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## The Loyola Brief

Loyola Law School Los Angeles

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# Stewart in Chile two weeks before overthrow

By Ray Stuehrmann

When The St. Thomas More Society asked Prof. Dan Stewart to speak on his recent trip to Chile, the program had all the earmarkings of "How I Spent My Summer Vacation." Interesting, but not very significant. Two days before the scheduled talk, however, the military took over the government of Chile and its President, Salvador Allende committed suicide. So when Stewart spoke in the Moot Courtroom it was standing room only, with the audience composed of not only students and faculty, but representatives of the news media as well.

Stewart characterized the coup as "unanticipated," since as recently as August the military was still working with Allende in staffing the Cabinet. Although the dissatisfaction of the higher ranking officers was growing, it had not jelled into a decision to act, perhaps according to Stewart because of the military tradition in Chile of strict neutrality in the play of politics. But the dissatisfaction with the Allende regime had lasted for some time among a significant portion of the population.

"It must be remembered," Stewart said, "that Allende was a minority President, elected with only 36 percent of the popular vote." But in that 1970 election, the rightist and centrist parties had split, so that the rightist candidate, Alessandre, although the front-runner, failed to capture a majority, while the centrist Christian Democrat candidate finish third. In 1964, the Christian Democrat candidate Eduardo Frei had won the election with the support of the right. Although Frei won by a large majority, the Chilean electorate were dissatisfied with him. His land reform program started the process of breaking up the large holdings so that the peasants and small farmers began to receive greater economic share, yet many were dissatisfied. The left contended that the reforms were not enough, while the rightists considered him a traitor to their

cause. With none of the candidates having a majority, the election had to be resolved by the Congress.

Allende swung the Christian Democrats to his side by promising to carry out his programs within the Constitution. The first year and a half of his administration were productive. Prices were held down, productivity increased, the lower classes received better pay and could participate in the economy actively.

But by 1972, assurance of productive capacity was on the decline, at least partially because of the U.S. action in drying up financial resources in retaliation for nationalization of American assets, notably the Kennicott and Anaconda copper mines. But the contraction of working capital and credit was not the sole cause of the decline. Now that the left was in power, they wanted a share of the pie in the form of administrative appointments which were now made more on the basis of political affiliation than on professional competence.

As certain members of the technical and managerial levels left, they were replaced by persons whose major qualification for the post was political. Industry and mining personnel and administrative problems were not the only challenges to the government. The left began pressure for more land distribution and began seizing lands still in private hands. The land owners then took the cases to the courts, and in a good number of cases received judgments stating that the lands had not been taken in accord with the law and must be returned to the owners.

Allende's reluctance to enforce these judgments cost him the support of the middle class, as well as the support of some of the peasants who had wanted to receive their own small farms, not to work on a state-owned operation. As productivity fell, inflation surged and the black market flourished. Taxi drivers received permits to buy gasoline at the official rate of 9 escudos per liter, yet

since the black market price for the same quantity was 120 escudos, the taxi drivers merely resold the gas and got back in line again — and no one could get a taxi ride.

The nations truckers, many of whom owned one or two trucks, also felt betrayed. Allende had promised to give them the opportunity to replace old trucks and to allow them access to spare parts, yet the independents believed that their interests were being sacrificed to the state truck line when parts and replacement vehicles were not forthcoming.

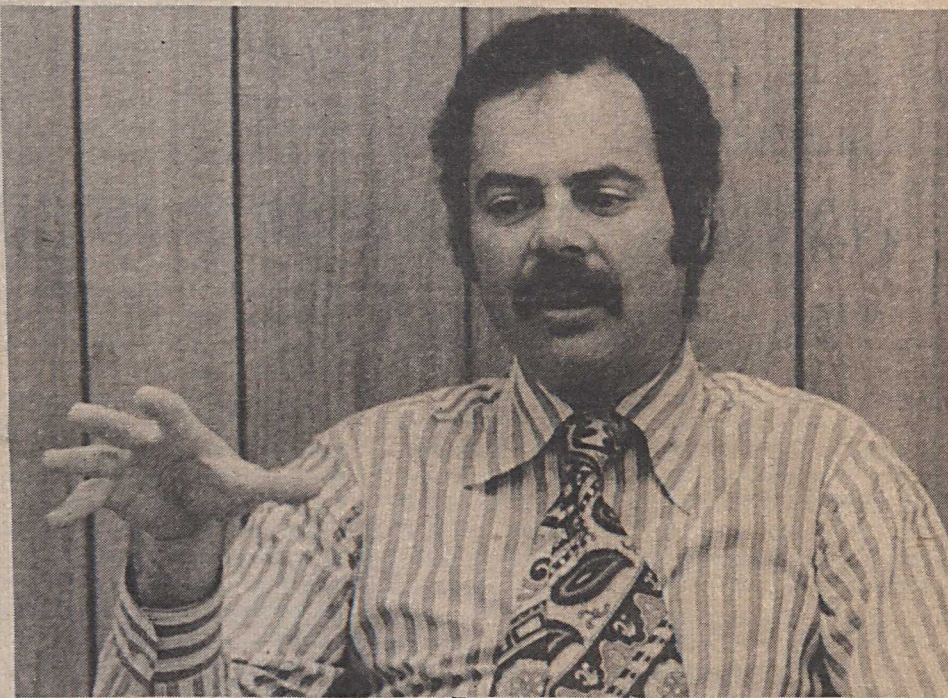
In March they struck. At this juncture, Allende introduced the military into the cabinet for the first time. The politically neutral generals helped solve the strike within five weeks, but soon the truckers believed that the old favoritism towards the state line had been introduced. In July, they struck again. Meanwhile, the

