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## The Loyola Brief

Loyola Law School Los Angeles

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# Dean O'Brien quits post to return to teaching

By Patti Clemens

After serving as dean of the law school for three years, Dean Leo O'Brien announced his resignation from the post. The impetus behind his decision was that he had had enough of administrative work, "I've been at it since 1959; I need a rest." The Dean also gave as a reason for resigning the fact that he would like to be a full time professor remaining here at Loyola teaching evidence and a trial advocacy course.

O'Brien came to Loyola in September 1969 at the invitation of Prof. Lloyd Tevis, who was retiring as dean at that time. Before accepting the job O'Brien had held a number of administrative posts and teaching positions at different law schools around the country. In 1957, O'Brien joined the faculty at the University of San Francisco; he remained there for ten years teaching such subjects as civil procedure, advocacy, torts, constitutional law, family law, criminal law and procedure, community property, agency, evidence, labor law and property. For eight of the last ten years at the University of San Francisco he served as assistant dean of the law school. During that time O'Brien taught six summer sessions of law school at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

In 1966 at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington, O'Brien became dean of the law school, remaining at that post for two years after which time he joined the faculty at Notre Dame. As a professor at Notre Dame he taught such subjects as property, criminal procedure and a civil rights seminar. It was at this time that O'Brien received his invitation to interview at Loyola, and while he was "very happy" at Notre Dame, he did come to California for the interview.

O'Brien said of his initial reaction at being offered the deanship at Loyola, "I was very impressed with the opportunity to bring the school some new perspectives, to branch out of insularity and into modern developments of legal education." The Dean found Loyola to be

"traditionally oriented," but with a good student body and faculty members open to growth. "The atmosphere was right for me and for what I wanted to do and apparently I was right for the faculty at the time I was chosen."

The Dean said he had several specific goals in mind for Loyola when he started here as dean. Among them was a

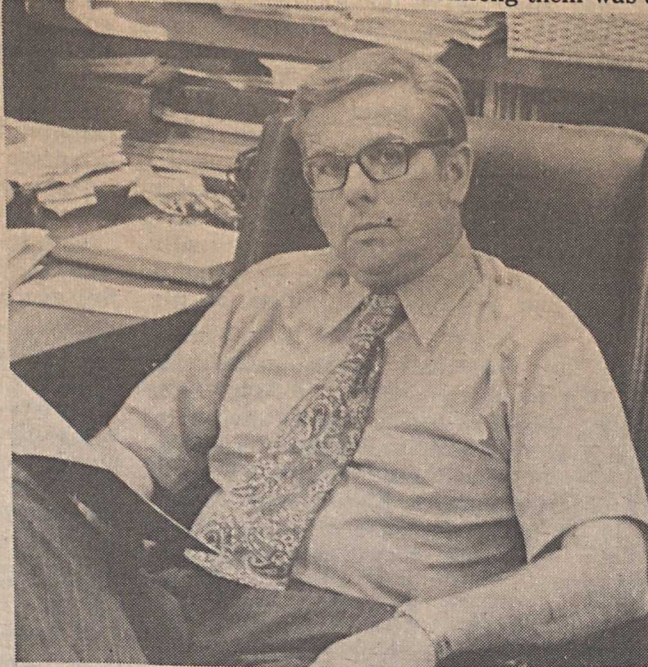


Photo by Gerry Shea

revamping of the curriculum, especially in the area of clinical education and electives, to give the students more selection in the courses offered. Another goal was seeing that Legal Education Opportunity Program (LEOP), established the previous year at Loyola, was developed and extended to reach a level O'Brien called a "substantial

commitment to minority education." As to these goals the Dean said, "I've accomplished, at least in my own mind, much of what I've wanted to do."

When asked why being dean of the law school is so demanding, O'Brien replied, "As Harry Truman said, 'the buck stops here.' You have a number of different constituencies with competing interests you have to deal with, i.e., students and their various groups, faculty, the University Administration, alumni, the Bar and the public at large." O'Brien said that it was these different interest groups and the time they consumed that made it impossible for him to keep teaching, "I found out last year that it was impossible for me to teach and administer at the same time."

This last remark is the advice the Dean will give his successor, about whom he stated, "I think it's a job for a young man." The Dean added, "I think there comes a time when new leadership, if not necessary, is desirable." And about the job in the future, "I think it's a challenging job, there are still many problems." One of the "problems" O'Brien referred to was the need for an associate dean to handle academic matters: to draft the schedule of classes and to solve the classroom space problems.

When asked about the time he spent away from the school O'Brien enumerated an impressive list of "outside" activities ranging from an ABA committee chairmanship to membership in the County Commission on Judicial Procedure. "I think it's important for the school to be represented on such things," O'Brien said, adding, "The Dean has to present the school to the public and that's something that's hard for anyone else to do." This is essentially the role of any dean, to make the school known in the various communities where support and recognition must be solicited for the well-being of the school. It is this role that Dean O'Brien no longer wants to play.

"I want a closer relationship with the students, and you just can't have it with this job," O'Brien explained.

## LOYOLA School of Law

# BRIEF

Vol. 3 No. 2

Los Angeles, California

December, 1972

## Alternatives to Bar exam sought by law students

By Jose Galvan

The California State Supreme Court has refused to rule on a lawsuit brought by three minority law students and a number of supporting organizations.

The Court did not give any opinion or reason for the denial, although there was a dissent by Justice Peters.

The students, Henry Espinoza, Laura Holt, and Jimmy Lofton are charging that the Bar Exam as presently administered infringes upon basic constitutional rights since, in its written form, the examination is virtually worthless since 98% of the accredited law school graduates eventually pass it; and has never been validated or empirically examined in any manner to determine if, in fact, it is a valid selection device.

