or on the High Holiday services offered free of charge at the Bay Cities Jewish Community Center in Santa Monica call Stacy or the Hillel office at (213) 208-4427.

P.A.D.

Continued from page 2

cerned. Many prominent Phi Alpha Delta alumni are scheduled to attend in order to welcome our new class of initiates in style. Several faculty members are slated to be initiated at the same time.

Thursday evening, October 21, is the annual "Judges' Night," sponsored by the L.A. Alumni Chapter. The dinner/speaker event will be held at Sportsmen's Lodge, located at Coldwater and Ventura in the San Fernando Valley. The event is open to all Phi Alpha Delta members whose dues are paid to date. Traditionally, this is one of our chapter's most attended activities because it offers a wonderful opportunity for students to meet and mingle with many of our distinguished alumni attorneys and judges.

On Sunday, Oct. 24, District III of our fraternity will hold its annual District Leadership Conference at Loyola Law School. Representatives from law school chapters all over the Southland (USC, UCLA, Southwestern, Whittier, Pepperdine and the University of San Diego) will hold a full-day convention to make plans, help solve problems and set goals for the district chapters.

Ford Chapter has a full slate of activities being planned, and all members are encouraged to participate in what promises to be Ford Chapter's best year ever. Students wishing to become members of the fraternity may pick up an application at the P.A.D. bulletin board between Rooms B and C. Our goals are "service to the law student, the law school and the profession." Membership is open to any student in good standing. Phi Alpha Delta does not discriminate on the basis of sex, color, creed or nationality. Tentative deadline for returning membership applications is Monday, Oct. 11, 1982. For further information, please contact the chapter Justice, Alexandra K. Mells, at (213) 553-8319.

BALSA

Continued from page 2

problems in the Black community.

BALSA membership is open to all law students interested in improving the Black attorney's place in the American legal structure. BALSA tries to influence Loyola to use its legal expertise and prestige to effectively bring about changes within the legal system in response to the needs of the Black community.

BALSA recently co-hosted the BALSA Western Regional Conference which provided many West Coast law schools the opportunity to compete in

Moot Court competitions. In addition, Black judges and attorneys conducted seminars in areas of family law, entertainment law and criminal law.

On Saturday, August 28, 1982, BALSA held its first activity for the 1982-83 academic year. Judge Candace Cooper was kind enough to allow BALSA to use her home for their Welcoming Celebration Bar-B-Que. This function proved to be a great success.

Our next activity is a Clear Writing Seminar scheduled for September 11, 1982. Our tentative ...where is the rest?????

BALSA SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

BALSA Cultural Food Sale - November
 Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Reggae Concert - January
 Black History Month - Art Show with proceeds for the BALSA Scholarship Fund - February
 Minority Law Day - March
 Recruitment Days - March/April
 BALSA Award Ceremony commemorating the Class 1983 - featuring scholarship and service award presentations - April

All BALSA activities are open to the entire student body and law school community. We hope to have their full support throughout the year.

The current BALSA officers are:

Carol Codrington - President
 Crystal Cooper - Vice President/SBA Representative
 Sheilah Roberts - Secretary
 Musa Alrashid - Treasurer
 Joyce Abrahams - Business Manager
 Larry Bilbrew - Evening SBA Representative
 Curtis Ernest - Evening Section Representative

SBA News

Bar Hopping

by Phyllis Meadows

While the all-school SBA party held September 1 was a visible sign of the group's activity on campus, "behind the scenes" work on important school issues continues, according to Camillo Becerra, Day SBA president.

Two meetings held since classes resumed have covered a wide range of subjects and programs. Highlights include:

- a meeting with Dean Frakt to help identify areas of Loyola administration in which students might participate more actively

- coordination with the administration regarding the placement of students on standing committees such as the curriculum, faculty appointment, evaluation/normalization, and university relations committee,

- organization of the annual school blood drive scheduled for September 21,

- finalizing production on the school directory, scheduled for publication in mid-October,

- organizing and supervising manufacture and sale of Loyola Law School

sweatshirts,

- organization and administration of intramural sporting programs,

- holding budget committee hearings for school groups to obtain funding out of SBA treasury,

- and introduction of the SBA Bulletin on campus.

One of the areas of SBA involvement still being studied is the development of a program to bring spokespeople on major issues - (ie. gun control) - to campus in a debate structure.

"As future attorneys, it's extremely important that we be well aware of the issues confronting the community," noted Becerra. "We hope that the SBA can play a role in bringing both sides of these questions to the campus." Anyone with suggestions on subjects that might be included in the program are encouraged to contact Becerra or their SBA rep.

SBA meetings are being held on a regular schedule this year...the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Becerra invites any interested student to sit in.

