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The

Loyola Reporter

LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL

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Volume 6, Number 7

Loyola Law School

Monday, March 14, 1983

ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS CURRICULUM CHANGES

By George Shohet

On March 12, the faculty will be meeting to consider, among other things, reforming the first-year curriculum. The Curriculum Committee, composed of Professors Benson, Fisher, Garbesi, Hirschtick, Josephson, Katz, Liebeler, Stewart, Talenfeld, Uelmen, Vogel and Wright, has requested feedback from both faculty and students concerning its proposed plan. Students may address their comments to Committee members directly or to any Student Bar Association official.

The proposal would take 5 units from the four traditional first-year Day courses (2 from Civil Procedure, 1 each from Property, Contracts and Torts) and would move the 2-unit Criminal Law course out of the first year and into the second-year required curriculum. Additionally, Civil Procedure would be taught during the fall semester as a 4-unit course, with all 5 units of Property being taught in the spring semester. C.P.W. would remain a full-year course taught in 2-unit segments each semester. Of the 7 units freed from traditional first-year coursework, 6 would be replaced by three 2-unit courses: Lawyering Skills, Ethics, and

what the Committee refers to as a "Perspective Elective." Thus, although the Committee's proposal would have the net effect of adding two required courses to the first-year Day curriculum, the total number of units would be reduced to 29. The Evening schedule would parallel this proposal, spreading the Day curriculum over the summer and part of the second-year as is currently done.

Several reasons motivated the Committee to recommend these reforms. First, they perceived a need to encourage faculty and students to develop specialized knowledge in their fields of interest. By reducing the large number of required units in the first-year, the Committee reasoned that students would be able to take additional courses in advanced years, while Professors of Civil Procedure, Property, Contracts and Torts would be able to teach a new course, add a unit to an existing advanced course, or lighten their teaching load in order to do more research and writing.

A second reason motivating the Committee's recommendation was that the existing curriculum overemphasizes substantive law courses, creat-

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Professors Sue To Stop Libel And Slander Night

The controversy over Libel and Slander Night continues. Certain sources close to the LSNOC have reported that the faculty, after numerous attempts at bullying the committee into toning down the scripts, has taken a new tack. It was reported that last Friday the faculty appeared before a superior court judge and asked for an injunction requiring the skits to be screened by a faculty committee. The request was denied for the time being, although the court did set a hearing date for next week. In the face of the mounting pressure, the LSNOC has stood firm.

Matt Pavis, denying rumors he was applying to Southwestern for next fall, stated everything was going just as planned. "Rehearsals are continuing despite faculty picketing and threats to my family. Thank God we still have a few supporters."

The number of "supporters" would seem to be small. Professor Josephson still stands behind Libel and Slander. Denying allegations he is supporting only because it gives him a spotlight, he pointed out that he offered intellectual stimulation by making his annual challenge and debating

the student body's champion.

Josephson's first challenger, Allan Ides may be the only other supporter. Josephson pointed out that it was probably his debate with Ides that launched Ides on his way to the Supreme Court.

Josephson in discussing his upcoming challenge said he hoped the challenger would show more "intellectual wit" than the string of one-liners that has been the bulk of the last two debates.

As an example he pointed to

Ides with approval. Ides accused him of "inflicting ocular distress" and then made Josephson attack himself while Ides defended. His next challenger chose the topic of bar review courses and gave Josephson the con side.

This year Josephson has asked for a special champion, a woman "if any woman is man enough to accept." Finally, he stated, "I for my part intend to be thoroughly dignified, as appropriate, to my standing as a law professor."



In all humility, Professor Michael Josephson has extended his annual challenge to debate him on any subject. This year he has extended a special invitation to "any woman who is man enough to accept."

Loyola's Clinical Program: Finding Its Place Amid Change And Growth

By Irene Ziebarth

The clinical program is where many students get their first glimpse of the law as it meets real-life situations. Students working on criminal briefs at the Court of Appeal are faced with legal issues they studied in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure raised by real men and women languishing in prison. Not surprisingly, specific lectures come back with crystal clarity and life is breathed into remembered cases as their holdings are invoked on appeal.

What is the status of the clinical program and its professors and how do they fit in at Loyola?

Loyola's clinical program began approximately 12 years ago. Later, as a joint effort with Southwestern, the in-house program operated as the Community Legal Assistance

Center on 6th Street with a student enrollment of about 45 students each semester. They took civil cases from walk-ins and juvenile matters as appointed by the courts. Lawyering Skills was one of the academic components of this clinic.

An inherent difficulty of the program was that the civil matters took so long to resolve that students rarely, if ever, worked on a case from beginning to end. Another obstacle was the lack of support and outright disapproval of "traditionalists" who believed that clinics have no place in legal education given the three short years for "substantive courses." Finally, the program failed for want of funds.

The primary purpose of the clinical program is to enhance knowledge gained in regular courses by providing practical

experience through actual or simulated conditions. Originally, this experience was only possible through elective involvement in the 6th Street clinic. As student interest in that project waned, the focus was directed to the simulated experience, and such requirements as CPW and Lawyering Skills were added to the curriculum. Additionally, Trial Advocacy and Procedure and Practice were offered as electives. Today, there is a modified curriculum for students concentrating in litigation and advocacy. Actual experience is gained through the in-house Juvenile Law Clinic and the popular farm-out program.

The program has known three directors: Skip Sculley, Arnold Siegel and Mary-Lynne Fisher. The current director, Ms. Fisher, also teaches Com-

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Josie Wants A Women

Josephson Issues Libel And Slander Debate Challenge

By Hans Van Lighten

In keeping with the spirit of noble obligation, engendered by the event popularly called Libel and Slander Night, I, Michael Josephson, call upon the Loyola Law School student body to bring forth a champion to engage with me in the 5th Annual contest of Ersatz Appellate Advocacy.

With uncharacteristic self-effacing humility, I offer myself up to the collective ridicule and subsequent abuse which inevitably follows this event. As history has shown, the rules are designed to advance the career of the student challenger in spite of dubious intellect and moderate wit.

The first student challenger Allan Ides went on to clerk for the United States Supreme Court and now, even higher, to

teach classes at Loyola. The second challenger, Craig de Recat, dressed as an ape and improved his image and reputation as a result. The challenger for the last two years, Steven Spitzer, has gone nowhere, but that is because the event was the highlight of his life.

This year, I make a special challenge to any woman at Loyola who is man enough to accept the challenge.

The student champion shall be selected without my collaboration and through an open and democratic process by the Libel and Slander Committee. Anyone who is interested contact Matt Pavis at 884-2318

The rules...

1. The student challenger
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LOYOLA NEWS BRIEFS

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Business Journal

The Business Law and Litigation Society is renewing efforts to organize a Business Law and Litigation Journal. This idea that had its genesis last year when some of the Society's third-year students began writing articles under the supervision of Professor Lloyd Tevis, faculty advisor for the Society.

To date, two articles for the Journal have been completed, and two others have been started but require additional research. In addition, a good portion of the money required to publish the Journal has been offered by three potential advertisers.