Further petitioners argued that examination is a racially discriminatory barrier which admittedly has no demonstrated validity as a test mechanism and which has never been shown to have any relation to competence as an attorney.

Petitioners pointed out that per capita, there are 35 times as many Anglo lawyers as Mexican-Americans, that in California alone there is one attorney for every 450 Anglo Californians, but only one Black attorney for every 3,000 Black Californians, and only one Chicano attorney for every 15,900 Mexican-Americans.

The constitutional rights mentioned by petitioners were based upon the use of the examination as an employment device. Such failure precludes petitioners from the right to earn a living and serve their communities. It further infringes on the right to petition, freedom of speech, assembly and denial of right to counsel since there is no administrative process to contest the outcome or score one gets on the examination. The score is final until the applicant can re-test.

The lawsuit pointed out that some 367 veterans were exempted during World War II and the Korean War; included among these were a present member of the Bar Committee, the leading labor arbitrator in the state and several prominent partners in prestigious California law firms.

Alternatives introduced by the lawsuit, upon successful graduation from an accredited California

law school and accompanied by a clinical-type training or evaluation period might be:

- A mandatory intern program between the second and third year leading to automatic admission to the Bar upon successful graduation.
- A program similar to the above but also requiring attendance at a State Bar sponsored practical training program for a two-week period after graduation and for a three-day session one year after graduation.
- Alternative "a" above, except the automatic admission, would be conditioned upon the successful preparation and handling of a misdemeanor trial under supervision within six months after graduation.
- A mandatory practical training institute for two months after graduation conducted in cooperation with the State Bar and the accredited law school. Upon successful completion of such a program, admission to the Bar would be automatic.
- A one-year commitment to working with legal services or other programs directed at under-represented communities and lower to middle income groups. Conditional admission to the Bar would come after four months of successful performance and would be followed by permanent admission at the end of one year's successful performance.

The last series of alternatives would allow a student upon graduation to automatic admission to the Bar provided he either performed under an attorney for the period of one year or worked under the supervision of the law school dean or a judge. Such period could also include summer jobs or part-time jobs prior to graduation. Also any combinations of the above mentioned alternatives would be satisfactory.

Petitioner argued that the alternatives introduced would be more job-related and more beneficial to the communities in which they will work.

The lawsuit will be re-filed in Superior Court and begin the process through the Appellate Court.

In the meantime, the State Bar Committee has indicated they will form a Blue Ribbon Committee composed of law professors, lawyers, judges, sociologists, and others to evaluate the present Bar Examination.

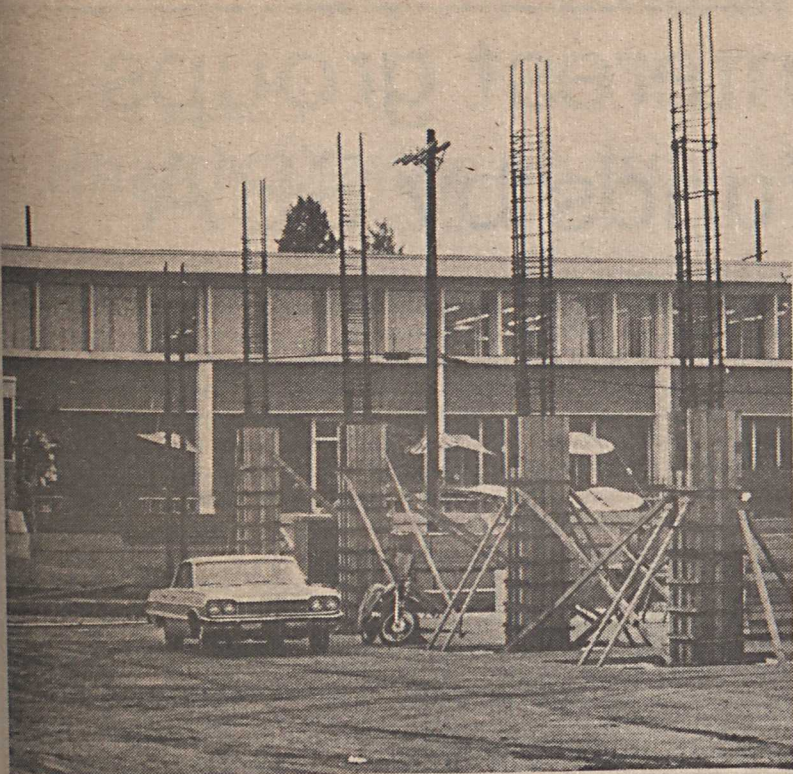


Photo by Gerry Shea

### White elephant?

## Parking fees soar

By Ray Stuehrmann

While the parking structure rises in the lot to the east of Loyola, a debate over the financing of the unit is shaping up within the school itself.

There is a ten-year mortgage on the structure, to be retired at \$102,000 per year, with an estimated \$8,000 operating expense added each year, for a grand total of \$110,000 per year. Quare: where is the money going to come from?

The Trustees of the University ultimately must decide how much of the burden can be, will be, shouldered by the law school. The current proposal by the University administration calls for a \$75,000 contribution from the school per year. If the 400-space lot were fully utilized, achievement of this target figure could be reached through the following fee schedule: \$40 per semester for a day student; \$35 per semester for an evening student; \$35 per summer session. The financing of the additional \$35,000 per year has not been discussed as yet.

But, there is a hitch. How many students are going to part with that much cash just to get the car off the street? For some, \$80 a year isn't bad (\$105 for a night student); for others, such an expense is out of the

(Continued on Page 3)



Dissolutions granted

Court session held at prison

By Patti Clemens

The great seal of the State of California loomed overhead, to each side the California and United States flags stood waiting, the sheriff asked all to stand, the judge took his place; department two of the Superior Court of San Bernadino County was now in session.