Artillo

Continued from page 4

holding fast to the doorknob and saying:

"I'll be playing at the clearing if you want me." Then I whirled around and saw the sun and sky. I heard Mama send Velandikey's footsteps running after me, but I was on the porch drinking in the sky so blue and fresh and clear. I was drawn outside. Lightheaded from my lack of food, I thought of Velandikey and his intercessions and spoke to the clouds:

"Rise on the wind like a wing, like a star. Be borne on the air from near to afar." I breathed in and beacons to a nearby gust of wind which swept me up to the height of the roof. Velandikey came out as I cried the house, calling to me.

"Artillio, Artillio, where are you? Come back, Mama wants you!" He looked right and left, then up and down the street without seeing me waiting so closely above him. When he turned to go in, I decided to show myself so I shouted down to him, "Here I am. I don't want to eat, I'm fine how I am." I laughed and turned a somersault. The wind whipped my hair and flustered my cheeks and watered my eyes with such sport that I laughed again.

"Where are you, you elf? Show yourself or I'll find you and drag you in by your feet!"

I surged upwards, then did a stall and a loop which brought me to five feet above his head and I said:

"Look up, Velandikey, and drag me in if you can!" Then I soared away across the road between two trees and peeked at him from between two boughs. He watched me with wide eyes and said:

"Come down from there, men cannot fly! Men were not meant to fly!" I sped back by him as he said something about me disgracing the family name. I did not hear all of it as the wind roared in my ears when I dashed upwards after a bird I just spotted. His complaints got fainter as I joined the sparrow, flying behind her for a few seconds to study her graceful movements. She flowed easily from side to side with the wind, first straining forward, then gliding on, riding the air like an ash from a fire. I mimicked every motion hoping to capture her style. Though birds certainly cannot talk, the sparrow looked as if ready to say, "How loud that red speck on the dirt is, and how I wish it would keep its noise to itself." I followed her gaze down to the speck and silently agreed. Nudging up next to her, we flew in tandem. She took the lead, executing some dives and a broad, slipping spiral. I broke formation with the sparrow with a wink and a warble and dropped to my brother's rantings below. As I was coming down, Velandikey shouted.

"Come down before you hurt yourself, before your supper spoils. What are you doing up there?"

"What are you doing down there, Velandikey? I cannot fall - I am too light. Come up here! I will not come back down to you." And to show him, I swooshed high up to just below the clouds, pivoted up-

right and pretended to run like he was doing with his nose in the air and his mouth open and his right hand holding onto his hat against the breeze.

"Artillio, please come with me to the Academy so my Masters and I can study how you do this."

"Tell them to drop their heavy books and they will fly themselves." And I told him to say my words.

"Artillio, they need their books to understand how you do it. They cannot drop them!"

"I will not come, they can study themselves if they do as I have said." I knew that if he could not see it now, nothing else I could say would help him so I ran in the air to the clearing. All of my friends were there playing stickball and swinging and sliding. I circled the clearing once, then called out to them to watch me. I skidded down, gliding by the fallen chalka tree where Imaglishee stood, then twisted and turned upwards. I soared upwards, ever upwards, into the clouds, then back and forth inside the grey and white, feeling the cool wetness on my forehead. As I came down and out of the clouds, I noticed that I had started a rainfall. This was a peculiar rainfall, though, because the sun was so close to the ground in the distance. It still shone on the earth below with the deep, rich, yellow glow it has in early evening.

Spinning and diving, I shot back down to the park. I stopped just above the ground and noticed that I had beaten the rain down. My friends all gathered around me and asked me how it was that I could fly, and I answered them:

"Just lighten your thoughts and let go of anything you hold, then say these words." I told them my intercession, then ascended thirty feet in three loops.

The amber light of the sun reflected from the rain, dropped glowing melted gold to the fields below. There was nothing at home for me to return to, and I did not wish to get wet by the rain, so I turned eastward and beheld the object of my warmest dreams. The bright mountains of Poldashky looked so near from up here. Before they surely would have taken a journey of many fortnights to reach, but from here I saw I could reach them before eveningfall. I built up speed and while cruising toward them, I did a barrel roll and looked back towards home. My father's fields drank in the gold from the sky and they were as lush and already as green as they ever had been in the finest times of plenty. The rain continued falling and the sun still shone on the rooftop of my house and I could see the plants growing taller and thicker. They did not even stop when they reached the height of Papa and Mama embracing with joy on the front porch. And I saw Imaglishee take to the air, then show my other friends how to follow. Then she faced me and waved and caught up quickly to my side. We flew together through the sunset, over midnight forests and alighted on the highest peak in the bright mountains to watch the sunset. Down we floated to Poldashky to watch it once again with the villagers we would soon teach to fly like ourselves.

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If you have the ability to sell advertising, you can earn up to 33% of your gross sales by selling ads for the Loyola Reporter.