"There are a number of reasons why students would benefit from working on this Journal," notes Sherrill Kushner, co-president of the Business Law and Litigation Society, who is spearheading the Journal revival. "Not only is there the satisfaction of publishing one's work and enhancing one's resume, but this Journal will provide a unique forum to explore subject matter not currently covered in other campus journals and without the stringent eligibility requirements of a write-on competition." There is an added incentive in the John Castellucci Award, made annually to students who write outstanding papers related to business, anti-trust, commercial and tax law. Five hundred dollars accompanies the Award. The possibility of earning two units of academic credit for work on the Journal is currently being explored.

Professor Tevis, who was a motivating force in the creation of Loyola's Law Review, is excited about the prospect of this new Journal being published. He emphasizes that it will also provide the chance to work with faculty members and practicing attorneys, as well as, to test one's writing and research skills. A number of faculty members have committed to working closely with students on their writing projects for the Journal.

Those interested in learning more about pioneering the first issue of the Business Law and Litigation Journal should sign the list posted on the office door of the Society, Room 128 (across from Room A).

VITA Program

The Tax Law Society is sponsoring, in cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service, the VITA program. VITA stands for Volunteer Income Tax Assistance. VITA aids disadvantaged and non-English-speaking individuals in the preparation of their federal and state income tax returns. This is the second year that Loyola law students have been involved as volunteer preparers in the VITA program. Loyola volunteers will be preparing returns for any individual — at no charge — every Saturday starting February 26 and continuing through March 26 from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. in Room C. An additional session on a weekday evening may be announced at a later date.

BLS Briefs

"Preparation Of Demonstrative Evidence For Trial" will be discussed by litigator Alan Polsky at a Business Law and Litigation Society meeting tentatively set for Wednesday, March 23, 4:00 p.m., Room 208, in the library.

Mr. Polsky, an associate with a business and litigation firm in Westwood, will address such issues as what kinds of visual aids are helpful to judges and jurors as well as what sources are available for preparation of this evidence. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Polsky will display a variety of evidentiary materials he has collected from trials which he has personally litigated.

All are welcome to attend.

The **DEADLINE**
for the
NEXT ISSUE
is

Wed.. March 30

The next issue will be the final edition of the year.

Loyolans Challenge For Changes In The UCC

Challenging the adage "you cannot fight City Hall," under the guidance of Professor Lloyd Tevis, a number of Loyola faculty and students have been working in a practical fashion to change portions of California law.

In 1980, Professor Tevis suggested that one of his students, Walter Rosen, study the possibility of revising California Commercial Code section 9-102(4) that limits the security interests a retailer can give in his inventory. Professor Tevis was concerned that this subsection might cause a hardship to both California retailers, and their suppliers, in these times of tight money and business failures.

Rosen travelled up and down the State of California, interviewing bankers, business people, labor union leaders, government officials, and members of the State Bar's

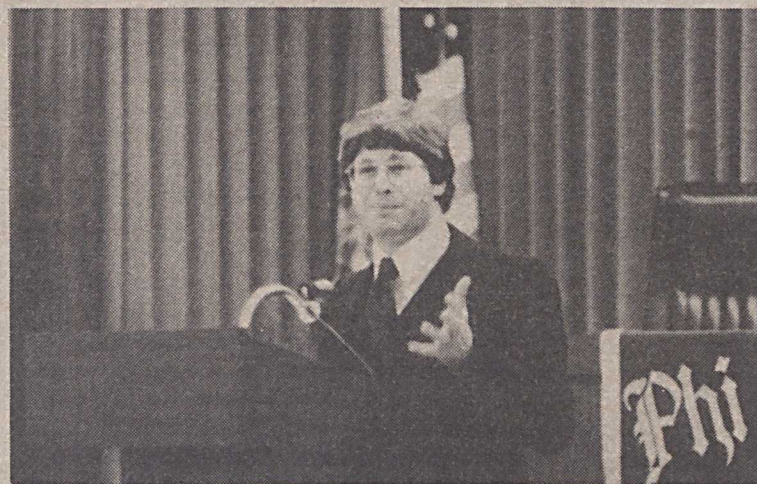
Committee on the Uniform Commercial Code who were involved in the drafting of Section 9-102(4). From these interviews, and from a painstaking study of both published and unpublished documents, Rosen developed an appreciation of why and how that subsection was enacted. He concluded the subsection might be changed in a manner acceptable not only to retailers, but also to their bankers and suppliers. Rosen believes such a change would help many small businesses and thereby contribute to the economy of California.

Professor Tevis, a member of the California State Bar Committee on the Uniform Commercial Code, presented Rosen's proposal to the October, 1982 meeting of that committee. One of the committee's members has stated: "This paper will serve as a fine start-

(Continued on page 7)

Josephson v. Kanner

PAD Sponsors The Great Debate



On Wednesday, February 23rd, Phi Alpha Delta sponsored "The Great Debate" between Gideon Kanner (left) and Michael Josephson (above). Josephson called the event a "dead bang winner" as the standing room only crowd in the Moot Court room listened to a funny and philosophical debate on the adversary system.

St. Thomas More

All students, faculty, staff and guests are invited to join the St. Thomas More Law Honor Society in honoring Bernie Witkin as this year's recipient of the Society's Medallion Award.

The award will be presented at a luncheon beginning at 11:00 a.m. on Sunday, March 27, in the Biltmore's Crystal Ballroom.

B. E. Witkin, author of the eight-volume *Summary of California Law* and six-volume *California Procedure*, will address the banquet. He will be introduced by California Supreme Court Associate Justice Otto Kaus. Retired Chief Justice Donald R. Wright will also speak.

Tickets are \$25 and may be reserved at Student Accounts in the Burns Building.

For more information call Becky Dixon, President, at 388-5441.

Roberts Reelected

Florrie Young Roberts, Clinical Professor of Law, has been reappointed as a Principal Referee in the Hearing Department of the California State Bar Court.

Yearbook News

Yearbooks will be available in the end of May in student accounts for those who purchased them. Any first or second year students interested in becoming the editor of next year's yearbook should contact SBA. It doesn't require a great deal of work, and it is very rewarding. It is one of the few things you can do in law school that is creative and unrelated to the law. . . .



The fearless leader of the "Slaughterhouse 5" I-M basketball team, Joe Scudiero, shown here sends in a secret play helping his team to their 4-0 record.

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SBA's Open Forum: New Program Input, Optimism

By Mike Lebovitz

On January 22nd, the first of what the SBA plans to be a series of open forums was held where the administration listened to and hopefully will address concerns presented to them by the students.

The entire administration attended the January 22nd forum: Dean Frakt Associate Dean Dan Stewart, Assistant Dean Arnie Siegel, Director of Financial Aid Mike Flanagan, Placement/Admissions Director Michi Yamamoto, Business Manager Steve Johnson, Registrar Frank Real and Personnel Manager Susan Kleinman.

A variety of topics were addressed ranging from the condition of the facilities to the clinical program. Although only twelve students attended, the general feeling among them was that it was an excellent opportunity to make the administration aware of various problems on campus.

One of the participants, Karen Friedenberg, said that the whole idea of the forum was very good. "It wasn't so structured," she said, "that students felt compelled to ask questions about a certain topic." She felt that the program should be held at least once a month. She said that the program should remain an "open" forum even with a larger audience.

Some of the problems Friedenberg mentioned were the lack of sufficient notice and the feeling by some students that they had to go to the forum with a specific complaint in mind.