What reads like a routine court procedure was far from it. On November 10, 1972 an unprecedented legal event took place, Loyola law students and their advisors were not only there to witness the historic occasion but were the moving force behind the scene, as well as being active participants.

Judge Henry M. Busch spoke, "It is a pleasure, on the part of the court and staff, to come to the women's institution. We are pleased to see so many students from Loyola, their advisors and professors."

The ten young women inmates filed in as their cases were called to receive dissolutions in a court of law temporarily set up in the parole board room at Frontera Prison. Heretofore courts of law had not gone to prisons and since prisoners cannot be released from custody to pursue such civil matters very few claims are ever initiated from behind prison walls.

The women were poised and alert, often smiling at first, but then the smiles turned serious when the questioning began. "At the time of filing your petition had your relationship arrived at such a point that you could no longer live as man and wife?" "Yes." "Does that condition still exist?" "Yes." "Do you think marriage counseling would help?" "No." The women were obviously well briefed, their answers were simple "yes" and "no's." The only stumbling came after the question, "Do you have irreconcilable differences?" "No . . . (pause) . . . yes." Apparently the meaning of the word "irreconcilable" caused the problem.

Judge Busch granted each of the ten petitions but not before he received unequivocal "yes" answers to two pertinent questions: "You understand that waiving spousal support is final?" and "You are in good health, you can support yourself?" All the women did waive spousal support and asked that their maiden names be restored. Only one-third of the women had children, but the present court did not have jurisdiction over matters relating to children,

so in all the procedure was short and simple.

The Loyola students in the Frontera clinical program under the direction of Prof. Daniel Stewart, participated in the procedure, but only those students with at least a year and a half of law school training who had been certified could do the actual questioning. The students, like the prisoners, were well prepared with their material and the court procedure flowed smoothly, prompting Judge Busch to remark upon conclusion, "I think all of you have done quite well in your presentations. I was really impressed and it's a tribute to the hard work you've done and to your teachers and leaders of the program."

Following his comments Busch called for questions from the floor at which time Asst. Dean Lola McAlpin-Grant, the original faculty advisor to the clinical program, asked Busch whether or not he thought it was now possible, due to the success of the foregoing legal procedure, for a small claims court to come to the prison also. Busch answered optimistically, "I'm sure they'd be happy to cooperate."

Upon concluding Mrs. Virginia Carlson, the superintendent of the prison, addressed the court and members of the program, "The inmates really appreciate this effort. We're (the legal community and the prison) so often adversaries, it's great to have one goal and make it work."

The historic court session closed, the women went back to prison life after this brief but important interlude in their daily routine. It was impossible to measure the effect the event had had on their concept of the legal system, but Dean Grant suggested that the impact must have been great. "Coming before the court and being heard; it's real, a judge makes an order, it's not just a piece of paper. The inmates got a view of dissolution, that it is a process, not a steam roller."

It is true that many of the women had had experience with criminal courts only and few had ever exercised their civil rights before. Most of the women had believed that their civil rights were suspended in such a manner, upon entering prison, that they could only be restored after a long, arduous and expensive task of filing affidavits. But, this impression was changed in the course of the simple legal procedure the women witnessed in the courtroom that day.

Letters to the Editor

Editor:  
I wish to express my appreciation to those students who have been working to provide low-cost student tickets to local theatrical events. The result of their efforts extends considerably beyond the satisfaction of a desire for inexpensive entertainment. They have demonstrated a concern for participation by Loyola students in the cultural life of the city. They have responded to a need which is free from the limitations of special interest. In so doing they have affected the quality of student life in a way which, if immeasurable, is nonetheless appreciable.

Paul H. Fairchild

Editor:  
First, as the previous managing editor of the Loyola Brief I wish to congratulate you and your staff for putting out an issue of the paper so soon. I sincerely hope that the paper will continue to be

published on a monthly or at least a semester basis. (Last year we managed to publish only one issue).  
The Brief could serve a very useful purpose at Loyola by being a true means of communication between the faculty, administration and student body. At present, no one seems to know what is going on about anything, so no matter what tiny bits of knowledge you can impart, it will be an improvement.  
Perhaps you could ask Dean O'Brien now that he is leaving, why a class schedule cannot be published before the last day of registration? Or an examination schedule be announced before Christmas vacation? Or why we are charged \$8 a year for Law Review when no one receives a copy of the Journal unless he or she is lucky enough to grab one out of a paper box the location of which is never announced?  
Irene R. Madden

Special interest groups allotted funds by SBA

By Ray Stuehrmann

On the SBA Budget for this year, appropriations for Special Interest Groups are conspicuous just by their numbers, a fact which prompts the dues paying student to wonder just where his money is going, and why these specific groups obtain money from the general funds of the SBA. Who are these groups, anyway?

First, each of the seven Special Interest Groups on the SBA budget has a vote on the Board of Governors by virtue of a by-law that grants membership on the board to a group upon its application if the group has (1) forty members; (2) a practice of non-discrimination; (3) a faculty advisor. Not all groups which could meet this requirement have

sought a seat on the Board. St. Thomas More Honor Society, ACLU and Law Students' Division of the ABA have not sought a vote on the Board. The by-law which granted the seat to the present groups also authorized seating of the two fraternities pending certification of the three prerequisites; as yet, they have not attended any Board of Governors meetings.

