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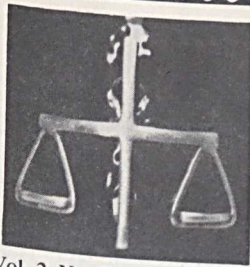
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LOYOLA BRIEF

A JOURNAL OF
INFORMATION AND OPINION

Vol. 2, No. 3

Loyola University of Los Angeles School of Law

October, 1971

WELFARE ADVOCATE JOINS FACULTY

by

Besslyn Hochman

Anthony B. Ching, who joined the Loyola faculty in July, is presently teaching a course and seminar in Welfare Law. He is also developing a legal assistance component to assist in preparing cases and appeals concerning the Welfare Department, designed to operate within the framework of C.L.A.C., Loyola's presently operating community oriented legal "clinics".

Mr. Ching received a B.S. in Geology and an L.L.B. from the University of Arizona, later acquired an L.L.M. in Legal Education from the Harvard School of Law. After his experience as an exploration geologist and geological, mining, and civil engineer, Mr. Ching immersed himself in Law, developing an active and distinguished litigational and appellate career, concentrating on civil rights and poverty Law. Besides working with Legal Aid in Tuscon, Mr. Ching has had his own criminal and civil practice and has worked with O.E.O. Legal Services.

A Reginald Heber Smith Award winner in 1969 for his anti-poverty work, Anthony Ching's other honors include first runner-up for Most Outstanding Legal Services Attorney of 1968. He has also taught at Northwestern's National Institute in Education for Law and Poverty and acted as clinical supervisor while teaching Poverty Law seminars at the University of Arizona College of Law. He also taught and supervised Welfare Litigation at Harvard Law School.

Mr. Ching's active engagement in law reform is demonstrated by the two decisions he has won in the Supreme Court. In *Braham v. Richardson* (June, 1971), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that aliens are entitled to welfare assistance, and that mental patients are eligible for treatment in Arizona State Hospital even though



Professor Anthony B. Ching, Welfare Advocate, Joins Faculty.

they do not meet the state's one-year residency requirement. In *Perez v. Campbell* (1971), the high court overturned an Arizona law which required damage payments in auto accidents even though the driver had filed Federal bankruptcy. Prior to that decision, the Arizona resident's driver's license was revoked unless he payed the damages. In another far-reaching case, Mr. Ching won a decision waiving filing fees in indigent divorce cases.

Quoting Justice Douglas, Mr. Ching contends that Law was created for the sole purpose of administering justice. Mr. Ching actively encourages new attorneys to understand legal mechanics as applied within the institutional framework so that they may understand the social consequences of their work and the avenues open for social reform.

SBA Seeks Committees

Memberships on the following committees are now available: Curriculum, Faculty, Loyola BRIEF, Graduate Placement, Student-Faculty Relations, Elections, Moot Court, Speakers Program, Alumni Relations, and Teacher Evaluation. Recommendations for other committee projects are also sought.

If interested, submit your name and area of concern to the SBA mailbox in the Lunchroom, or contact SBA Secretary, Richard Jackman.

MULTISTATE BAR EXAM PLANNED

Copy of a brochure giving information about the new Multistate Bar Examination has been sent to the BRIEF, and is offered to the library to be placed on reserve at the desk. California joins with 22 other states in presenting the new exam, which will be multiple choice.

The National Conference of Bar Examiners explained that the multiple choice format allows measurement of sophisticated mental processes while permitting broader coverage of subject matter than is presently the case, enables faster announcement of results through machine grading, eliminates subjective grading, and tends to eliminate the advantage of fluency some candidates have over their similarly qualified but less articulate colleagues. However, individual states will be free to present other testing in addition to the Multistate Exam, which will not be geared to take into account local law.

Topics to be covered by the objective test will be Contracts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. The exams will be given on the same day in all states "for security reasons". Proposed dates for the examinations are the last Wednesdays in February and July. The first tests will be given on February 23 and July 26, 1972. At the present time, the National Conference of Bar Examiners does not see the new examination as a first step toward reciprocity between participating states.

The brochure on reserve gives more detailed information, including sample multiple-choice questions.

The BRIEF apologizes for the tardiness of this first issue of the year. The delay was occasioned by a change of printers. Six more issues are contemplated for the year.