She observed Dean Siegel taking notes of the various concerns, and, at the very least, it made the administration

aware of student problems. Friedenberg said the forum elevated the students to a "second level" where the administration knows of a problem, and they have said they will do something about it. Now, at that second level, students will be able to review the administration's progress.

Miriam Teutsch, who also attended the forum, expressed similar feelings. She felt that the forum should remain wide open so everyone would have a chance to say something. She felt that the idea for the forum was "fantastic." "When I don't have information about where the school is heading and what problems there are, I only see part of a situation. When I understand the history of a problem and I can see something's being done about it, it makes me more tolerant. It makes me feel differently about the school, that it's not just stagnant. It gives me a healthier attitude."

Teutsch also felt that the forum was worthwhile from the standpoint that it made the administration aware of a problem. She felt that students would now be justified in feeling let down if the problem was not solved or the students were not told why it could not be solved. She noted that once better informed, she would be more apt to become an active alum.

The overall reaction to the forum was that it was worthwhile, at a minimum to document concerns presented to the administration. As Friedenberg noted, for students who would not normally walk into a dean's office with a problem, the forum was very conducive to input.

The following is a brief capsule of some of the concerns brought out by those in attendance as well as the responses from the appropriate administrator.

FACILITIES

Students expressed dissatisfaction with the ever-changing temperature in the classrooms and the library. Steve Johnson said the rooms are monitored all the time, but student contact is necessary to appraise him of a problem. One factor, he said, which contributes to the fluctuations is the varying class loads in the classrooms.

In the old building, he said, classrooms A, B and C are controlled separately while classrooms D and E are controlled together. In the Burns' building, all of the rooms are independently controlled. Johnson said that the students must let him know when there is a problem by calling X 1019.

Another concern expressed was the loud noise heard by the Section 1 Corporations class from classes ending in classrooms B and C. Registrar Frank Real said this would be a recurring problem until the new classrooms are built. In the meantime, it was suggested that signs be placed in the hallway reminding students of the problem as well as make announcements in the appropriate classes. Real said he would look into both of these suggestions.

LIBRARY

One student complained about the rising noise level in the library. She said it was getting increasingly difficult to study even in the quiet study areas. Dean Frakt said that the

entire building is just "inadequate." The quiet study areas, he said, require policing and the library as a whole will be up to par only when the building program is complete.

Another student complained about the constant state of disrepair of the photocopy machines. Steve Johnson said that the problem is seasonal, recurring during CPW papers and Moot Court briefs. Johnson said he is aware of the problem, but it would not be cost effective to buy new machines. Johnson said the demand during peak periods is not enough to cover the slower times. Johnson said he is looking into a private copying service where students will drop off originals at an on-campus office and pick them up after duplication.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

A student asked whether Loyola meets the health code requirements by furnishing a rest area for health emergencies. Johnson said a rest area is required for employees, not students. But, he did say that there are several first aid kits located in the library, the dean's office, the clinical office, physical plant and the security shack.

MAILBOXES

Bob Brock announced that each student would soon have a mail slot in the Burns Building student lounge. This slot will be used for messages and mail to students. Real suggested that they could also be used to distribute exam bluebooks to avoid the necessity of going to the Registrar.

TUITION

A question was raised as to the tuition increase per-

centages. Dean Frakt said that tuition for the second-year class would increase about 18% while tuition for the first-year class would increase only 9.2%. This was done, he said, to equalize the tuition of the two classes. He said "dual tuition systems do not work." He said the dual system has a tendency to prevail during temporary administration transition periods.

Frakt said the tuition increase was necessary to hire additional faculty to meet the ABA accreditation requirements. Frakt said our current faculty-student ratio is 50:1 and it would be necessary to decrease it to 30:1. Frakt said that the ABA does not count adjunct professors which explains the current effort to hire new full-time faculty.

Frakt noted that Loyola is still a tuition-driven school, and until we build up a substantial endowment base, tuition will have to be the mechanism to keep the school accredited.

PLACEMENT

Another student asked about the current Placement situation, specifically, whether efforts are being made to recruit firms from outside of Los Angeles.

Dean Siegel said that when Joan Profant left, the school was literally "left with nothing." Dean Siegel said that it would be necessary to free Michi Yamamoto up to do some outside recruiting. He said that, contrary to a February 10 Loyola Reporter editorial "apples and oranges do mix." He said that Michi Yamamoto could recruit at various firms as well as the

(Continued on page 4)

Loyola's Supreme Court Law Clerk

Professor Ides Speaks Out On Supreme Court Reform

By Nathan Hoffman

Professor Ides is currently the only Loyola Law School graduate who has had the honor to clerk at the United States Supreme Court for Justice Byron White. He is teaching Constitutional Law and a First Amendment Seminar this semester.

Q: How serious a problem is the massive and mounting caseload of the Supreme Court?

A: I think it is a serious problem to the extent that the Court has so much work now involving itself in statutory cases, and resolving conflicts between the circuits and among the states that it is not able to dedicate as much time to analyzing the important constitutional problems in front of it. As a consequence, a lot of the court's work has an ad-hoc quality to it. So, I think to the extent that the workload can be lessened, and the court can concentrate more on the major constitutional issues, it would be a benefit in the Constitutional Law area.

Q: Are the quality of opinions suffering?

A: Yes. They suffer to the extent that the Court does not have time to contemplate the problems in front of it. It gets the case, and it has to decide it; write an opinion; get a ma-

majority of Justices to join that opinion and move on. The Justices really do not have time to think about all the ramifications of all the things they do.

Q: Overall, do you think the Justices are contending with the crush of cases well?

A: I think overall they do a fair job. There are up to 5,000 cases a year filed with the Court, and those cases have to be reviewed in terms of whether the Court wants to grant review since most are discretionary. Once certain cases are granted, the Court has to deal with the oral arguments, read the briefs and write an opinion. I think they do a fair job in keeping up with that workload.

Q: What steps would you say should be taken in order to deal with the overload?

A: I can't come up with any specific proposals of my own, but I think the most recent idea put forth by the Chief Justice makes a lot of sense — to have some kind of intermediate appellate court deal with statutory questions and conflicts between the circuits.

Q: Is one possible solution to add members to the Supreme Court, raising the nine to twelve or even more, for example?

A: That would not be a solution, in fact, that would

probably cause more work for the Court. If you added another few justices, I don't think the Court would get through any more cases; instead there would be more concurring opinions. That would not move along the 5,000 cases any faster.

Q: Justice Stevens has called for the creation of an intermediate court — not to decide cases, but to screen the cases the Supreme Court would eventually hear. Would such a procedure be helpful?

A: I think it is a bad idea because one of the most important things the Court does is decide which cases it wants to hear, especially in the Constitutional Law area. Having another court deciding which cases the Supreme Court would hear seems to me would cut off a very important function of the Court. So it should decide the cases it's going to hear and then go to the merits of those cases. I don't understand the Stevens approach at all as a matter of fact.

Q: Would hiring more law clerks help reduce the workload of the Justices?

A: No. I don't think that would help at all.

Q: Why can't the Court reduce its case load — particularly the number of signed opinions — simply by limiting

the cases it agrees to hear to perhaps 100 a year?