Yet a seat on BOG does not assure a slice of the pie for operation of a self-contained unit. As was reported in the last issue of the Brief, the allowances for each group specifically excluded items such as stationery and other consumables. Rather, the funding is for projects considered by the Finance Committee and BOG to be appropriate for backing by the entire SBA. For example, the bulk of the Asian-American Law Students' Budget is for a civil rights brochure in four languages.

Lawyers' Guild is using its funding on a prison reform project. The Gay Law Students are participating in an Arraignment Intervention program. A major aspect of the approved and funded programs is that they involve students in law-related activities beyond the school.

Furthermore, the allotments to the groups are not contingent upon their seats on the BOG. Although no group unrepresented on the board asked for funding, these groups were not barred from doing so, if substantiation of their claims was established.

Letters

All letters to the editor should be placed in the Loyola Brief mail box and should be typed, triple spaced with margins set at 10-65. No letter will be printed unless signed, but names will be withheld upon request.

Optional pass-fail plan designed to aid students

By Alan Wilion

There seems to be no doubt that the students of Loyola Law School want an optional pass-fail system. They voted 10-1 in favor of it in the largest vote total in any election the school has ever had. The faculty considered the matter at their meeting and immediately farmed it out. That's nice.

The faculty are not mean people but care very much about our general welfare. However, if they defeat this pass/fail proposal, I'm afraid it will demonstrate that their interest is only directed toward those few students in the best position to help themselves, the top 10 per cent.

These are the very people who will have the opportunity to interview and who might get the jobs if any are available. What effect will this system have on those students in the top 10 per cent? None. This is an optional system. If those students want to take elective classes pass/fail they can. They are bright enough after first year law school to make up their own minds. Therefore, who will this system hurt? Not the top 10 per cent! Will it hurt the rest of the student body? No, of course not, reality is firms are not interested in these students.

The pass/fail system was designed to help all students and enable them to take elective classes in diversified fields to expose them to the widest possible legal background. Furthermore, this system is limited to 12 units. This is a school for all students not just top 10 per cent. We strongly urge the faculty committee recommend the adoption of the pass/fail system to the entire faculty at their next meeting and initiate this system next semester.

Night Class

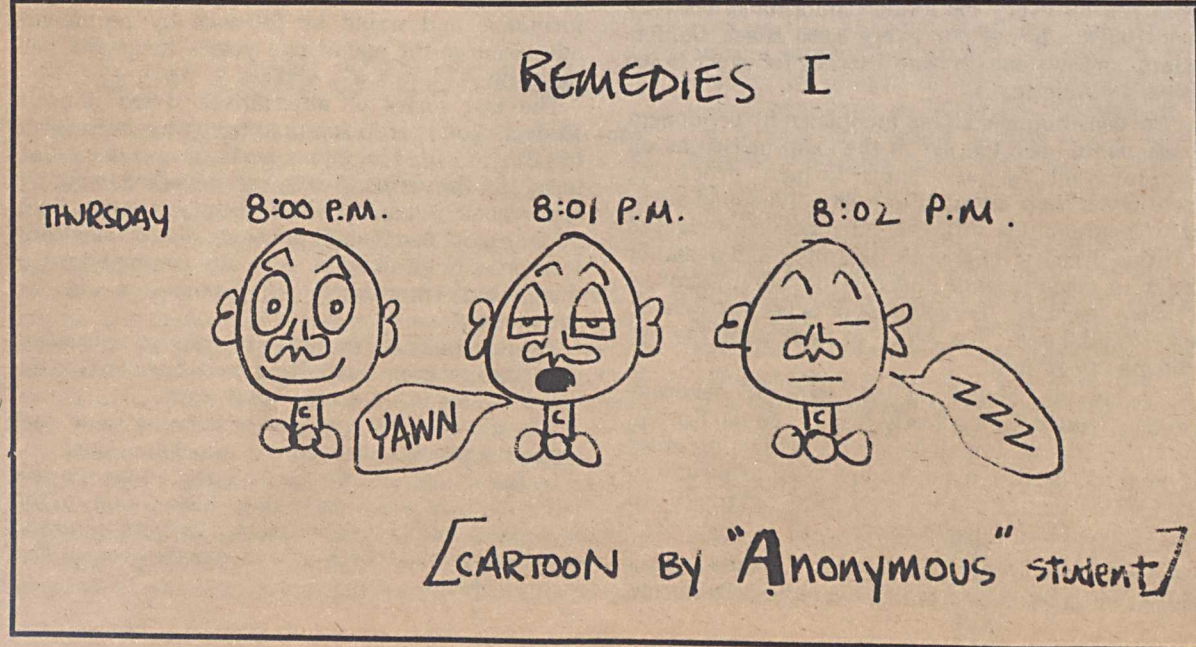
Three slow hours  
Silently sitting, semi-snoozing  
As the professor spills the endless statements  
From the precepts in his mind.  
My eyelids bear a burden of unimaginable weight  
As I fight to stay awake, and the minute hand  
Moves so slowly.

"Who has a question?"  
"You, Wake up there!"  
"Do you agree?" as I answer "Yes", not having  
The faintest idea of what he was speaking,  
Watching the shadows of his arms  
As they wave in endless circles  
About his head.

A question. To ask or not to ask? but he has  
Already moved on, and anyway, I don't remember  
What it was I wanted of him. Some pearl  
Of wisdom, lost forever; doubtless, better  
Answered left unasked.

The hours end and all I have of them  
Is a poem.

Merritt L. Weisinger  
IV E



Loyola School of Law

The Brief is a monthly publication, funded by the Student Bar Association of Loyola University School of Law, 1440 West Ninth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015. All opinions expressed herein are solely those of the staff and in no way reflect the views of the SBA or the Administration.