military men were becoming impatient with the government.

Their orders and directives were not being followed out by the lower levels of the bureaucracy while they themselves were shunted from post to post within the cabinet. In midsummer, Congress condemned Allende as acting unconstitutionally, thereby telling the Army that to serve in the cabinet would violate their own ethic of neutrality — as long as the constitution was adhered to. The Army informed General Prats, the last military member of the Cabinet, to resign either his cabinet post or his commission. He withdrew from the cabinet. That marked the end of Allende's effective government.

The contradictions both of Allende and many of those who served with him indicate certain of the fundamental weaknesses of his position. Allende was

(Continued on Page 3)



Dan Stewart

By Robert Guerra

## Student's dissatisfied

# New reg system criticized

By Melanie Lomax

When a student asks a student, "How did your schedule turn out"? around Loyola these days, the answer goes something like this:

"I got two out of six I wanted." . . . or, "three out of six."

You say to yourself, what is this?

It is the new registration system of the law school, and few students seem to have anything good to say about it.

One of the chief complaints was that all the registration packets were not received at the same time. Students argued that this was unfair because the system was supposed to be on first come, first serve basis. Also, no priority was given to third year day and fourth year evening students in basic bar classes, resulting in some students being crowded out of classes like community property, which is only being offered once this year.

The failure of the first come, first serve concept was that it proved a hardship to students depending on student loan checks to register. Because of the requirement that the payment of tuition accompany the registration, and the fact that the registration was early this year, those without money didn't have an equal chance to get the classes they wanted.

According to Assoc. Dean Gerald Uelman, who shared responsibility for the class scheduling this year, with a computer, the registration system was changed for several reasons. Under the old system, students didn't know whether they got into classes they wanted until school started. Under the new system students received notice of the classes they were in and were able to adjust their schedules accordingly.

"The new system allows for flexibility in planning for spring, by giving the administration an idea what classes the students want," Uelman said.

Told of complaints by some students that they received their registration packets later than other students, Dean Fred Lower stated that all registration packets were taken to the Terminal Annex for mailing at the same time.

"The mails are our only effective means of communicating with the students," Lower said. He blamed the post office for the delays and suggested that students start a letter-writing campaign to the post office about it.

Uelman acknowledged the packets were sent third class mail. Procedurally, the post office works third class mail whenever it has no first classmail to send out. Uelman thought the third class category was the reason for the variances in the date of delivery.

He suggested, as a possible solution, that announcements be made before hand of when registration packets would be mailed, to put students on notice so that those who didn't get theirs on time could do something about it. He didn't say what they could do.

Regarding complaints of third year students who were edged out of community property by second year students, Lower said he wondered why third year students didn't take the course in their second year. He suggested that in the future, basic classes such as community property be set up so that they are taken in the second year.

Uelman promised to try to institute a two-period registration system in the spring semester, with third year day and fourth year evening students registering first.

# 2500 books missing from law library

By Pat Riley

"Summer inventory indicated 2500 of the library's volumes to be missing," Karen Phillips, circulation librarian at Loyola law school, has disclosed.

Although misshelving may account for some of the missing books, Ms. Phillips said she believes many of the books have been stolen. As a result, the library has been compelled to institute stricter security policies this year. It is hoped that the new system will decrease book replacement expenditures, which are ultimately reflected in tuition.

According to Ms. Phillips, the new rules will allow only authorized persons to use the library. This includes Loyola law students, faculty and guests. Law students from other law schools may obtain the necessary guest cards at the circulation desk.

Anyone checking out reserve materials will be held personally responsible for their prompt return. Overdue fines are being strictly enforced, Ms. Phillips said. All briefcases must be submitted for inspection, she added.

Ms. Phillips is asking student co-operation to make the new policies effective. "We especially need their patience with identification and briefcase check procedures," she said.