A: Well, that's a difficult problem. The way the Court decides to take cases is based on the rule of four. If four Justices decide they want to hear a particular case, then the Court will take that case. There is no way you can really limit to 100 the number of cases the Court is going to hear because the four members who make up that group are going to vary from case to case. In fact, the most difficult part of the job is to determine which cases the Court is going to take. The Court does make mistakes in the sense that it takes cases it really shouldn't be wasting its time on, but those "mistakes" often don't become apparent until the opinion writing stage. I think there is no way to come up with a system of keeping down the number of cases to a specific number without seriously impairing the Court's ability to hear important cases.

Q: Some legal scholars argue that the high court, in issuing so many opinions, sometimes make rulings that are so vague they in effect invite more litigation and hence a more congested docket later on. Do you agree?

A: Well, I think it is true to the extent the Court doesn't come out with a clear answer

in a particular area. There is going to be more litigation to resolve the ambiguities. On the other hand, the charge of the Court is only to decide cases and controversies that are in front of it. I think it has to be very careful only to decide the precise issue in front of it. So the Court finds itself between a rock and a hard place. It can resolve all the issues in a particular area in one opinion, but if it did so, it would be violating its institutional role by deciding questions not in front of it.

Q: Wouldn't it be better to issue 100 opinions providing clearer guidance than 150 opinions of lesser quality?

A: I don't think that is a decision anyone can make because you won't know whether you have the right 100 opinions. In essence, the Court grants the cases that it thinks are important, that it thinks have to be decided. If that many cases are in front of the Court, I think the Court is duty bound to deal with those issues. The only solution is that on a personal level each justice should be more careful in voting for the cases to be granted.

Q: Chief Justice Burger has said that many of the requests the Court receives to review cases are "frivolous." To what

(Continued on page 5)

Editorial and Opinion

Arguendo

CLASS ACTIONS

The following scenario is familiar to us all: a few weeks before the next semester begins, we receive a packet of information including the offered classes for the next semester. We carefully plan out those classes we think will help us in the "real world," taking care to avoid time conflicts in both class times and final exam schedules.

Then, in a span of minutes, while waiting to register, the tentative class schedule, becomes useless as class after class closes. We are then forced to make a last minute scramble to replace the classes that have filled, check exam schedules, get on waiting lists and then hope for some luck.

It appears that the only way to be guaranteed the classes one wants is to have a favorable number in the registration scheme, or to have an "in" with the registrar's office. We do not think that the content of our legal education should be predicated on a "roll of the dice" or favoritism.

There are several alternatives. First, at the same time we fill out our instructor evaluations, why not ask students for their course preferences for the following semester? This would assist the registrar's office in anticipating the demand for various courses and would allow time for any necessary adjustments. Second, has anyone ever heard of mail registration? This would benefit all concerned. Students would not have to make a special trip to school a week early which often cuts short an out of state visit with family and friends. Registration by mail would allow the registrar's office to calculate the actual demand for classes and open additional sections if necessary.

Whatever alternative is chosen, changes in the present system are clearly necessary. The current lengthy waiting lists for popular courses are a striking contrast to other classes (ie. state and local tax) that have only one student enrolled. The uncertainty that many students experience as to what their class schedules are for up to three weeks into the semester is an unnecessary hardship. The present system is awkward and unresponsive to students needs.

The administration has a right to expect efficiency from students. We expect the same in return.

LETTERTORIAL

Dear Editor:

The war of the bar review courses continues. Lately posters and flyers have been posted and distributed around campus. These materials give the impression that the State Bar has somehow been involved with these statistics when, in fact, the statistics have not been released by the State Bar.

Even though students spend between six and seven hundred dollars on a bar review course, it seems that they do not investigate the courses as thoroughly as they should. Sales representatives from two courses sit at tables on the

patio and have sales material available. Students should take the time to review these; they should examine the outlines (which are available for check-out at the desk in the library); and they should consider the professors teaching the courses.

Until some impartial group (either the State Bar or the administration at Loyola) with all the necessary information produces accurate statistics, students should scrutinize the "facts" and consider all the information available on the different bar review courses.

— Helen Sweeny

**WRITE US
A LETTER**

Free Food, Discounts, Music

Hopping Through The Places That Keep The Hours Happy

"There is in all men a demand for the superlative, so much so that the poor devil who has no other way of reaching it, attains it by getting drunk." Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Natural Law*, Collected Legal Papers (1920).

Even the great Holmes recognized the need for the ambitious to escape the competitiveness of their environment. So too, Loyola Law students get away from their studies by frequenting "happy hour" lounges in the downtown area. The Reporter surveyed a cross section of Loyola students as to their favorite happy hour spots, and the most popular was the Pacific Dining Car. Located at 1310 West 6th Street between Alvarado and Figueroa, PDC offers happy hour from 5-7 p.m. The drinks are fairly expensive with beer at \$2.00 per bottle, wine at \$3.00 per glass and all well drinks \$3.00 each. However, a vast assortment of free hors d'oeuvres exists featuring such foods as oysters, fried zucchini, assorted cheeses, deviled eggs, barbecued chicken, salami and chips. The patrons consist of students and businesspersons. The PDC can also accommodate groups.

Another popular Loyola hangout is Hamburger Hamlet, located at 3307 Wilshire Blvd. Happy hour, which is from 4 to 7 p.m., features discounts on

drinks. Well drinks, normally \$2.00 each, are two for the price of one during happy hour. A glass of wine, which is usually \$1.75, is only \$1.25 during happy hour. Beer is \$1.50 per bottle. The Hamlet features a vast assortment of free hors d'oeuvres including fishballs (shrimp, clams, crabmeat), burritos, pizza, vegetables, fried and sweet and sour chicken rings, popcorn, chips with hot salsa, tacos, fried oysters and egg rolls. The usual crowd consists of downtown businesspeople. The drinking area is also able to accommodate groups.

El Cholo, located at 1121 South Western, between Pico and Olympic Blvds., is also a popular lounge. There are no formal happy hours here, but its proximity to school and reasonably priced drinks make it a favorite retreat for Loyola students. Domestic beer is \$1.25 per bottle, and Mexican imported beer is \$1.75 per bottle. Wine is \$1.25 per glass, and well drinks start at \$1.85. El Cholo offers an authentic Mexican environment with comfortable seating and a quiet atmosphere.

Other Loyola students prefer the simple, yet quaint atmosphere of Vince & Paul's, located at 1521 West 7th Street. Happy hour is from 4 to 8 p.m. and features a different selection of hors d'oeuvres daily at

no cost. These include various cheeses, meatballs and quiche. Every Friday, hot dog sandwiches are part of the free buffet. Although called a "dive" by many, Vince & Paul's food is known to be quite tasty. Domestic beer is \$1.65 per bottle. Wine starts at \$1.65 per glass. Well drinks start at \$1.80. Students constitute a large portion of the clientele.

Loyola students who prefer a more sophisticated atmosphere and are willing to pay higher prices opt for the Cabaret located at the Bonaventure Hotel, 404 S. Figueroa, Lobby Level. Happy hour is from 6 to 8 p.m. and features an assortment of free hors d'oeuvres which varies every day. The food includes hot and cold seafood, cheese dips and popcorn. Domestic beer is \$2.40 per bottle, and imported beer is \$2.65 per bottle. Well drinks start at \$2.40. A glass of wine is normally \$3.25 but costs only \$1.50 during happy hour.