THE LOYOLA BRIEF

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THE BRIEF IS A MONTHLY PUBLICATION SERVING THE LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW. IT IS A FORUM TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND OPINION. MATERIAL FOR THE COMING ISSUE SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE BRIEF MAILBOX AT THE LAW SCHOOL BY THE NEXT TO LAST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH, OR SENT TO R. M. FINDER, 1001 DIANTHUS STREET, MANHATTAN BEACH 90266. FOR MORE INFORMATION OR NEWS ASSISTANCE, CALL (213) 372-6510.

BRIEF SEEKS NEW BLOOD

The Loyola BRIEF, optimistic despite financial problems, is looking forward to a year of challenge and service to the law school community. The BRIEF is the sole organ of communication between administration and students, between student organizations and the student body and faculty. The BRIEF demonstrated the importance of its role last year when feelings were high and pressures were mounting. It is hoped that this year the BRIEF will play an important part in assisting the smooth running of the school by providing a forum for opinions and a medium of communication where no other such exists.

The BRIEF staff is informal. Each member fulfills his "beat" with a minimum of direction, coordinating with the editors casually. All that matters to the BRIEF staff is that the best possible publication come out, once a month. Assistance is needed in all areas of the paper. Contact BRIEF Editor-in-Chief Richard Finder at (213) 372-6510, or by leaving a note in the BRIEF mailbox in the coffee shop. There may be one orientation meeting in the BRIEF's new trailer office, and that will probably be the last staff meeting of the year.

Help fight the growing bureaucracy at the Loyola Law School. Become a member of the BRIEF staff and work alone.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

There can be no effective dissent when the voice of minorities is not heard, and the majority can not check its direction when the minority doesn't ask, "Hey, just where are we going?"

Thus it was that the editors guaranteed uncensored, priority space to minority groups. It is important to all of us to be exposed to the views of others. So we ask minority groups, especially those that differ with us, to use the forum here provided. Instruct us. Reason with us. Convince us. We owe you justice. You owe us communication.

* * *

It is the intention of the editors to inform and amuse, and to bring important developments to the attention of the student body. In addition, the editors feel strongly that the BRIEF provide a forum for all available opinions, including (but not necessarily foremost) their own.

Finally, the editors believe that it is the "mission" of the BRIEF to shine the light of public scrutiny on some of the dark corners of student, faculty, and administrative activity. Infection does not grow in strong light.....

Ed.

GREEN DINOSAUR MAKES DEBUT

The BRIEF welcomes a new arrival on campus. Starting in this issue, a guest on campus this year will be the Little Green Dinosaur, an original comic strip by underground (but emerging) San Francisco cartoonist, Johnny Chambers. The Dinosaur came to Loyola largely by serendipity. One of the editors was attending the Western Regional Science Fiction Convention in San Francisco this year, saw the strip displayed at an art auction, made a pitifully low bid for the first printing rights, and won.

The story concerns an improbable little reptile who, conned by three beautiful witches, walks into a loaded situation wherein an environmentally-minded, old-time squatter is threatened by a gross, polluting industrialist, subtly portrayed as a pig. The Little Green Dinosaur whips out a piece of pop legalism at the end which shouldn't surprise a first-year student. (Of course, the state the story takes place in can't be California. In the comic strip, all parties simply go to court and the whole thing is cleared up between panels.)

So when the pace of law school, problems of pollution, the freeway traffic, and the law's delay get to you, pick up the Little Green Dinosaur. Join your simple-minded colleagues who edit the BRIEF in a bright, clean world, full of magic and wonder, where the law works just as it should, all stories have a happy and nonviolent ending, and your best friend may be an engaging little green dinosaur.



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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

An Informal Column On Our Changing Law, by the Faculty and Invited Guests

AN AMERICAN IN PARIS

By Dennis Beaver

How does one break into the area of International Law? What does it take Educationally? Linguistically? More important, what is this field we call International Law?

So far as most law students are concerned, International Law should properly be termed either Trans-National or Multi-National Law, at least in the opinion of several of the practitioners in the field whom I interviewed this summer in Paris. For the American lawyer who wants to leave the shores of this land and set up practice abroad, his will be the practice of commercial, corporate, and tax law with an American accent.

At present there are 38 law firms in Paris whose specialty is Multi-National Law. Of the 38, most are overseas branches of larger United States firms. Some, like O'Melveny and Myers, are content with a staff of 2 partners and 2 associates. Others, such as Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, boast a complement of more than 20 European and American resident attorneys. However large or small, all firms have one thing in common; they exist as a result of France's liberal attitude toward the practice of law by non-bar admittees of France. Though most of these firms are not competent to practice before the courts of France they may freely engage in out-of-court practice, from corporate acquisitions to personal tax planning.