"The library's floorplan is not conducive to administering these procedures efficiently. No librarians were consulted when the school was constructed, and as a result the library does not meet fire regulation standards necessary for installation of the turnstile mechanism used by most libraries," according to Ms. Phillips. Students can help ease the situation by having their student identification at hand when entering the library.

Library cards will be issued next month, Ms. Phillips said. The new cards will be used to print the card owner's name on reserved book check-out slips. Unlike the signatures previously required, the printed name will be easy to identify, Ms. Phillips added.

Next year Loyola plans to issue students a single card for identification and library purposes. The library was unable to convert current I.D.'s for library use this year, because present I.D.'s are made of a soft material inadequate for library purposes.

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Editorial

New registration system inequitably set up

Justice is not the same for rich and poor alike. It is a legal reality that the quality of justice, whatever one wants to say about mercy, 'is strained.' It filters through the bank account.

With the advent of the new registration system at Loyola, the size of one's bank account plays a considerable part in whether or not a second or third year student gets the classes of his choice.

The new administration has done away with the lottery system under which all students of equal standing had an equal chance to get the classes they wanted. Under the new system, everything is on a first-come, first-serve basis with the date of the postmark on the registration packet the all important factor.

The new system works to the advantage of students not dependent for registering upon their student loan checks which generally do not start coming from the banks until Sept. As everyone knows the registrar insists on one-third of the tuition being paid at the time of registration. Therefore, those without money are in effect penalized in term of not having an equal chance at classes as under the old lottery system.

The administration, has suggested that pressure be placed on the banks by the financial aids office to speed up the checks. But this misses the point and shifts and misplaces the responsibility. The federally insured student loan program is bogged down in the administrative inertia and massive bureaucracy of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, and there is no way that we are going to get them to speed up the processing of the student's checks. Therefore, it is up to the administration, and the administration alone, to make some allowance for students whose loan checks have not arrived, if they are going to require the payment of tuition so early in August.

Further, if the registration is going to be on a first-come first-serve basis, then all the registration packets should

have arrived at the same time to give everyone the same chance. The administration claims that they took them all to the Terminal Annex at the same time. However, there was as much as a week to 10 days disparity in arrival dates. If, in fact, we are fighting against the unbelievable incompetency of the post office, than the administration should not aid in this Gothic horror tale by sending our packets by third class mail. One would think with the tuition increases of the last two yrs., students could at least rate first class mail.

Aside from these most conspicuous shortcomings of the new system of registration, students encounter further obstacles to enrolling in the classes they want whether or not they can meet the payments. Waiting lists are used for

community property this year, day or evening division, and just a glance at the waiting list reveals that the demand is greater than was taken into account.

In short, the new system speaks loudly in behalf of being a first year student, in the good old days when one was given a program and spared the hassle of having to get one's own classes.

The way the new system at Loyola handicaps and inconveniences students proves that they were not adopted with the student's welfare in mind. It is a some times disillusioning aspect of higher education to discover that educational institutions sometimes overlook this.

To an increasing number of school administrations, students are just numbers usually preceded by dollar signs. They represent "X" number of dollars in tuition, fees, grants and federal money. The administrations are blind to student, himself.

In this respect, education has become big business. It is not surprising that its treatment of individuals is no better. But it evidences less concern for students than some other big business chains, because they have to be concerned with customer relations and competition. Universities operate on a take it or leave it basis. Students therefore, are trapped, voiceless, and powerless. Their protests are of no avail.

Students have an interest in an efficiently run school, but not one that disregards their personal problems. This attitude is unworthy of education. No system of registration can justly call itself efficient if it does not operate in the best interests of those it presumes to serve.

Loyola has a new look this year: a new dean, a new registrar. It has been remodeled with more professors' offices, and new office set-ups. Every consideration seems to have been given to everything and everyone but the students. Learning the law is really hard enough without complicating it by inconvenience, indifference and inefficiency.

OPINION

people who did not get into a particular class. Their names are taken to be placed in slots, if and when they become available. However, instead of automatically placing people on the waiting list in the opening and giving priority to third year day and fourth year evening students, the registrar's office pays little attention to the list and requires students to come in again and submit add-slips. One wonders why they even bother with the waiting lists if they are to be totally disregarded.

The schedule of classes this year also left something to be desired. In some respects, there was poor planning in making up the class schedule, making it impossible for some third year students to take such basic courses as community property, while allowing second year students to enroll in the class. There is to be only one section of

Letter to editor

New grading system proposed

Editor:

I am writing to solicit student support for a proposal which is designed to correct some of the inequities which exist in the grading system adopted by the faculty in September, 1971.

As set forth in the student handbook, the present procedure involves the use of an eleven tier grading system, with grades to be converted to numerical equivalents for the ascertainment of rank in class and grade point average. The present grading system is compared with that which I have proposed in the chart below.