Many Loyola students also frequent the 901 Club, located at 2902 S. Figueroa. Although there are no official happy hours, and no free food, drinks are relatively inexpensive. Draft beer is 75¢ per glass, domestic beer is \$1.50 per bottle, a small glass of wine is 85¢ and well drinks start at \$1.50. Beware! This is a USC hangout, and if you do not want to socialize with frat rats and sorority snobs, stay away.

SBA FORUM: Input And Optimism

(Continued from page 3)

undergraduate schools in various metropolitan areas at the same time and encourage both students and firms to come to Loyola.

Siegel said that the positions formerly occupied by Susan Hashimoto and Anna Chavez have been upgraded. A new position has been created known as Assistant Director of Placement which will handle the full-time counseling responsibilities. "Everyone that left," Siegel said, "is being replaced with a stronger person."

Siegel expressed confidence in Michi Yamamoto. She is a "known quantity," he said, "and an outstanding ad-

ministrators." As to the departure of Joan Profant, Siegel said Southwestern was looking for a good Director, and we "couldn't come close to matching their offer."

Michi Yamamoto said she is always receptive to new ideas. "I'm an apple trying to become an orange," she said. She noted that the Placement Office would be starting from ground zero. "All we have in Placement is file cabinets and space."

CLINICS

A concern was raised as to the "arbitrariness" of the clinical placements, specifically, that at least one clinic was reported to be closed while people were still interviewing.

The administration said they eventually plan to have an experienced faculty member for each area of the clinical program.

A further concern was raised that the academic component for each clinical program serves no real purpose. Dean Siegel said that needed to be looked into. He noted that the academic component policy dates back ten years. Dean Frakt said the component requirement just "does not work. Clinics should stand on their own feet."

It was mentioned that a major issue still exists as to whether the clinical faculty should be included in Loyola's faculty or remain simply as teaching practitioners.

NOTICE!

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CONTACT:

Stacy Simon 208-4427

Gary Segal 388-9703

Stress Sparks Need For Psych Counseling

By Monica Zepeda

DISCUSSION: As exams draw near, stress mounts displaying itself in various forms. Often personal relationships are strained, self-image is at a low, thus in turn, the effectiveness of studying suffers. These forms of anxiety are real, not exaggerated. Wasn't it the first day of law school when we were told that marriages would crumble, outside interests would be eliminated and that the pressure would cause many to crack and drop out? This is nothing more than a symbolic, if not blatant, recognition of the unbelievable amount of stress confronting law students throughout their education. During an interview with Dean Siegel, he stated that each semester he has a large number of students contact him with personal problems affecting their law school performance or with law school pressures creating serious personal problems. Moreover, a third of the students seeking help are women over 25 who are balancing school with a household, children and/or work. Yet despite everyone's awareness that problems resulting from the stress of law school exist, no professional on-campus counseling is offered.

Unbeknownst to most law students is the availability of counseling services at Loyola Marymount in Westchester — a cost included in our tuition. The counseling staff consists of a licensed psychologist as director, a psychiatrist (in an outside consultant capacity) as assistant director and an auxiliary of graduate students working towards master's degrees in the various fields of counseling. Because the problems facing law students often involve different factors than those of undergraduates — marriage, children, part- or full-time work in a professional field, intensified needs for academic achievement — the effectiveness of a counseling

program which caters primarily to an undergraduate population is questionable. Whether or not these counselors are sensitive to the unique problems of law students is unclear.

Nevertheless, the major obstacle preventing successful utilization of the service by law students is its location. A great number of students have never been to the main campus, and many more do not live anywhere near Westchester. Since law students' feelings of stress and anxiety are often a factor of time pressure, the 11-mile distance between our campus and LMU makes a troubled student's access to the counseling program nearly impossible. The administration acknowledges this distance problem and has arranged a meeting with the Vice President of LMU to discuss the possibility of bringing a counselor on campus once a week to provide services for students on an appointment basis. Dean Siegel stated that the main issue surrounding this proposal is financing. Currently, the law school contributes 15% of its income to LMU in a lump sum. The LMU administration claims that on-campus counseling services are not included in that amount. Our administration, on the other hand, contends that "the lump sum" includes such a counseling service. Regardless of how this issue is eventually resolved, Dean Siegel has made assurances that the administration is "determined to do something about this need," whether it be an on-campus discounted counseling service or some type of discounted referral service.

Meanwhile, the LMU counseling service is provided to all Loyola law students for free. (Dean Siegel stated that the nominal \$5-per-hour fee has been waived for law students.) Such services are available by appointment only, which may be arranged by phoning (213) 642-2868.

Loyola's Clinics Keeping Pace

(Continued from page 1)

munity Property, Ethics and Lawyering Skills. Gary Wienerman is supervisor of the in-house Juvenile Law Clinic and is a popular professor teaching Lawyering Skills. Mike Wolfson, another clinical professor, also teaches Trial Advocacy. He was originally hired through a government grant. When the grant ran out, Wolfson was hired as a full-time professor. Lola McAlpin-Grant is on the staff and teaches Lawyering Skills along with Arnold Siegel, the former director of the program. Additionally, all CPW professors, Grace Tonner, Carol Agate, Charlotte Goldberg, Florie Roberts and Elliot Talenfield, are categorized as clinical professors.

Currently, the dean appoints the director who hires clinical professors. Clinical faculty receive one-year renewable contracts instead of tenure track appointments. This inequality of treatment has prompted Dean Frakt to initiate discussions between the clinical professors and professors of traditional courses. A faculty meeting called to discuss this topic was postponed, and as of this writing has not been rescheduled.

Loyola's concern in broadening the practical aspect of legal education is mirrored by the ABA. The ABA is concerned that lawyers are being turned out with second-class practical skills. According to Ms. Fisher, the ABA sees a correlation between the insufficiency of actual training and the status of clinical professors. It is the belief of the ABA that the elevation of clinical professors to professional professorial status will result in a dramatic improvement in clinical programs and hence of their graduates. Management of clinics is currently left to individual law schools.

The ABA is considering a proposal that "full-time clinical faculty members . . . be entitled to an employment relationship substantially

equivalent to that required for other members of the faculty. . . ." Gary Wienerman believes that the best way to comply with the ABA proposal should it become mandatory for accreditation is for clinical professors to be placed on the same tenure track as full-time professors. Wienerman points out that there are two other possibilities being considered. One is long-term security for a period of time. Another possibility is a separate tenure track for clinical professors, but the result would only perpetuate the second-class citizenry the ABA objects to now.

Wienerman adds that Loyola grants clinical professors most of the benefits of tenured faculty. This grant is voluntary, however, and could be withdrawn at any time. Also, he claims that the most important aspect of tenure is job security and agrees with the ABA that clinical programs would be improved with a grant of job security to clinical professors.

Approximately 2/3rds of the students at Loyola are involved in the clinical program. All first-year students must enroll in CPW and all second-year students in Lawyering Skills.

The Juvenile Law Division has nine students under the supervision of Gary Wienerman. Under certification rules of the State Bar, an attorney may only supervise 10 students at a time. During the semester, each student will make two appearances in court on behalf of juveniles who have had the clinic appointed as counsel. The students are certified for such appearances and are accompanied and supervised by a clinical professor. One of these students, Christine Crawford, made her first appearance last week at the arraignment of a 13-year-old girl accused of attempted burglary.