Purpose Explained

According to Anthony Graziano of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, the primary purpose of such law firms is to advise foreign and American business operations engaged in international commercial activity. He stated that there are three elements to the successful execution of this task. "We must be a resident expert in current American law, such as tax, trusts, licensing. . . we act as a go-between for the U.S. client seeking counsel so that he may deal effectively with a European concern. . . we must become expert as well in varied areas of French law — corporate and commercial — and

see to it that our client respects and observes the pertinent national code."

Once in Paris, the American lawyer may find himself very much alone. His decisions are often made without the aid of a telephone call home. Therefore his relative import in the attorney-client relationship, according to Mr. Graziano, is indeed quite serious. For this reason attorneys in overseas practice normally spend no more than 2 or 3 years abroad.

"Education," Graziano stated, "is an on-going process that one recognizes immediately in foreign practice. Therefore, both as somewhat of a reward for good work — and transfusion for the Paris office — lawyers in this position can expect no more than two or three years of assignment abroad."

Qualifications and Forecasts

To get into the field requires a combination of three elements, according to Peter F. Kenton, a permanent resident of Paris and associate in the French law firm Coudert Freres. These are practical experience, a fluency in one or more foreign languages, and a degree from a foreign law school at the graduate level. He indicated that the practice of multi-national law has begun to take on less of an American influence than a distinct European one in recent years. Thus, the applicant who can present a diploma from a non-common law jurisdiction appears better prepared to deal in an increasingly non-American commercial atmosphere.

What is the outlook for the American seeking practice abroad? "By far it is better for Asia and Africa than for Europe," Mr. Kenton stated. "There are possibilities here, but few. Now, with China opening her doors to world trade, Africa stepping out from behind the stage, and Latin America looking towards a huge trade expansion, these are the areas that I consider the most likely choices for the lawyer interested in entering this arena." Kenton suggested that the best preparation is specialization in some saleable commercial area while in the United States, followed by persistent door pounding abroad.

Rewards Not Financial

There is one final point that needs mentioning. Lawyers in France aren't well paid, possibly because there is a real legal surplus. If one is hired by a French concern, his rate of pay would likely be that of a French *avocat* in the same position, which is to say very little.

One *avocat* whom I interviewed told me the story of a French citizen who had obtained his License (J.D.) in Paris and spent three years earning a law degree from Cambridge. Presenting himself before the senior partner of the French firm, he inquired as to his rate of pay if hired. The response was, "Work for us for a year. After that we'll talk salary."

But if your tastes are attuned to superb Beaujolais, escargots and a loaf of bread that is bread, Paris still might be worth it all. . .

Dennis Beaver, a 25-year-old third year day student with a wide grin, thick glasses, and a compulsion to make outrageous puns, is the first student invited to write a points and authorities column. Since he is not a professor, he must be an "invited guest".

Mr. Beaver (or Igor Beaver, as he has been known to call himself) is a fluent writer whose articles have appeared in the Los Angeles Daily Journal. Last year he undertook the job of publicist for the Law School, a task he accomplished with notable success.

A native of Los Angeles and clerk of Loyola's Ford Chapter of PAD Law Fraternity, Mr. Beaver earned a B.A. ('68) and an M.A. ('69) in Speech/Rhetoric. A fluent speaker of French (he claims an ability to pun in that language also, thus barring him from diplomatic service), he toured France this past summer and investigated first-hand the possibilities of a career in Law abroad.

Presented here is a summary of Mr. Dennis Beaver's conclusions about a career in International Law, especially in France. We further congratulate Mr. Beaver for his self-restraint, avoiding such punful topics as "The Guillotine: How to Get Ahead in French Law".

TEACHING EVALUATION RELEASED

by R. M. Finder

"The Student Evaluation of Teaching at Loyola University School of Law, Spring Semester 1971" is a dry, 17-page document released by last year's Student Bar Association. While it deserves no acclaim for literary merit, it does deserve high praise as a thoughtful study which merits at least a cursory examination by every law student intending another semester at Loyola. It is available by request at the library desk.

The study was carried out by a committee under the chairmanship of Robert Brunette, the remarkably able SBA representative of last year's First Year Day Section II. It covers 37 instructors and about 100 classes, although note should be taken that only classes meeting in the spring semester of 1971 are covered.