PRESENT GRADING SYSTEM

A plus equals 99	C plus equals 78
A equals 95	C equals 75
A minus 91	C minus equals 70
B plus equals 88	D equals 65
B equals 85	F equals 55
B minus equals 81	

PROPOSED GRADING SYSTEM

A plus equals 98 *	C plus equals 78
A equals 95	C equals 75
A minus equals 92 *	C minus 72 *
	D plus equals 68 **
B plus equals 88	D equals 65
B equals 85	D minus equals 62 *
B minus equals 82 *	F equals 55

\*Under the proposed system the point equivalents for these grades would be changed.

\*\*These grades do not exist under the present system but would be added by the proposed system.

The most glaring faults inherent in the present system are apparent on the face of things: the point equivalents for various grades are neither equitable nor predictable. I am not considering D or F grades, since they do not follow the tripartite structure of A, B, and C. However, if you look at A, B, and C, you will find that there is very little internal consistency and therefore almost no predictability from one range of grades to another. There is at different times a spread of five, four, or three points between any two grades, with no logical pattern being followed and for no apparent reason.

The A grades are internally consistent, with A plus four points above A and A minus four points below. There is some disparity in the B range, which does not follow the pattern of the A grades and is not entirely internally consistent either. There is a three point spread from A-minus to B-plus, a three point spread from B-plus to B, and a four point spread from B to B-minus. In the C range the system really falls apart. From B-minus to C-plus there is a three point spread; from C-plus to C

there is a three point spread; and from C to C-minus there is an incredible spread of five points. It might help to clarify the inequities of the system if we examine some examples of it. In the A range the system balances perfectly, so a student who earned an A-plus and an A-minus would have the same average as one who earned two A's, an average of 95. In the B range the grades do not balance quite as well, so a student who earned a B-plus and a B-minus would have an average of 84.5, which is .5% below the average of a student who earned two B's. In the C range the inequities are even more pronounced. A student who has earned a C-plus and a C-minus would have an average of 74, which is a full point below the average of someone who has earned two C's.

In light of the fact that the grades which undoubtedly occur with the greatest frequency at Loyola are within the C range, which is also where the greatest discrepancies occur, it is easy to conclude that the system, as presently interpreted, does the greatest injustice to the greatest number of students.

The system which I have proposed changes the point equivalents for only four grades. In only one instance, C-minus, is there a change of two points; in the other three grades, A-plus, A-minus, and B-minus, a change of only one point is involved. However, with only these very minimal changes, along with the addition of two grades, D-plus and D-minus, some striking improvements are evident. First of all, the proposed point equivalents are entirely consistent. That is to say, there are three point spreads between any two grades within one range, e.g. between B-plus and B or between C and C-minus, and there are four point spreads separating any two adjacent grade ranges, e.g. between B-plus and A-minus or between C-plus and B-minus. This means that the proposed system boasts not only the virtue of consistence but also that of predictability; the pattern follows all the way through the various grade ranges. In order to increase consistency and predictability I have added the grades of D-plus and D-minus. In addition, there was the consideration that a sheer drop from a grade of C-minus (which would be 72) to a grade of D (which is and would remain 65) would constitute a gross unfairness. Because of the implications of a grade lower than C-minus on a student's status, it seemed advantageous for teachers to have the maximum number of options from which to choose, and this would indicate some need for grades of D-plus and D-minus to be included in the range.

This proposal was submitted to the Student Bar Association on Thursday, Sept 13, 1973, and was passed. It will soon be submitted for the consideration of faculty and administration. Your support will be welcome.

Carol Frederick  
Second Year Day

Volume causes delay

Appraised by the Brief of hardships suffered by students under the new registration procedure, Dean Fred Lower, immediately asked Financial Aids Director, Mrs. Isabel Higgins to enlist the co-operation of the banks in stepping up the distribution of student loan checks.

However, Mrs. Higgins said that the bottleneck is not

caused by the banks but by the large volume of student loans checks processed. "The banks are not holding up checks after final approval from HEW is received," Mrs. Higgins said, adding "Federally insured student loans are bogged down in the office of HEW because of the terrific volume of applications from all over the country."

Quigley's Legal Dictionary

By Lane Quigley

ESTOPPEL — what you do at a red light  
PROCEDURE — what you do at a green light  
BAR — saloon  
BENCH — Cincinnati Catcher  
DEFENSE — what de horse jumped over to escape  
LITIGATE — small opening in defense.  
APPEAL — something found on the outside of a banana  
INTENT — where a camper sleeps  
PROBATE — bonus offered to a college athlete  
CROSS-EXAMINE — scrutinize a religious symbol  
JUSTICE — unchanged; e.g. to leave something justice you found it  
BALIFF — seasoning often found in Italian food  
CAVEAT — late-night talk show host  
COMMERCE — punctuation marks used to separate ideas within a sentence.  
DURESS — ladies' garment  
CITATION — racehorse  
ANTE — poker stake  
RACE-NOTICE — parimutual results  
RE — a drop of golden sun

Loyola School of Law

BRIEF

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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# Judge describes past D.A. intimidation of L.A. judiciary

By Melanie Lomax

SAN FRANCISCO — Over-zealous police officials and prosecutors will even monitor judges to maintain high conviction rates, Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge Vaino Spencer told the Judicial Council of the 48th National Bar Association which brought 1,000 Negrolawyers, judges, and law students here early this month.