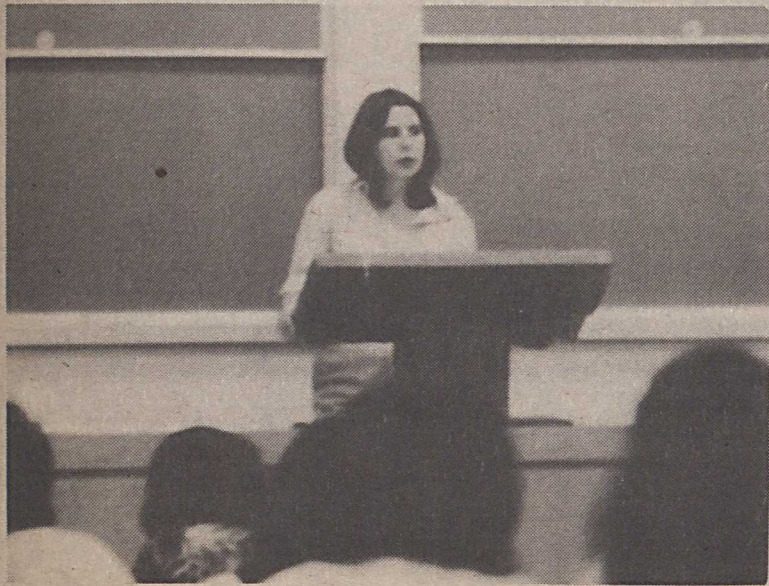
If you are interested in a quick way to make money for books, gas, or food, leave your name, address and phone number in Mailbox no. 73 on the second floor of the new building. We'll provide you with a list of our advertising rates and our circulation schedule.

STACKS OF FACTS

LINDA MULLENIX

Linda Mullenix comes to Loyola as a clinical professor of law teaching Contracts and Trusts and Wills this year. She has been in general corporate practice as an associate for the Washington, D.C., firm of Pierson, Ball & Dowd. While in the nation's capital, Mullenix was also an Assistant Professor at the American University's School of Justice, and an Associate Professorial Lecturer of Government at George Washington University. A political science major at

City College of New York, Ms. Mullenix went on to get a M. Phil. and Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University. In May 1980, she was awarded her J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center. Ms. Mullenix's husband is a lawyer (of a N.Y. firm's D.C. office) currently engaged in pretrial work in Los Angeles for a major anti-trust case. Married for a year now, Professor Mullenix is to be congratulated as a four-month pregnant mother-to-be!



Linda Mullenix

FLORRIE ROBERTS

Florrie Roberts will be teaching Civil Procedure Workshop to Section 3 first-year students. She had been working for the civil litigation firm of Beardsly, Hufstедler & Kemble as an associate for five years and partner for three years. Prof. Roberts is also a volunteer referee in State Bar Court which has the authority — subject to Supreme Court

approval — to privately censure or even disbar California attorneys for acting in an improper fashion. A psychology major as a Stanford undergraduate, Ms. Roberts went on to graduate from USC law school. Professor Roberts has been married to a fellow attorney for nine years, and is the proud mother of a 2-year-old boy and 3-week-old girl.

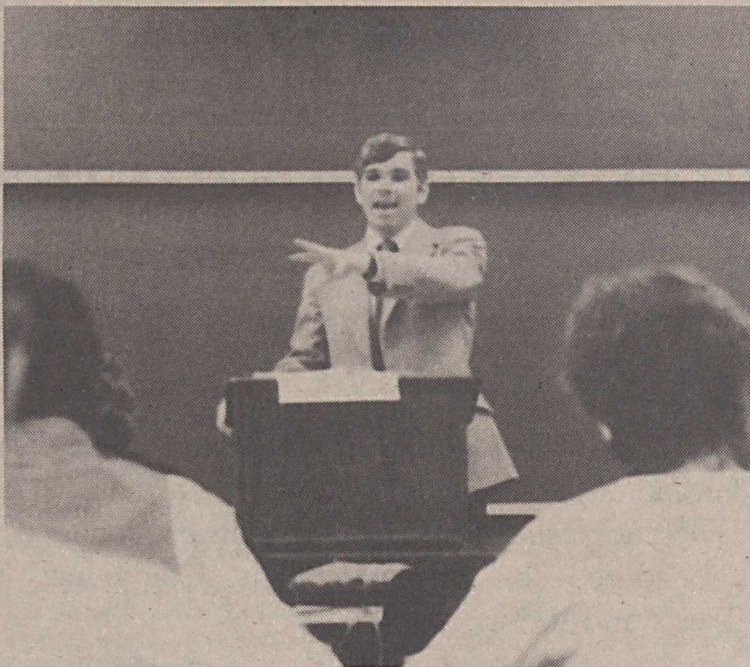


Florrie Roberts

LIONEL SOBEL

Lionel Sobel will be teaching Torts the entire year, along with Anti-Trust Law this fall and Sports Law this spring. He has previously been working for his own five-year-old firm Freedman and Sobel in Beverly Hills. Prof. Sobel is quick to point out that one associate and one partner of his law firm are

Loyola graduates. A UC Berkeley undergraduate, Sobel received his law degree from UCLA. For five years, he has also been a USC adjunct professor in Sports Law. Married to Carol (a former KFWB news radio reporter) for 14 years, Mr. Sobel has two daughters age 8 and 6 years.