Breakdown of Study

The study was the first attempt at teacher evaluation by Loyola law students, and was accomplished through the use of computer card "ballots" containing 15 questions covering 10 general topics: organization, class interest, optimum use of casebooks, professors' attitudes toward students and enthusiasm for the subject, ability to communicate, classroom atmosphere, professors' concern for student learning, irritating mannerisms, grasp of subject matter, and overall impression of the course as taught. The study betrays the computer approach. For example, the additional comments solicited from participating students are not reproduced in the study.

Proposed "grades" were A-4.0, B-3.0, C-2.0, D-1.0. However, these artificial designations appear to have been selected before the study was begun, and are not helpful in context. Of greater interest should be the over-all range, which runs from a high of 3.73 to a low of 1.54, a wide variation of 2.19 points. Contrast this with the fact that the 16 top-rated

professors (43% of those evaluated) fell within a one-half grade level spread (0.50 points) of each other, or approximately a mere .03 points apart, while the bottom-rated 16 spread over 0.93 grade-points, for an average separation of .06 points, twice the separation between the top 43%. (This seems significant, but the reader is left to draw his own conclusion as to what the significance indicates.)

No Popularity Contest

Moreover, the evaluation seemed to bear little readily-apparent relationship between high grades given out by a particular professor and a high regard by students for that instructor. Let it quickly be noted as well that neither is an inverse relationship shown. Tough-grading profs don't necessarily wind up at the top of the list either.

The same instructor tended to be more highly regarded by a smaller class than a larger one, but often the difference in regard was quite small. Professor Coskran, who placed second in the standings, was given an average rating by 171 of his Property students of 3.64, while a class in Commercial Leasing in which 21 responded awarded him an average grade of 3.69. The difference of .05 points was hardly significant considering the difference in class sizes. Also of interest is the fact that a class was small and of (presumed) special interest to the students enrolled was not a guarantee of student favor.

The study also exploded a popular myth about course material predetermining the professor's ability to communicate the subject matter to the students. It has been a popular sentiment that "Nobody can teach Civil Procedure," a generally unpopular course. Yet Professor Uelman, whose specialty is Criminal Law (see April, 1971 BRIEF), was more highly rated by his large Civil Procedure

class (3.64 points by 135 students) than by his *smaller* Criminal Law class (3.55 by 75 students), although he is reputed to have begun teaching the former class by confessing his misgivings about teaching the subject matter. However, this is not to say that individual instructors are not more highly regarded in one class than in another, as the Table indicates.

Computerized Arrangement

The evaluation breaks down, in tables arranged alphabetically by teachers, the response to each of the 15 questions for each course taught, arranged alphabetically by professor. There is then an average taken for each course, and then an overall average for all courses taught by that professor. The number of students responding are also listed. However, the computer hiccupped a couple of times, listing Professors Guggenheim and Uelman twice, giving them two differing "overall averages" each. In the following table, we simply took the averages for these professors, added them together, and divided by two, without checking to determine whether the average had been computed differently by the study. (In some sample checks we ran with an electronic calculator, we found very small differences, which could be indicative of differing rounding-off procedures — which we took into account in arranging standings — rather than different averaging methods.)

(Continued on opposite page)

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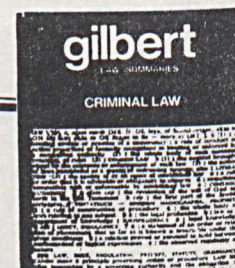
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(Continued from opposite page)

Analysis of Table

The table below has been developed from the Evaluation Study. Listed are the "class standing" of the professor, his overall average, name of professor, and name of course evaluated, together with the average of all 15 questions for that particular course where more than one course or section is evaluated for that Professor. Again, for more detailed information — such as number of students responding and grading the response of each class taught for each question — the reader is directed to the study, available at the library. Close reading of the study can indicate such points of information as whether a particular professor's course will require the aid of a hornbook, whether a professor's outline can be trusted (as, allocation of class time, etc.).

Most of all, it is hoped that this article and the study will assist students in preparing schedules and professors in reassessing their teaching methods. Emphasis should be laid upon the generally high grades awarded. By and large, Loyola law students seem to have a high regard for their professors. It is our suggestion that a study similar to this one be undertaken by the SBA each semester, and that each future study include a synthesis of written comments (which can't be computerized), and a table of standing such as the one which follows.