Appointed to the Bench by former Gov. Edmund G. Brown 12 years ago when the late Chief William H. Parker headed the Los Angeles Police Dept., Judge Spencer, one of only two Negro women judges in the state, said her courtroom was "heavily monitored by a variety of police inspectors."

She said she learned from a newspaperman that this was the practice of Chief Parker "whenever a judge did not maintain a sufficiently high conviction rate."

When she was assigned to traffic court, the average rate of conviction was 85 percent. Hers was 52 percent.

"I refused to vary for my principle even today that even in traffic court, the People have the burden to convince me of guilt."

In municipal court, under former City Attorney Roger Arneberg, there were efforts to "blanket-affidavit me," Judge Spencer said.

In presiding over preliminary hearings in the criminal division of the municipal court, she found herself often unconvinced by the "plain sight testimony" of police officers — "how the officer always saw the weapon."

"Whenever I have had occasion not to believe the officer, I did not believe the officer and I dismissed the case," she said.

This brought pressure from the District Attorney's office, she stated.

As with the City Attorney, Judge Spencer said she met with the prosecutor and warned, "Do it if you will, but I certainly will not take it quietly. I will fight publicly."

When present State Attorney General Evelle Younger, "a basically fair person," became District Attorney, the policy was changed. And the

election of a new City Attorney changed policy in that office, said the judge.

"To my knowledge, no judge is now threatened with affidavits in a Los Angeles courtroom."

Judge Spencer said she came to the conclusion early in her judicial career that it was "absolutely essential for lower judges to get involved in court politics. Who is elected presiding judge is very important."

She recalled "arbitrary changes in the jury system at the behest of insurance company lawyers" under some presiding judges.

She said the company lawyers did not want too many minority group members on the panels, feeling that they were "inclined to give large awards — though there is no particular case to support this view."

Negro judges protested the practice, and out of their protests came the formation of the Judicial Council.

"It had never occurred to us before to meet as a group and become mutually supportive," Judge Spencer said.

The Council was successful in ending the "notorious practice" of the District Attorney filing felony charges when confrontations between police officers and citizens resulted in violence which "sent the defendant to the hospital and left the officer without a scratch."

Now unless "there is real injury to officers, not just to their feelings," felony charges are not filed in Los Angeles, Judge Spencer told her fellow judges.

Eventually, however, Judge Spencer said she came to the conviction there had to be a "better way than maintaining a combative policy." This led to the formation of a group composed of the Police Chief, the Sheriff, federal and county public defenders and prosecutors, federal, superior and municipal court judges, interested in "changing our system so that justice could be administered fairly."

The group hopes to "change the system of warrants. Nothing creates more altercations than warrants, many of them parking warrants of which the party is not always aware."

Judge Vaino Spencer

## 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.

## New head views ABA

Newly elected President of the American Bar Assn. Chesterfield Smith presented his views on the American legal profession recently at Loyola.

Formerly president of the Florida Bar Assn. and a practicing trial lawyer, Smith said he repudiated and rejected the notion of the ABA as a trade association. "I believe in the public service aspects of the ABA to collectively and effectively represent the public interest."

Smith cited the prepaid legal services program, which while not in practice yet, has been supported by the ABA since 1965, as well as the minority legal education programs to which the ABA has given millions of dollars. He acknowledged that CLEO and the like are embryonic programs, adding minority representation but not to the degree necessary. He also noted that "female representation in the Bar is grossly inadequate." There are 320 members of the ABA's Board of House Delegates, only seven are women.

There are now 360,000 lawyers in the U.S., 170,000 members of the ABA. Of those, 65,000 are members of the Young Lawyers Division. So according to Smith, the profession is not run entirely by older attorneys representing large corporate interests.

According to Smith, "The Bar exam is the sorriest way to determine if a person can represent another." He said he did not have enough data on hand to determine whether or not there is a cultural bias to the BAR, but did say he favored lowering admission standards for minorities if it would increase representation for minority clients.

Smith said he finds the law students of today to be better than those of ten years ago, and those of ten years ago better than those of 20 years ago. He attempted to calm the fears of students who find the field growing rapidly. He said that although it is true that the number of lawyers in the U.S. will double by 1985, whereas the population will only increase 12 to 15 percent, "I think there is a tremendous shortage of lawyers."