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# Dibble reveals pet project

By Jose Galvan

Prof. J. Rex Dibble has been teaching at Loyola since 1937, starting out as a part-time instructor and then as a full-time professor in 1954. In between he was in private practice and also spent several years in the U.S. Army (1942-1946).

He is a graduate of Stanford Law School, where he was employed as a legal research assistant three of the four years he studied there.

He has served as dean of the law school for a period of five years, first as acting dean (1960-1962) and then as dean from 1962-1965.

During his tenure in office, the law school was moved in 1964 from 1137 South Grand to its present location. Total attendance in 1960 was 362; 520 three years later in 1965 to the present 1262 students here this year.

Dibble said there have been some valuable changes in the law school; the curriculum has changed, the number of required courses in the second and third year has been reduced, but the number of elective courses has been greatly increased.

The variety of courses has increased although in his opinion there is not enough time for a student to specialize in his particular area. "A three year program makes it difficult to obtain general law and background courses, specialized courses plus clinical programs, Moot Court, etc.," he said.

Dibble thinks he has a partial answer to this problem although he admits there are various factors that might make it difficult to adopt his "solution."

His "pet project" as he calls it, would extend the law school term to four years and would reduce undergraduate education to three years. There are several ways this would work; students embarked on a career in law would take some pre-law courses in their

third year in college, with the strong possibility of being accepted into law school. If the student was not accepted or changed his mind this course would not prevent him from obtaining his B.S. or A.B. degree.

If the program were accepted by Loyola, the first two years would be used for general background, and the preliminary required courses, i.e., Torts, Contracts, etc. This would also introduce the student to the preliminary courses required in his or her area of specialization.

In the third and fourth year, the student would take additional courses in a specialty area. For example, a student specializing in Tax Law could in the third and fourth years, take Estate Planning, Business Tax, International Transactions and Taxes, State and Local Taxes etc.

In the fourth year the student might take a clinical program, a course featuring writing, and Moot Court. Hopefully he or she could also serve a part-time internship in a law firm specializing in his area.

Objections usually made to this

four year program, according to Dibble, are that the student would suffer from boredom, and might want to leave after three years for a good job. Also the undergraduate schools may not be willing to cooperate in setting up the program, or the length of the program might discourage some individuals.

On the matter of the recent Bar results, (Loyola had a 69.83 average) Dibble stated that over a period of years, Loyola should have a 75 to 85 per cent average, even though a particular year might be better or worse.

One of the reasons for the low scores, he said, is that too many of the marginal students are not being eliminated, also there is a general leniency in the grading system not just at Loyola, but throughout the state.

According to Dibble, a student interested in a career in law should start taking extensive writing courses while in undergraduate school. He should also take some speech courses which will come in handy in court, and a logic course which will help in analyzing legal problems.



J. Rex Dibble

## Ms' assert rights

### Health Center on trial

By Penny Crandall

The Feminist Women's Health Center under the direction of Carol Downer and Lorraine Rothman has for over a year been conducting classes aimed at teaching women to understand and be better prepared to make decisions regarding their own bodies. Women in small classes, meeting every Wednesday night at the Center, 746 Crenshaw Blvd., are being taught vaginal self-examination, with the aid of a plastic speculum and mirror. These classes are intended to increase women's knowledge of their anatomy, decrease their self-consciousness about their reproductive organs and teach women basic gynecological care which helps them to spot vaginal problems in their early stages. Women with serious health problems are immediately referred to gynecologists for treatment.

On September 20 of this year the Los Angeles Police Department "busted" the Center, confiscated all the records, and arrested Coleen Wilson and Ms. Downer for violations of California Business and Professions Code, section 2141, "practicing medicine without a license." Section 2141 is a broadly worded statute which, until this case, has been used primarily against medical quacks who, through fraud and misrepresentation, have made a business of treating the seriously ill.

"When we started the Center, we asked several lawyers what we could legally do," Ms. Downer said. "They told us that the laws were so vague it would take a test case to find out." Even a thorough reading of the case law behind section 2141 confirms that it has never been used against a group such as the Health Center.

Given the Center's dependence on small donations, the women decided to pay Ms. Wilson's fine and fight only Ms. Downer's one charge which is treating a woman's vaginal yeast infection with yogurt. Ms. Downer pled not guilty, basing her defense on a woman's right to examine her own body. A woman judge was requested and the case was assigned to Judge Mary Waters. Ms. Downer's trial began with motions to dismiss the charges (which was denied) and to suppress the evidence (also denied) on Monday, November 27th at 9 a.m. in Division 48 (7th Floor) of the new county courthouse at 210 West Temple.

Ms. Downer's Feminist attorneys, Diane Wayne and Jeanette Christy, have worked closely with women law students at Loyola, UCLA, and Pepperdine in preparing the case. Women's groups around the country have sent their support to Ms. Downer and the Health Center.

The women who started the Crenshaw Health Center originated the idea of self-examination a year and a half ago while still members of a women's group in Venice. Since that time Ms. Downer and Ms. Wilson have twice travelled across the country to encourage the growth of other centers. The Crenshaw Center provides a women's free doctor's clinic and offers abortion counselling referring thirty women a week to local hospitals and clinics.

Self-help classes for women of all ages meet one night weekly for five week sessions. Classes have continued despite the arrests and the trial. For more information about the Feminist Women's Health Center, 746 Crenshaw, call 936-6193 or 936-7219.

## New professor boosts international law here

By Stephen Lesser

"It's an exciting area of practice." Perhaps only a few would agree with newly arrived Prof. Donald Wilson's description of international law. In many law schools international law is still a remote area, an optional subject prey to wandering idealists or dominated by well-connected easterners with the name of Dulles or Bundy. Wilson is neither. But he does come from the east. He received both his undergraduate and law degrees from Cornell. During the period of his legal studies he spent two years abroad, the first as a Cornell Exchange Fellow at the University of Glasgow (1966-1967) and the following year at the Institute for the Teaching of Comparative Law of the University of Strasbourg. After obtaining his J.D. in 1969, Wilson worked for three years in New York. In his most recent job before coming to Loyola, he worked at Hertz International where he specialized in international business and litigation.