A word to the wise: Every professor, even those with the lowest average, has proponents. Each professor, even those at the top of the list, has detractors. The matter tends to be one of degree, to be sure; but the study will be of more aid to the individual student when considered in its entirety. You may find yourself not bothered at all by a professor with an irritating mannerism which upsets your classmates. Likewise, you may be intimidated by a professor "everyone else" finds enjoyable. Make up your own mind!. Each instructor is an individual — and so are you.

RANK	AVERAGE	PROFESSOR	COURSE TITLE (Average in parenthesis, where more than one course or section by prof)
1	3.73	Dorsey	State and Local Taxation (2 sections: 3.61, 3.85)
2	3.66	Coskran	Commercial Leasing (3.69), Real Property (3.64)
3	3.60	Girardi	Medico Law
4	3.59	Uelman	Civil Procedure (3.64), Criminal Law (3.55)
5	3.57	Sommers	Selective Service Law
6	3.54	Rosen	Sales Financing (3.51), Security Regulations (3.56)
7	3.53	Tucker	Aviation Law
8	3.52	Tevis	Contract Law
9	3.51	Grant	Welfare Law
10	3.48	Cowen	Estate and Gift Tax (3.46), Social and Economic Policy(3.50)
11	3.46	Kennedy	Corporations (3.29), Nature and Source of Law (3.73), Securities Regulations (3.38)
12	3.42	Levy	Poverty Law
13	3.39	Levine & Kalish	Housing and the Poor
14.	3.38	Roberts	Criminal Law (3.28), Government Contracts (3.47)
15	3.37	Scully	Law and Social Change
16	3.29	Lower	Law and Social Stability (3.60), Torts (3.00)
17	3.20	Humphreys	Social and Economic Policy
18	3.14	Aubrey	Rights of Juveniles
19	3.11	Dell	Criminal Law
20	3.08	Trinkaus	Family Law (2.92), Federal Jurisdictions (3.25)
21	3.03	Alarcon	Criminal Law
22	3.01	Rank	International Organizations
23	2.98	Guggenheim	Conflict of Laws (3.21), Criminal Law (2.75)
24	2.95	Dibble	Constitutional Law (Course and Seminar Totalled Together)
25	2.90	Simpson	Negotiable Instruments (3.16), Sales (2.63)
26	2.89	Smith.	Contracts (2.74), Psychiatry and the Law (3.04)
27	2.85	Sutton	Juvenile Court Law
28	2.73	Ogren	Constitutional Law Seminar (3.32), Constitutional Law (2.16)
29	2.66	Kaus	Evidence
30	2.49	Selvin, Etc.	Procedure and Practice
31	2.34	Snow	Legal Communications (1.69), Anglo-American Legal Systems (3.00)
32	2.18	Vachon	Conflict of Laws (3.06), Contracts (1.81), Criminal Law (1.69)
33	2.13	Henigson	Evidence
34	2.10	Laughran	Environmental Law (2.40), Real Property (1.81)
35	2.08	Robinson	Remedies
36	1.67	Sanchez	Real Property
37	1.54	Lynch	Civil Procedure

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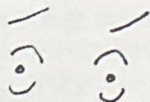
THE FIRST ONE
WAS SHOT WHILE
REACHING INTO
HIS BACK
POCKET.



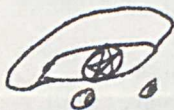
DID HE HAVE
A GUN?



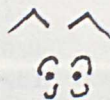
THEN THE
SECOND ONE
STARTED TO RUN.
WE SHOT HIM.



TRYING TO
ESCAPE?



THE THIRD ONE
BEGAN YELLING
AT US SO WE
SUBDUED HIM.



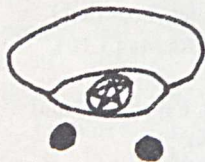
IS HE EXPECTED
TO RECOVER?



WE KEPT THE
FOURTH AS
A WITNESS.



AND WHAT
DOES HE SAY?



WHO KNOWS?
WE DON'T SPEAK
SPANISH.



FEM FRAT PPD, PAD MERGER DISCUSSED

Rumors that women's law fraternity, Phi Delta Delta, would merge with one of the large, previously all-male law fraternities, are apparently about to be confirmed. Front-running suitor for the anticipated marriage was rumored to be Phi Delta Phi. However, a letter from Florence Mills Stinson, PDD Province Director, to Loyola's PDD head Sue Riley, announced negotiations with the national offices of PAD. The letter said in part:

"... Phi Alpha Delta, the largest men's legal fraternity, has asked Phi Delta Delta to join their organization.