## Library rip off . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Fine notices will be mailed to those students who do not return reserved books on time and grades may be withheld for failure to pay fines. Overdue charges are ten cents per hour for two-hour books and 25 cents per day for two week books.

Ms. Phillips expressed confidence in the new system. She said, "already an improvement can be seen."

She added that "although the new procedures require the patience and co-operation of the students, they will result in benefits to the majority of students, who are conscientious in their use of the library. There will be an increased availability of the books they need and a decrease in the cost of maintaining the library."

The librarian also asked students to observe a change in rules affecting noise.

"We have converted the southern portion of the library surrounding the circulation desk to a quiet zone," Ms. Phillips said. "The change was prompted both by complaints that there was no quiet area where smoking was allowed and by the realization that we no longer have sufficient space for the luxury of a lounge."

## Chilean coup . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

despised by the middle class, upon he called for large sacrifices while he maintained his private home in the most fashionable district of Santiago. Isolated from the populace, Allende lived neither in the Presidential Palace (La Moneda), nor in his own home, but in a fortress like home behind large walls.

Allende and other leaders of the Popular Unity Front lived bourgeois lives even though they castigated the wealthy and each other, thereby cutting off any support from the owners and other middle class people. But although their policies did not have popular support, they refused to adopt any centrist approach, even in the face of popular distrust of their promises to work within the framework of the Constitution. Many of the centrists wanted to see Allende last his six year term, simply because they could then say that the left had proven their incompetence.

The future is, of course, not clear, according to Stewart but

given the Chilean liberal-democrat tradition, he believes that the model of the Greek colonels' dictatorship will not be followed. The military in Chile believed that it was acting against a man acting illegally. Yet there will be "accidents" as factions try to purge themselves. The left will be weak. The bourgeois left has made no indication that it will surrender its life style, but the failure to do so will so seriously compromise them that their effectiveness will be negligible. Some will, however, turn to the Tupamaro model of urban insurgency. But, given the democratic tradition of both the Chilean nation and military, Professor Stewart predicted elections within the year.

## 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.

## Announcements

Have you had any adventures lately? Or any excitement? Have you been dying to use that phrase, "Hey, Baby, what's happening" on some enchanting young lady or young man?

The prescription for any or all of the above is to come to "Side by Side." No, it's not a restaurant or pinball parlor. In fact you'll only be able to come to "Side by Side" this Saturday, Sept. 29. It's a dance sponsored by the Asian American Law Students Assn. to raise funds for legal services which are rendered in the Asian American community.

So come and have fun this Saturday from 9 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. at the Roger Young Ballroom, 936 W. Washington Blvd.

It'll be better than the Billie Jean King-Bobby Riggs match. Be there or be square.

★

The Placement Office is now located at 1411 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 510. Office hours are:  
Monday 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
Tuesday 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
Wednesday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Thursday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.  
Friday 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Students are asked to watch the placement bulletin-board in the main hall of the law school regarding placement information.

Placement interview times after 4 p.m. are being reserved for evening students.

The Placement office assists both students and

graduates placing experienced lawyers who are Loyola graduates. For further placement information contact Mrs. Freeman, placement director.

★

The Financial Aids Office is now located at 1411 W. Olympic Blvd. Suite 510. A bulletin board is maintained in the main hallway of the law school. Students are asked to watch the board for all notices regarding financial aids including notices as to when checks can be picked up. Office hours are posted on the board.

★

The Loyola honor society, is presently conducting its annual membership drive. There is a possibility that the deadline will be extended due to late notice of spring grades. Those students with a grade point average of less than 85 need not apply.

★

Melanie Lomax will be writing the Rona Barrett side of Loyola in coming issues of the Brief. Contributions of folksy social interest accepted — But, keep it clean! No vicious gossip printed. Drop in Brief Box in Coffee Shop.

★

The administration has announced that the pass/fail deadline has been extended to October 1. Students, should be mindful of the fact that a pass at Loyola is only obtained under the system by getting a 70 (C-) or better.



# When the coffee shop closes

By Orella V. Johnson

It's easy to take the Loyola Coffee Shop for granted, to complain about the prices (as if prices were lower elsewhere), and to make it the target of that peculiar orneriness which consumes overworked law students. But anyone who remembers what the Coffee Shop was like two years ago, before Gil set up shop, must appreciate what we have now. Or spend a few days studying at USC or UCLA's law libraries: when its time for a snack at those fine institutions the hungry student may have his choice of fifteen different coin machines. If you're lucky the machines will be empty, as they usually are; if you are not so fortunate you will end up eating the lamest excuse for food this side of Jack in the Box. The law may be a jealous mistress, but she's a lot easier to handle with Gil in the kitchen.