Roughly 70 students are involved in the farm-out program. Among them are Mimi Peak, Greg Faulkner, Miriam Teutsch, Glenn Mondo and

Irene Ziebarth, who each earn three units working 12 hours a week for Justice Edward J. Wallin at the Court of Appeal in Orange County.

The clinical program administrative staff is Cecilia Morris. She started at Loyola six years ago in the Admission Office and later worked as the dean's receptionist. Subsequently, she was hired to coordinate the farm out program and place students with the courts and government agencies. Four years ago that job became a full administrative position. Ms. Morris has found this job interesting and challenging. It has required that she respond and adapt to the varied goals and policies of several deans, three directors and the ever changing student interest.

The future of Loyola's clinical program depends on many factors not the least of which is student interest, commitment and involvement. The original clinic on 6th Street started because of student demands for practical experience and community service. It ended when, among other things, that interest waned. The recent addition to the California bar exam of the "practical skills" section may encourage student interest as it highlights the importance the state bar puts on students' ability to apply what they've learned.

Future funding is a crucial factor. Support is needed from the law school itself as well as from outside sources including government grants. Director Fisher is currently looking for funds for a Family Mediation Clinic which she hopes will both fill a need for student exposure to non-adversary lawyering skills and provide an important community service.

Finally, the ABA's proposal could have a profound effect on the future of Loyola's clinical program. A mandate of equal treatment of clinical and tenured faculty could result in a restructuring of the clinical program.

Ides Speaks On Court Reform

(Continued from page 3)

degree do such cases add to the problem, and can't the Supreme Court somehow crack down on lawyers who file frivolous appeals?

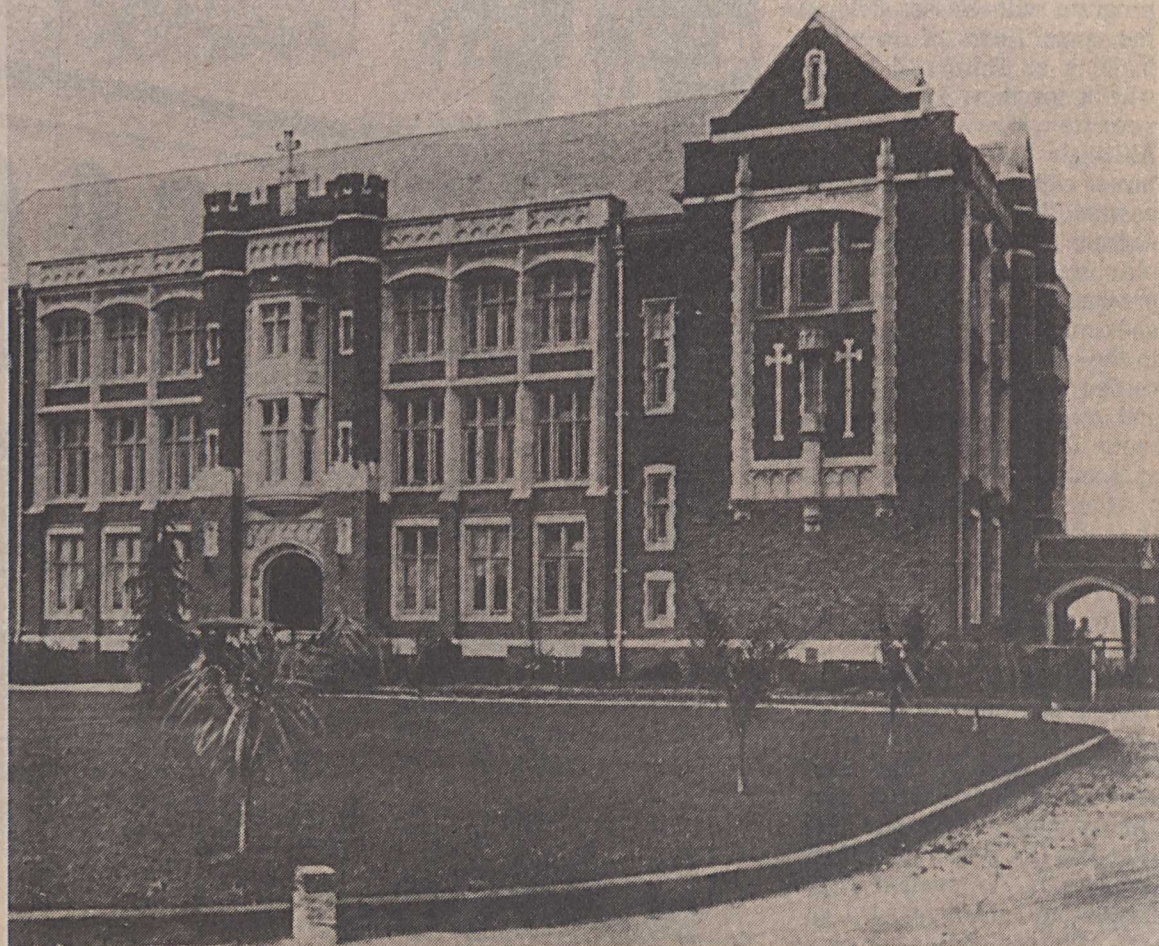
A: I see the frivolous case problem as illusory because those cases are so easy to deal with. When there is an absurd petition or a jurisdictional statement that is clearly frivolous, the amount of time spent on it is almost not measurable. I don't see that as a serious problem. It's the in-between cases that are difficult.

Q: Has the Court made all the changes it can on its own to adjust to the heavy flow of work?

A: I just don't know the answer to that.

Q: Finally, do you think Chief Justice Burger's call for a commission to address the Court's problems might fall flat with Congress and with the bar? Neither has been quick to get on the bandwagon for reform —

A: I think there will be a response to it because several members of the Court. I think now a majority of the Court, have spoken out saying that they think for one reason or another that there is a serious problem of congestion on the Court. It seems to me, that it would be very irresponsible for Congress not to do something at this point. After all, one of the reasons the Court is becoming so congested now is because Congress has allowed so many new judges to be appointed. In a recent act passed under President Carter, a couple hundred federal judges were appointed, and that, of course, contributes to the workload of the Supreme Court. Those cases are all going to filter up, and I think the Court is starting to feel the effect of all these new judges now. So if Congress can tinker with one-half of the system, it's going to have to tinker with the other half.



Loyola's campus, circa 1924

LOYOLA'S WOMEN: *Breaking Ground For Six Decades*

by Sherrill Kushner

"Women were notably absent from American legal education for its first 100 years," writes Cynthia Fuchs Epstein in her book, *Women In Law*. "Some women had gone the route of self-directed reading or apprenticeship, as did Arabella Mansfield who, in 1869, was the first woman admitted to the practice of law, both in the state of Iowa and in the United States. In that same year, women were admitted to the St. Louis Law School, the first law school in the United States to accept students regardless of sex."

Fifty-five years later, Loyola Law School in Los Angeles graduated its first class in 1924. Of the eight graduates, Ann O'Keefe was the only woman. Eight years later,

she then worked full-time during the day and went to school at night for the last two years of law school. Because she lacked a full-fledged bachelor of arts degree, she was awarded a certificate of law rather than a juris doctor degree.