At Loyola Wilson teaches conflict of laws, public international law, and will teach international business transactions next semester.

International law is an area surrounded by skepticism and popular misconception. Wilson meets the disbeliever head on. He admitted that "there is no big stick to discipline people." Most people, he said, look to the analogy of a prison or some other "physical coercing" that you find in national systems. But, he added, there are over 30,000 treaties in existence in the world and "over 29,000 are obeyed every day. It is just that in international law when there is a break, it is a spectacular one."

He maintained that the basic force in international law is the same as in national law — consent. Despite the "spectacular breaks", the willingness to be bound by rules of conduct is growing in the international arena. Codification of international law continues at a rapid rate, Wilson said. "We are in the midst of drafting a code relating to international contracts, that is, treaties." After the result of eighteen years of study, a draft convention on all aspects of treaties was signed in 1969.

Wilson noted that we have not yet made the same amount of progress on contract law in the United States, although we have a start in the Uniform

Commercial Code. But, when it comes to the proclivity of nations to engage in violence, international law is forced to reconcile itself with the realities of world power. Given a chance to use force, mighty nations hesitate to feed their doves, Wilson said.

For students in the field of international law, there are "scads of opportunities." Almost every corporation of size in this country is engaged in international contacts, according to Wilson. It is not uncommon, he said, for an attorney to spend time in a foreign country. Wilson said he hopes that California will become a center of international law, especially with the growth of Asian studies and comparative law. Japan is our best overseas commercial customer, and trade and contact with China will grow. The city with the best expertise whether San Francisco, Los Angeles, or New York will grab the business. And, if Donald Wilson is right, the excitement also will grow.

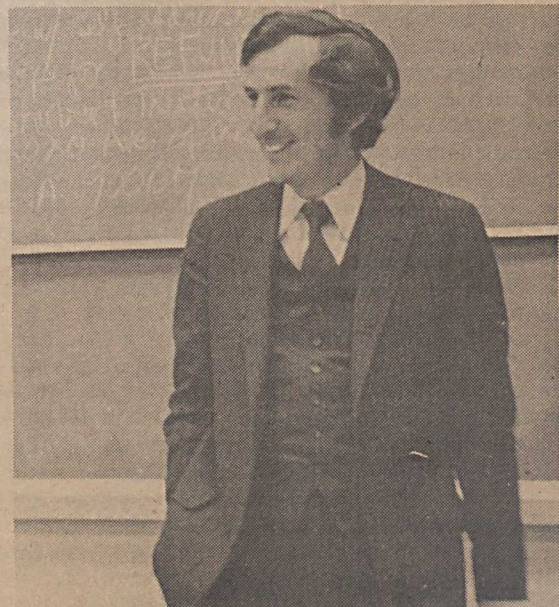


Photo by Gerry Shea  
Donald Wilson

December, 1972

LOYOLA BRIEF

## Loyola Women attend conference in Oregon

The University of Oregon law school hosted the annual Western Regional Conference for Women in the Law this year. Invitations were sent to all law schools west of the Mississippi, with a response of over 100 delegates. While the largest contingent (four) was sponsored by the University of Utah Loyola was the only school represented from Southern California.

Following a policy to allot each special interest group travel expenses for one conference, the Student Bar Assn. granted the Loyola Women \$120 for Susan Wendt to fly to Oregon for the weekend of Oct. 20-22.

The conference was not limited to female law students, but included attorneys, judges, a psychologist, state representative, realtor, PhD's in economics and sociology and a few men as well.

While signs of the progress women are making toward equalization in the law were illustrated in such stories as the one told by an attorney who succeeded in a suit through the Office of Economic Opportunity against a law firm with discriminatory hiring practices, perhaps those at the conference were more encouraged by a story with a homey touch. Wendy Williams, a legal aid attorney in San Francisco, told of walking into a courtroom to be asked by the judge, "Is it Miss or Mrs.?" While she stood there wondering how to respond, those in the courtroom hissed.

Next year's conference will be in Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Writers sought

There has been some talk that there are those of you out there who would like to write for the Brief. People who wish to contribute are always welcome and may leave names and messages in the Loyola Brief box in the cafeteria or contact one of the editors.

## Parking . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

question. But, the University does have to pay for the lot anyway, even though outside sources for funding any educational purpose are drying up.

Understandably, the University does not want to divert funds from strictly educational projects to build a haven for sedans; there have been hints that if the parking fees solicited from the students do not pay for the structure, then increased tuition might. Short of this, however, no other alternatives have been offered as yet, although on November 16, a committee was appointed by the SBA to come up with alternatives based on a survey of the student body. Last year, students expressed a strong desire for the structure; this year a consensus on a financing plan is needed. The committee has not yet presented its mode of operation, yet it is imperative that at least some thought be generated on the matter now, before the Trustees decide the question for the students.



# Announcements

A fund for the family of Ray Emery is being established by a group of students here. The goal is to collect a minimum of \$3500 to see the family through the end of the year.

According to Ray Campos, who is heading the group, if each student contributes \$3.50, the goal will be met. However, any other amount, smaller or larger, would be welcome.

Checks may be made out to Dean Leo. J. O'Brien and turned in to his office. The check and a list of those contributing will be presented to the family on Christmas day.

Ray Emery was a fourth year night student who died last October. A Sioux Indian from South Dakota, he left a wife and four children who are now living in Burbank.