Sometimes, though, you just have to get out of this damn building, get those fee simples out of your ears and take a breather out in the real world. For these occasions, and for those hours when the Coffee Shop is closed, we offer this modest survey of local eateries. One of the few advantages of going to school at this end of town is that there are a lot of swell places to eat nearby. The following are some of the more reasonably priced restaurants and burger stands chosen only on the basis of personal prejudices.

**THE ORIGINAL PANTRY CAFE.** Huge portions of home cooking, reasonable prices and within walking distance of Loyola. Steaks and chops are dinner specialty at \$3-\$5, but the other meals are even better. Breakfast can be had for less than a dollar with lots of home fried potatoes and fresh sour dough bread. The hot lunches are generally more food than you can eat. Try the home made soup, cold slaw and bread for a good, cheap lunch. The atmosphere is authentic funk with quick service from a staff of bow-tied waiters, many of whom have been there for twenty years. Open twenty four hours; free parking across the street. Corner of Ninth and Figueroa.

**APPLE BETTY COFFEE SHOP.** The food is standard coffee shop dreck, at the standard coffee shop exorbitant prices, but it's close and Loyolans get a 10 percent discount. The bar, open until eight, has a color T.V. and the place was packed with students watching the King-Riggs

massacre. Get there at five before all the free food is gone. 1543 W. Olympic.

**THE BRADBURY BUILDING.** If you have a little time some afternoon go down town to the corner of Third and Broadway and check this place out, even if you're not hungry. It looks like any old office building from the outside, but step inside the Broadway entrance and you will find yourself in the middle of 1893 and the grandest art nouveau architecture in this city. Deli sandwiches at 90 cents are served for lunch only at the parlor on the second floor.

**CASSEL'S.** The hamburgers here are among the best in the city. Unfortunately, lots of people know this so it's usually very crowded, especially during the lunch hour. Cassel's received a four star rating on a recent survey by West magazine. In addition to the hamburgers, there is a buffet, which is really a salad bar with tomatoes, cottage cheese, potato salad and pineapple rings. Hamburgers to go are about \$1.25, with buffet, \$1.90. Corner of 6th St. and Berendo.

**FUMI'S.** Japanese cuisine at moderate prices, consisting of a fairly wide selection of dishes. Service is fast and the location convenient. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. 304 S. Olympic.

**HELENE'S.** A real find. This is a Yugoslavian restaurant located in an old house at 7th and Coronado. The food is all home cooked, and fantastically delicious, especially the weiner schnitzel. Open for lunch and dinner, with beer and wine at reasonable prices.

**LA COCINA.** The worst thing about this place is finding it, since it's located inside the Lawry's Food Plant. Take the Pasadena Fwy. north to Figueroa exit, go left on Figueroa until you see the Lawry's sign. Go around the back and turn left into the plant. Once there, however, it's definitely worth the trip. Inside the gates it looks like a throw back to old Mexico, with outdoor luncheon dining amid surrounding gardens. The food is not spectacular

unless you like a lot of Fritos, but the garden and Sangria more than make up for the food. It's not as far as it sounds, only about 10-15 min. from school.

**AUDREY'S.** For a quick break try the chili dogs at the bright orange stand at the corner of Alvarado and Olympic. Cheap and good.

**BURRITO KING.** Twelve (count 'em: twelve!) kinds of burritos, as well as the other usual taco stand fare. The machaca burrito is dynamite. Across the street, by the car wash, is Cocina Corina — NOT for gringo tastebuds, but delicious soft shell carnitas tacos. Corner of Sunset and Alvarado in Echo Park.

**EL CHOLO.** This is everybody's favorite Mexican restaurant; located at 1121 S. Western (south of Olympic). They don't take reservations so you will often have to wait, but waiting is a pleasure with the best Margaritas in town. Food is limited to the usual enchiladas, tostadas, etc., but portions are generous, the price is right and after two Margaritas no one cares. Green corn tamales (in season) are a treat, but for my money the food is better — especially the chile rellenos — at EL AMIGO (4163 W. Third St., near Western).

**PHILLIPE'S ORIGINAL SANDWICH SHOP.** 1001 N. Alameda (near Union Station and Olvera Street). Open 6 am-10 pm. A favorite hangout of downtown bureaucrats and winos alike. Phillipe's features French dip sandwiches, home made mustard and sawdust on the floor. Every Monday afternoon circus people meet here for lunch and laugh. Chili and cheese cake are both good and there is, as they say in the business, ample free parking.

**TOMMY'S.** The best double chili cheeseburger around, always with a BIG slice of tomato. The tamales are also good, but go to Audrey's for hot dogs. Conveniently open 24 hours at the corner of Beverly and Rampart. Late night clientel is a weird combination of Beautiful People come from the Music Center and local car clubs.

## For students, by students

# Book exchange deemed semi-success

Two second year students, Ed Phelps and Bruce Boogarrd got together this year and started a used book exchange for Loyola Law students.