"The professors were very kind and the students were marvelous," reports Mrs. Pomeroy when asked if she had encountered any sex discrimination in those years. While there were a few female students a year or two ahead of her and one female administrator, the registrar, the law school was predominantly male. Many of her classmates she had known in high school as college men, having met them at dances and ball games, so they were warm and friendly.

"The first year was the roughest," claims Mrs. Pomeroy. "I had difficulty with my courses and had to be tutored. I lived at home with my mother who was divorced and my brother. In the course of attending two schools and working half days, I developed an ulcer!"

"Loyola Law School was my first, and only choice, because it was known as 'the fine Catholic University in Southern California.' As one born and brought up a Catholic, this was important to me," remarks Mrs. Pomeroy. "No one knows why I wanted to be a lawyer. My mother knew of no particular person or event which influenced me in that choice. I just knew I always wanted to do it."

Mrs. Pomeroy was supported in her choice by family and friends and found special comfort and comradery in the handful of older Loyola female students who formed a chapter of Phi Delta Delta, the women's legal fraternity. Since there were so few of them, the Loyola chapter of Phi Delta Delta combined with the USC chapter and participated together in their affairs.

Upon graduation, Mrs. Pomeroy took the bar exam and failed. That did not stop her, however, from embarking upon a varied career path that has spanned 50 years and two continents.

Her first job out of law

school involved a local emergency relief program, providing direct assistance to the unemployed and certifying them for work on public projects during the Depression. As assistant to the Director of this program for Los Angeles County, she helped to supervise 10,000 employees. She then moved to Sacramento where she administered the county emergency relief program and later took a field job overseeing similar programs in 18 northern California counties.

In 1943, after ten years of working in relief program administration, she went to Washington, D.C., as a field representative for the National Housing Agency. She coordinated war housing in various communities, setting up housing committees to encourage war-impacted communities in the best utilization

of existing housing rather than building new facilities.

A few months after World War II ended, she joined the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA) in Europe, working in the Tracing Bureau for Austria. She helped to identify Jews and others who had died, and to locate those who had survived and were unable to get back to their home communities. UNRRA received tens of thousands of inquiries regarding missing relatives, many of those inquiries emanating from U.S. citizens. Mrs. Pomeroy was loaned by UNRRA to the Hungarian Red Cross Tracing Service to help restore their operations. "It was a job that was both heartbreaking and rewarding," comments Mrs. Pomeroy. "It was enormously rewarding to be involved in re-

(Continued on page 7)



Anne O'Keefe, 1924



Floretta White, 1932

Floretta White Pomeroy was admitted to Loyola Law School and is now the oldest living female graduate of our institution (Class of 1932). She, like Ann O'Keefe, was the only female in her graduating class of approximately 12 - 20 men.

At that time, the law school only offered a four-year night program with classes held on the upper floors of an office building at Third and Broadway in downtown Los Angeles, recalls Mrs. Pomeroy. Although she had only just turned eighteen and had not yet earned her undergraduate degree, she made a personal plea to Father Sullivan, then president of the University, and convinced him to admit her to the law school. She was accorded special student status and was allowed to concurrently do undergraduate work at Mount St. Mary's. The Dean of the law school, Father Donovan, did not approve of her admission and when he would see her in the halls, would query, "Are you still here?"

Mrs. Pomeroy maintained a rigorous schedule her first two years, attending classes at Mount St. Mary's from 8:00 a.m. to noon, working part time starting at 1:00 p.m. and attending law school from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. She studied after classes until midnight or 1:00 a.m. After completing her two-year stint at Mount St. Mary's,



A shot from the past, courtesy of the law school archives.

CURRICULUM CHANGES

(Continued from page 1)

ing a false impression among first-year students about the skills necessary to a practicing attorney. Through the addition of the already required Lawyering Skills and Ethics courses during the formative first-year, the Committee felt that students would be more likely to develop a strong sense of professional awareness and responsibility.

Finally, the Committee determined that the basic substantive classes omitted any serious consideration of how the law fits in with other aspects of culture and history. In order to redress this problem, the Committee suggested the implementation of the "Perspective Elective" taught during the Fall semester. Students would be allowed to select a two-unit course such as: Jurisprudence, Legal History, Comparative Law or Legislation to round out their first-year studies.

Although the overwhelming majority of the Committee endorsed the proposed curriculum reforms, a few members expressed disagreement. Professor Liebler viewed the Committee's proposal as unwise except for the reduction of the number of units required for Civil Procedure. Professor Hirschtick, while in general agreement with the Committee's proposal, objected to the

fact that students would be required to take six separate courses during the first semester, and also to the increased number of units devoted to the skill-oriented courses such as C.P.W. and Lawyering Skills. Finally, Professor Garbesi did not support the inclusion of Comparative Law as a first-year elective.

Before formulating its proposal, the Committee examined the catalogues of forty law schools and concluded that there was more than one way to design a suitable first-year curriculum. In the Committee's opinion, their proposal is neither as radical as some of those studied nor as conservative and traditionally oriented as others. A copy of the study has been placed on reserve in the library.

The Committee also evaluated the various costs associated with the reform proposal. First, the Committee recognized that Loyola could accumulate additional teaching costs as a result of more students taking seminar courses in advanced years as well as students taking smaller "Perspective Electives" during their first-year. The Committee also noted, however, that students may be just as likely to select large advanced-year courses as small ones, and that many of the "Perspective

I — First-Year Curriculum — Day
(Evening schedule will parallel this one, spread over the summer and part of second year, as is currently done.)

Proposed			
Fall		Spring	
CIVIL PRO.	4	PROPERTY	5
CONTRACTS	2	CONTRACTS	3
TORTS	2	TORTS	3
CPW	2	CPW	2
ETHICS or LAWYERING SKILLS or COMBINED		ETHICS or LAWYERING SKILLS or COMBINED	
ETHICS/ LAWYERING SKILLS	2	ETHICS/ LAWYERING SKILLS	2
ELECTIVE	2		
	14		15
Existing			
Fall		Spring	
CIVIL PRO.	3	CIVIL PRO.	3
PROPERTY	3	PROPERTY	3
CONTRACTS	3	CONTRACTS	3
TORTS	3	TORTS	3
CPW	2	CPW	2
	14	CRIM. LAW	2
			16

Electives," that are already being taught, have large enrollments. Furthermore, as the Committee noted, the school need not offer each "Perspective Elective" every year.

A second cost identified by the Committee was related to the effect the proposal would have on substantive first-year courses. The Committee stressed that there would be no need to delete critical material from those courses, relying on the fact that other quality law schools teach the same courses

with reduced units. Thus, the Committee reasoned that some of the material presently being taught in those first-year courses could be moved to the more advanced years of study. Although the Committee expressed its sensitivity to the proposal's impact on Loyola professors who would be required to re-think their courses, it concluded that any negative impact was outweighed by the proposal's positive effect on student development.

Josephson

(Continued from page 1) selects a topic designed to resemble a legal-type proposition on appeal.

2. The topic shall not be revealed to me until the moment of its public presentation, thus assuring spontaneity.

3. The student challenger shall have the right to the first opening argument of 5 minutes after a one minute recess to allow the challenger to collect his meager thoughts.