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Joseph Cahn, third year student, has won the \$250 first prize in the 1972 Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at Loyola, according to Stanley Adams, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). The competition at Loyola was under the supervision of Dean O'Brien, and the winning essay was titled "The Protection of Architectural Design As Intellectual Property."

In 1954, Cahn received his bachelor's and master's degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At Loyola, he is a student fellow, a member of the Student Bar Assn. and vice-president of the St. Thomas More Society, as well as on the staff of the Law Review.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition is sponsored by ASCAP, America's most prestigious performing rights licensing organization, in memory of ASCAP's first General Counsel, who died in 1936. It is designed to

stimulate interest in the field of copyright law. First and second prizes of \$250 and \$100 are offered in each of the leading law schools throughout the nation. A panel of distinguished judges then considers all the prize-winning papers which are received from participating law schools and selects the outstanding essays for National Awards of \$1500, \$1000, \$750, \$500 and \$250.

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Professors and students who are interested and concerned about the structure and operation of the State Bar of California may participate in an informal discussion meeting to be held December 15, 1972.

The meeting is sponsored by several organizations, including the National Lawyers Guild, La Raza Law Students Assn., Community Legal Assistance Center (CLAC), American Civil Liberties Union, and Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Foundation. Many practicing attorneys from the Los Angeles area, in both public and private practice will attend.

Topics for discussion will include the certification for law school graduates and the problems encountered by Richard Cruz, and the disciplinary hearing procedure for attorneys, focusing on difficulties Jerry Blank, Bob Mendel and Mike Kogan, three local activist attorneys are having with the bar. The proposed plan for criminal specialization certification will also be discussed.

The meeting will be held at 1911 La Mesa Drive, Santa Monica (three blocks west of 26th St. near San Vincente.) Cocktails will be served.

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On Saturday, Nov. 18, the Saint Thomas More Law Society held its annual fall dinner at the Blarney Castle in Los Angeles. The event, which featured Justice Cobey of the

California Court of Appeal speaking on the "Art of Appellate Advocacy," saw the induction of thirty-nine new members:

Gloria Allred, Matthew B. Biren, Jerrold C. Blair, Robert A. Brunette, Douglas Butler, Glenn Buzard, Patricia A. Clemens, Robert Cramer, George D. Crook, Charles D. Cummings, Michael C. Denison, Jane C. Fennelly, Ernest U. Gambaro, Albert J. Gopin, John Gorey, John Keiser, Joseph P. Lawrence Jr. Barnard LeSage, Dave Levene, Richard A. Love, Allen Malmuth, Michael Maroko, Robert Masenga, Michael Morgan, Gary Michael Paul, Joseph Posner, Leslie Rasmussen, Michael Rose, Elroy Schneider, Ronald F. Scholl, Gerry Shea, Leonard Siegel, Richard Stack, Theodore O. Stein Jr., Katherine E. Stone, John Teal Jr., Christine Warshaw, William Robert Weisman, Michael E. White.

The Society, founded in the mid-1950's, was established at Loyola to recognize scholastic achievement and outstanding contributions to the advancement of the Law School. The goal of the Society is to continue the scholarly climate of the School through sponsorship of, and participation in discussions and forums on topics of current interest to the legal community.

## Coming Event

Thursday, December 7 at noon in the Moot Court room St. Thomas More Law Society will present California State Comptroller Houston Flournoy speaking on the recent California Supreme Court decision, *Serrano v. Priest*, 5 Cal. 3d 584 (1971), which held that the public school financing system which allows such a disparity in educational disbursements invidiously discriminates against the poor because it makes the quality of a child's education a function of the wealth of his parents and neighbors.

## BALSA banquet

# Awards dinner a hit

On November 10, 1972 at the beautiful Westchester campus of Loyola University the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA) Loyola presented its First Annual Scholarship Award Benefit; "An Evening With BALSA." The organizing thrust behind the program was the team work of the Award Benefit Committee composed of Irma Brown, Ada Roberts and Chairman of the committee Loring Emile. The Chairman of the committee said, "Most of the success of the program must be given to the first year student members of BALSA and some of the student organizations on campus like the Lawyers Guild and International Law Association, SBA and others. We didn't really know whether the kind of program we had in mind would get off the ground here at Loyola, but much to our surprise most of the student organizations responded, although cautiously, they did lend their support. I think BALSA in fact made some new friends.

In addition to the surge of student support, many Loyola faculty and staff personnel plus a broad cross-section of the Community at large were also on hand to enjoy the evening of gaiety in spite of heavy rains.

The theme of this year's offering was a commemoration to the organization of the first BALSA on Loyola Law campus. Therefore, the feature portion of the program was the recitation, by Ms. Brown, of the Historical development of BALSA-Loyola. BALSA Loyola was created in October 1967 by seven dedicated Black Loyola Law students. Of course, the simple formulation of an organization did not give it the kind of broad base organizational resources required in order to begin the assault upon bigotry and racism both outside and within the legal community.

The Loyola Black law students sought over a year to obtain a national Charter. Finally on January 8, 1969 the National Organization of Black Law Students granted to Loyola a Charter as a bona fide Chapter of the National BALSA.

In fulfilling the theme on which the first BALSA Scholarship Award Benefit revolved, tribute was paid to those seven original signators of the BALSA Charter: William S. Wilson, Charles H. Richardson, Sheila LeDale, William E. Huckman, Vincent McGraw, John H. Stewart and Belvin K. Smith. Attorney B. K. Smith, who accepted the award for the charter members, is currently teaching law at Texas Southern University and flew to Los Angeles to be BALSA's guest.