"Not only do they have prestigious members — Chief Justice Burger being one — but they offer scholarships (sic) and lower priced mal practice (sic) insurance.

"To discuss this proposal, I am asking all Southern California Phi Delta Delta Chapters to send representatives to a meeting at my San Clemente Home on Sunday, September 26, 1971, at 10:30 o'clock a.m., where the matter will be explained..."

PAD determined over a year ago to admit women, following a floor fight at a national convention. Loyola PAD officers were instrumental in bringing the fight to a successful conclusion. Since last year, PAD and PDD (whose membership had been declining in recent years and was expected to decline further with the opening of male fraternities to women), voted to join activities unofficially at Loyola.

Still to be determined, even in the event that a merger takes place, will be the question of initiation fees.

Reprinted from Cleveland State University
of Law GAVEL.

MULTISTATE BAR CORNER



COERCED CONFECTION:
False imprisonment in a candy factory.

SHORT-SWING PROFITS: A home run on an attempted bunt.

ESTOPPEL IN PAIS: Telling the barber not to cut the sideburns.

NOLO CONTENDERE: A state law prohibiting contests or gambling.

LARCENY BY TRICK: A magician who charges exorbitant fees for his performance.

WANTON NEGLIGENCE: Improperly made soup in a Chinese restaurant.

ULTRA VIRES: The most feared and deadly flu bug.



REGISTRAR PROTESTS BLAME

October 4—A number of people have complained that release of summer grades is too long overdue, announced Registrar Mrs. Sidney Morgan today, adding that although she regrets the delay, it does not originate with her office.

Grades have been held up by Professor Callahan, a visiting summer instructor. Until all grades are in, class standing cannot be determined. Class standing is part of the grade report the Registrar must send each student.

Mrs. Morgan pointed out that her office's policy is to release all grades for which a postcard has been provided the same day the professor releases the grade, even though the office may stay open overtime. Until there is a change in the system, Mrs. Morgan suggested that students concerned about grades submit a postcard, for earliest possible notification.

Burp!

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EYEBALLING THE SBA

The Student Bar Association's year has begun again in a relaxed and open atmosphere. All things considered, this might be the best year the SBA has had for some years. The question is, what does it all mean?

To begin with, the SBA disburses some \$12,000 each year, money paid over and above tuition by each student to the SBA. This money, with the exception of some traditional and ongoing projects, can be used pretty much as the SBA chooses: community projects, publications, beer parties, what-have-you. As if \$12,000 weren't reason enough to be interested in the SBA, that organization also allocates office space to student organizations, oversees parking space allocation procedures, and performs other small but important "housekeeping" chores. Coordination with faculty, speaker programs, student codes, educational changes — most of these things happen in or through the SBA.

The men to watch right now are SBA President Mike Mayock, whose calmness and air of capability sets the tone for present SBA meetings; Secretary Rich Jackman, who is trying to establish order in record-keeping in an organization where records have been so poorly kept that complete copies of the SBA constitution may not be available at the present time; and Treasurer Bob Doss, whose financial procedures and budgeting recommendations may well be the greatest single factor determining this year's SBA performance, barring such untoward incidents of poor judgment as have marred the past two years.

Displayed on this page is the SBA attendance record as of September 28, for the first two meetings (a third meeting was cancelled for lack of a quorum). We intend to keep a running "box score" of attendance and other representative characteristics. After all, if your rep isn't present, you aren't represented, and the SBA can't function properly. Present

controversies center on elections, credentialing of reps, and budgets. Your reps should be there, and they should report back to you regularly to explain the issues and their activities. Unfortunately, some reps are apparently only interested in what they can put — unearned — on their resumes. For example, the 4th-year night reps, as of October 5, have missed 3 of the first 4 and all 4 SBA meetings this year, respectively.

What are your reps doing? And, why don't you drop by at 5 on Tuesday evening to find out for yourself.

The Editors

\$5,000 ESSAY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

The American Bar Foundation announced the eleventh Samuel Pool Weaver Constitutional Law Essay Contest. A release sent to the BRIEF set the subject:

"By what means should constitutional questions concerning the allocation of power between Congress and the President be determined?"