4. The Champion shall make a 6 minute response.

5. The student challenger will have an optional one minute rebuttal.

6. Both parties may, and are expected to, freely fabricate and cite supporting authority.

7. To qualify, the argument is to be made before an illustrious panel of judges who are duty bound to pepper the participants with provoking questions.

UCC Changes

(Continued from page 2) ing point for the U.C.C. Committee's attempt to revise Section 9-102(4)."

Another Loyola student, Nancy J. White, took up the project of evaluating an increase in the California homestead exemption in a bankruptcy proceeding. She also completed this project under the guidance of Professor Tevis and several of her student colleagues.

Ms. White, who is now practicing law, pointed out, "As attorneys, we see the importance of law in almost every aspect of our daily lives. We understand better than the average person in the street how and why law develop as it does, and what effect changes can have, or lack of change can have."

The law is constantly growing, being tested, and questioned by the intelligent minds who use it in daily practice, and by those who study the law in institutions of higher education. Does it take years of study or practice of law to possess the skills necessary to change it? One person who does not think so is Professor Tevis who believes any student or former student of Loyola has the skills required to change law.

Generally, it takes a person with some experience in the law to see working inconsistencies and possible alternatives. The next step is the research and analysis necessary to back up an opinion. Finally, the final product must be into the hands of those who actively change law, generally the legislature. The students and professors involved in these projects agree they are formidable, but the satisfaction of accomplishment is worth it!

Loyola's Women

(Continued from page 6)

uniting some of those people."

From 1947-1951, she served as Deputy Chief of Mission for Austria, part of the United Nations International Refugee Organization. The Mission provided all services necessary to take care of war refugees, including, the setting up of employment training programs and resettling refugees in other countries.

In 1952, Mrs. Pomeroy returned to the U.S. to be near her mother who was 85. She took a position with the Federal Civil Defense Administration as a regional welfare officer, overseeing the state civil defense organizations in 11 Western states and developing plans and welfare services for times of disaster.

Two years later, she worked for the United Bay Area Crusade in San Francisco as staff assistant in fund-raising which led her away from government service and into a new career in non-profit organization administration. In 1958, she moved up to be the first female executive director of the United Community Fund, predecessor of United Way. Eventually, she became Director of Agency Relations for the Crusade.

Gaining a reputation for competency in organization, fund-raising and administration, she then became Executive Director of the National Council on Alcoholism of the Bay Area, serving for seven years. The post had special significance to Mrs. Pomeroy because she herself had battled with alcoholism upon her return from Europe, and recovered with the help she had gotten from organizations designed for rehabilitation of

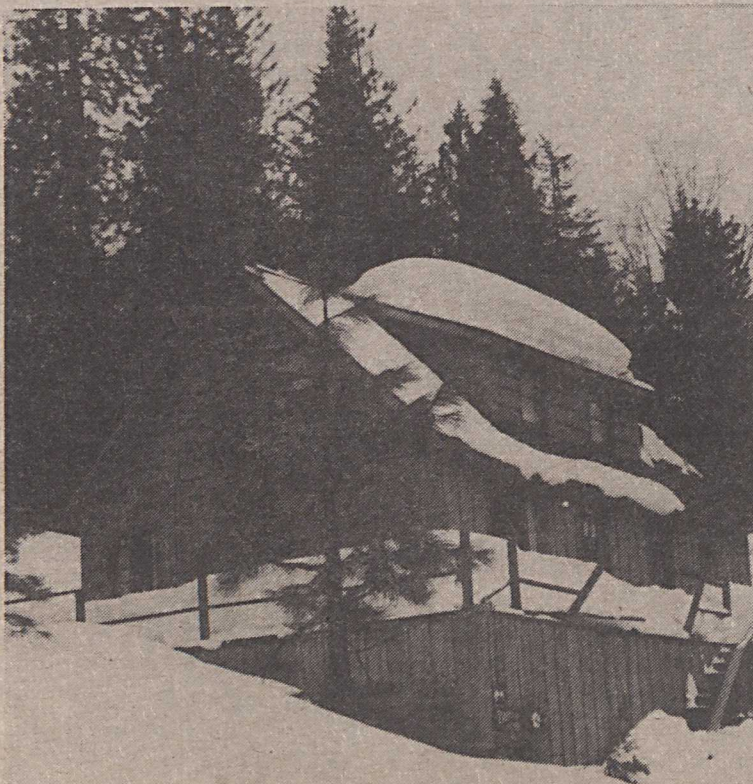
alcoholics. She now is on the boards of the National Council on Alcoholism, the Alcoholism Council of California and Stepping Stone — a women's alcoholism recovery home.

In 1975, at age 65, Mrs. Pomeroy intended to retire, and she left the National Council on Alcoholism. The retirement was short-lived however. A colleague, himself a "retired" executive from the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco, invited Mrs. Pomeroy to join him in a partnership to direct major philanthropic contributions to non-profit organizations. She accepted and at age 72 is now working 4½ days a week as a partner in Consultants In Philanthropy, providing ad-

visory services to a number of foundations in the Bay Area by evaluating proposals and recommending distribution of funds.



Floretta White Pomeroy



Winter recess

"My legal training has been absolutely invaluable in almost every position I have been in. Having been taught to think and plan in an orderly way has been the foundation for the administrative skills I have developed over the years," claims Mrs. Pomeroy.

She has been recognized for her many contributions and has been awarded the San Francisco Foundation Award, the Jefferson Award for Public Service, the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Medallion as one of San Francisco's Most Distinguished Women and the Lifetime Achievement Award from Legal Assistance to the Elderly. Most recently, she was selected by Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley to be included in its oral history program as one of California's outstanding citizens. As a result of 20 hours of taped interviews, a 700-page manuscript will reside in that library for posterity, and Mrs. Pomeroy is contemplating giving a copy to Loyola's library as well.

"In today's world, I would encourage women law students to decide whether they want to practice law, or use their legal training in the many other opportunities that exist. Those who choose to practice law should decide the kind of law practice they want, and then strive to get into the most favorable position in a job that interests them," advises Mrs. Pomeroy. "Above all, women don't have to pretend to be men, especially now that we're approaching a more equal world. This approach has helped me in my ability to deal with situations on a non-sexist basis. I've never felt I had to change my behavior or character on account of being a woman."

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F I R S T Y E A R L E C T U R E S

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PROFESSOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u> (All times approximate)
CONTRACTS	John Moye, Nat'l BAR/BRI Staff	Sunday, March 13	10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
CRIMES	James Hogan, UC Davis	Saturday, March 19	9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	Charles Whitebread, U.S.C.	Sunday, March 20	9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
FUTURE INTERESTS	Stanley Johanson, U. of Texas	Sunday, March 20	2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.
CONTRACTS (REPEAT)	John Moye, Nat'l BAR/BRI Staff	Saturday, March 26	10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
CIVIL PROCEDURE (LIVE)	Tom Jorde, Boalt Hall	Saturday, April 9	9:30 A.M. - 12:45 P.M. 1:45 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
REAL PROPERTY	Robert Scott, U. of Virginia	Sunday, April 10	9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M. - 4:30 P.M.
TORTS	Richard Conviser, ITT/Kent	Sunday, April 17	10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.

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