Ms. Roberts presented merit awards for outstanding contributions to BALSA or through BALSA to the Community. Two Community Service awards were given, one to Ida Washington for her selfless efforts donated to COLA, the other, to John H. Murry. BALSA members who received outstanding achievement awards were Miles Brown, editor of the Loyola Black Letter-Newssheet, Charles Scott, director of the Pasadena Urban Coalition, Rodney Forneret and Elvoys Hooper, co-administrators and authors of the special writing class at Loyola and Al Lecene, for recruitment and eligibility proposals.

Members of Loyola law school and faculty were also saluted for their sincere and continuing support by the presentation of a special award from BALSA. Prof. Lloyd Tevis received for the Loyola faculty. An impressive highlight of the awards presentation was when Dean Jeff Cavanaugh read a letter from Dean O'Brien in which he thanked BALSA for honoring him and added an individual praise for Ms. Brown, co-chairman of the program and Mistress of Ceremony. Ms. Brown received the Award on behalf of the Dean.

Others who received Special Awards were members of the administration charged with the specific task of providing component support resources for the entire school. These awards were presented for the particularly high level of cooperation given BALSA: Pat Oliney, Isabel Higgins, Dean Lola McAlpine-Grant, as co-director with Dean Jeff Cavanaugh of the LEOP program, and Douglas Butler for Loyola SBA.

Judge Sherman Smith of the Los Angeles County Superior Court Criminal Division, was BALSA Guest speaker. The Subject of his talk was "The Role of the Black Lawyer and the Black Youth."

The entire evening's festivities, which in addition to the awards, included deliciously prepared foods with entertainment by Glenn Mitcheals Orchestra and the Watts Prophets. The crowning event however was one of the most exciting parties of the year. BALSA membership played host to fellow students, faculty and friends in the charming Birds-Nest Room located on the Westchester campus.

# Course format changed

By Judi Bloom

First year section III students have effected some changes in the direction and method of the legal communication program. Section III students believed that the problems inherent in the first year of law school were unjustly aggravated by the legal communication requirement that befell their section.

The problem arose when one writing section received the equivalent of a fifth assignment, to re-write their first practice memo. This extra assignment, when added to several substantive class assignments, two exams and weekly optional section meetings, was too much.

The primary grievance, according to the students, was not the amount of work per se, but the lack of coordination. They believed that because the legal communication assignment bore little, if any, relation to the sub-

stantive classes, much of the time spent researching was wasted. They did not know what to look for, and once they found a case, did not know what it meant.

The students also objected to the apparent competition between the professors for the class' attention by assigning exams and written work.

Section III students discussed the problems in class and learned that the Section III professors had had a meeting and had decided to place a moratorium on further written assignments.

At a meeting of the writing section given the fifth assignment, the students decided not to re-write their memos, but to continue with the original schedule. Their rationale was that re-writing the memos would be a mere typing exercise and the mistakes of the first copy were easily corrected on the large memo.

The following week at another meeting, all section III students, their professors and Ms. Sedgwick further discussed the problems. This meeting resulted in a decision to have the subject of the fourth assignment emanate from the professors. One exam was moved up three weeks, and the final exam for legal communication was cancelled for all sections.

The program for next semester will include an appellate brief, the subject for which will be related to the substantive classes. Prof. Anthony Ching, with the assistance of Joe Cahn, a teaching fellow, will be offering a seminar on constitutional law and civil rights for one writing section. There will be approximately sixteen students divided into four groups to research four problems. These students will also write the required appellate brief and take part in the oral argument.

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## Asian Law Students

This has been a busy fall semester for Loyola's sixty member Asian-American Law Students' Assn. Led by co-chairwomen Judi Wong and Ellen Ma Lee, the Association has participated in two state-wide law conferences in the north; sponsored Southern California's first annual career Law Day; and made progress towards implementation of a program of legal aid for the surrounding Asian-American communities of central Los Angeles.

Under the direction of Jeff Yip and James Leewong, the Association's program of community assistance has moved into Chinatown with a group of law student volunteers to provide counseling services in landlord-tenant, immigration, welfare and consumer law.

Although Asian-American Legal Services is headquartered in the Echo Park district, at 615 N. Alvarado Street, work in Chinatown will be done in joint co-operation with student groups from USC and UCLA at 626 New Depot Street, in Chinatown. In addition to a legal aid out-station in Chinatown, there are eventual plans to move into Little Tokyo and the Filipino town. Volunteers are still needed.

The goal of the Association is to help promote legal educational opportunities for the Asian-American communities and to work with law students in helping themselves complete their legal education. The Association provides orientation for first year students and provides assistance in getting students career related summer jobs.

The Association is an open organization not limited to persons of Asian ancestry or to students in the day

division. For more information about current Association activities, read the bulletin board announcements, across from the bookstore or come to the Asian-American Law Students' Office.

## La Raza

Carmen Ramirez, second year student and vice chairman of La Raza Law Students Assn. here, has been elected chairwoman of the California State La Raza Law Students Assn.

Ms. Ramirez is the first woman to be elected to such office in the short history of the association. Her selection brought the State Election Convention to a rousing finish as over 100 members gave her a standing ovation.

The convention attended by 13 of the California chapters of La Raza Students was held Nov. 18 in Fresno, Calif.

The new chairwoman plans to work hard to develop strong lines of communication between all chapters in the state. She also sees a strong need for reform in the California Bar Examination, for example, making the exam more practical and relevant to the law students who have spent three years or more in law school, and then have to "qualify" to practice.

Ms. Ramirez promises to work to keep the Legal Education Opportunity Program (LEOP) alive at Loyola, since the number of Chicano attorneys is very low in proportion to the population of Mexican-Americans in the state (one per 15,900).