"The Supreme Court has adjudicated certain constitutional questions respecting the separation of powers, has refused to adjudicate same, and has thus far not been asked to adjudicate others. To what extent should constitutional issues concerning the separation of powers be resolved in the federal courts? Are there factors, such as the context in which the constitutional issue is presented, that should influence or determine the forum for its resolution?"

The competition is open to regular and student members of the American Bar Association. First prize will be \$5,000. Honorable mention prizes totaling \$1,500 will be awarded. All necessary instructions and complete information about the number of words, copies, footnotes, and citations may be obtained by request from Samuel Pool Weaver Constitutional Law Essay Program, Constitutional Law Essay Program, American Bar Foundation, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

— SBA ATTENDANCE RECORD —

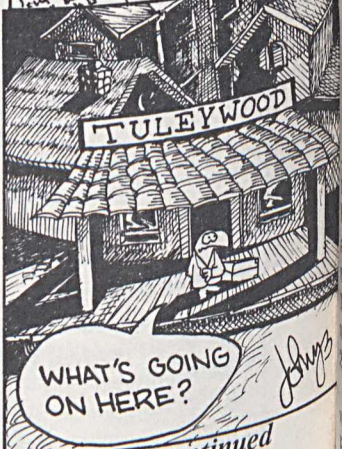
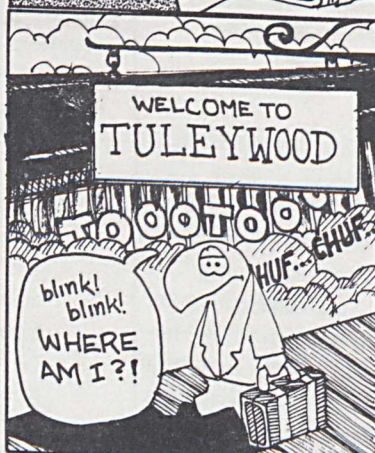
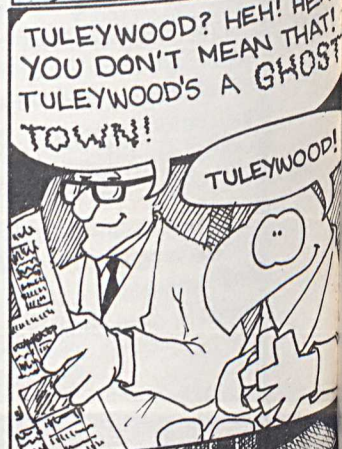
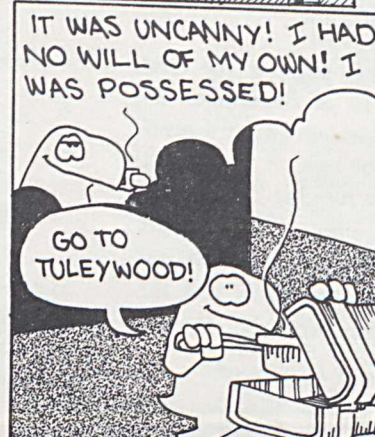
Student Bar Association (SBA) meetings will be held Tuesdays at 5 p.m. in the Moot Courtroom.

The public is invited.
Representatives **Must** attend.

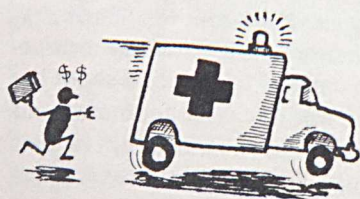
ROLL CALL

SBA President	Mike Mayock
SBA Vice President (Day)	Gerald Kitano
SBA Vice President (Night)	Joel Valenzuela
SBA Secretary	Rich Jackman
SBA Treasurer	Bob Doss
First Year Day	(2 vacant)
First Year Night	(2 vacant)
Second Year Day	Bob Rubin (Absent 50%)
Second Year Night	Charles D. Scott (Absent 50%)
Third Year Day	Edward Villalobos (Absent 50%)
Third Year Night	Mike Barrier
Fourth Year Night	Andy Wasmund (Absent 50%)
Fourth Year Night	Tony Ozbolt (Absent 100%)
Chicano L.S.	Ted Perez
BALSA	Ada Roberts
Asian L.S.	David Doi
PAD	Gerald J. Alcantar
PAD	Bob Brunette

Note: September 28 SBA meeting, second of the year, was cancelled for lack of a Quorum.



To be continued



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