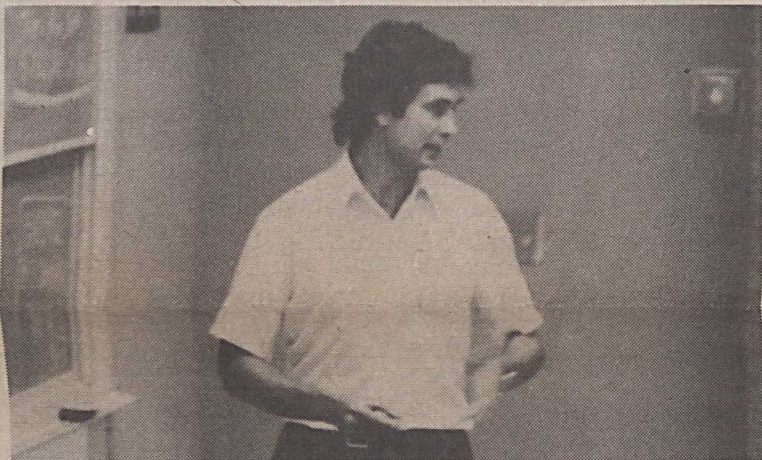


Lionel Sobel

KENNETH VOGEL

Lastly, Kenneth Vogel will be teaching two sections of Torts this year. He has been an Economics and Law professor for the past six years at State University of New York (SUNY). While working on a UCLA project examining the applicability of the California Animal Trespass Law to the Nuisance Law in Spring 1981,

Prof. Vogel found L.A. to be a desirable place. he was later impressed enough by Loyola faculty and students to move here. An M.I.T. undergraduate, Vogel received his J.D. and Ph.D. in Public Policy from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vogel is currently an unmarried bachelor.



Kenneth Vogel

LEMON LAW

Continued from page 2

A. Four attempts have been made to remedy the same defect and the defect "substantially impairs the use, value, or safety of the new motor vehicle..." or

B. The vehicle could not be used because it was under repair by the manufacturer or its agent for a cumulative total of more than 30 days since delivery.

Under condition A, the buyer is also required to directly notify the manufacturer at least once that the vehicle needed repair. But, this re-

quirement is waived if the manufacturer has not "clearly and conspicuously disclosed to the buyer, with the warranty or the owner's manual, the provisions of..." this law.

Under condition B, there may be several defects which render the vehicle inoperable. The 30 day period may also be extended where repairs cannot be made as a result of conditions out of the control of the manufacturer.

In a major concession to the automobile industry, the buyer is required to resort to a third

party resolution process, before a civil suit can be maintained. The decision of the arbitrator is binding upon the manufacturer only. Should the buyer still be unable to enforce his rights after the arbitrator has ruled in his favor, the decision of the arbitrator may be used as evidence in a civil suit.

New car owners will soon have an additional tool to use in their fight to return lemons or be reimbursed for their cost. Perhaps, the process of buying a lemon can now finally be sweetened.



CPW Failures

Continued from page 1

The line for acceptability was drawn at sharing written work in order to encourage the exchange of ideas among students while discouraging copying. Each CPW teacher passed out the policy in class and explained the provisions. Some students were asked to sign formal statements stating that they had received this policy and that it had been explained. The first and last lines of the policy are particularly appropriate to the moral dilemma of students dealing with ethical issues.

"All written assignments must be your own work.

"Please do not jeopardize your own legal career."

LSD Tracks

Continued from page 1

minute vacancy. Her job was to enforce the LSD elections code and count the ballots with the help of 14 representatives (one from each circuit). For filling in on such short notice, Cole was awarded the ABA Silver Key, the highest award given students who are not national officers.

All Loyola LSD representatives are SBA reps. In return for its participation, the Loyola LSD receives 50¢ for each student who becomes an ABA member. This money goes to fund school projects. Additionally, the ABA offers grants of up to \$750 which can be used for on-going law-related projects. Anyone with ideas for such a project can contact one of the LSD reps: Carolyn Cole, second year; Mary O'Connor, third year; John Ronge, fourth year, evening.

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