The basic purpose of the exchange, Phelps said, is "to cut out middlemen, like the College Book store, which buys back students' books at one-third or one-half... if you're lucky, and sells them back to students at two-thirds" of the price.

The used book exchange was announced in the registration packet which students received the first part of August. The administration, which Phelps said was very co-operative, allowed the exchange to be held in classroom and operated August 20, 21, and 22nd.

Student sellers were allowed to price their own books and were required to pay ten percent of the proceeds toward operators of the exchange.

Phelps added, "All we are doing is providing a market place for the books."

One student who sat in the hall for an hour trying to sell his books on his own, finally decided to bring them to the exchange and sold \$30 worth of them.

In discussing the success of the venture, Phelps said 3rd yr. students did not participate heavily. He was at a loss to explain this because, "everyone had the same notice of the exchange from the

registration packet." The notice instructed, students to drop their books off August 17 and 18.

However, due to a mix-up, the exchange was not open on Saturday, August 18.

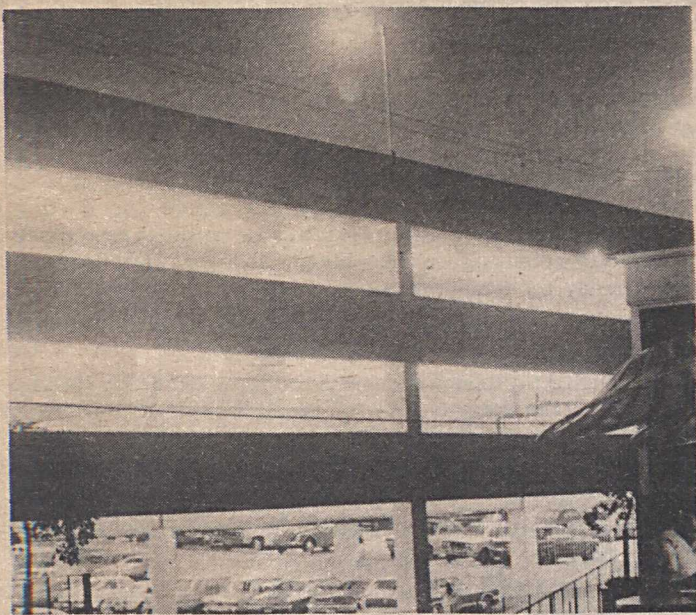
Phelps did not believe the mix-up was responsible for the lack of third yr. student participation. He blamed "laziness" on the part of 3rd yr. students and believed that if they had held the exchange the first week of school it would have been more successful. The fact that there was no room available for the sale after classes started was the reason it was held the week before school started.

Phelps is undecided as to whether he and his partner will organize another book exchange for the spring semester.

He and Boogarrd work, Phelps as a clerk at \$4 an hr. and Boogard as a CPA at \$5 an hr. so they felt they had to make at least \$9 an hr. out of the ex-m.

At last report, Phelps said he thought they had made about \$100 net. He said this "is not very much when you consider that the exchange was kept open 12 hrs. a day (8 a.m. — 8 p.m.) for three days."

He added that if "they do it again, they will have to shorten the hours, "but still make it available to both day and evening students and perhaps raise the commission "so that they don't take a loss."



By Robert Guerra

## PARK ON A CRACK, YOU BREAK YOUR MOTHER'S BACK — PENALTIES

Parking on white lines — \$2	Speeding — \$3
Parking in unauthorized area — \$2	Decal incorrectly displayed — \$1
Parking in RED ZONE — \$2	Running STOP sign — \$3
Parking in cross walk or entry — \$2	Unauthorized vehicle (not registered) — \$5
Illegal Parking (Parking in wrong time period) — \$2	Reckless driving — \$15
	No comment.

# Women cite offensive remarks

The Women Students of Loyola held an organizational meeting/pot luck dinner recently at the home of Cheryl Bratman. Approximately 30 women attended the event.

A prime topic for discussion was the problems women face in law school. Many women said they believed that such terms of art as "reasonable man" are not only offensive, but irrelevant when so many women are in law school.

Rather than return abuse with abuse, the assembled women agreed that when a professor makes an offensive remark they should speak with him or her about why they find it offensive.

The most offensive remarks include "We use the Reasonable Man standard because there's no such thing as a reasonable

woman;" "The judge, he, the babysitter, she;" or "I'd like to tell a joke to illustrate this point but I can't with all of these ladies present;" among others.

The women at the meeting were also interested in hearing from women attorneys about their experiences.

Other activities they hope to carry through this year include communication with the women of the other Los Angeles law schools, and communication with undergraduate schools and secondary schools to encourage more women to enter law school.

The women students also hope to encourage interested students' wives to attend the meetings and activities.

The most important current subject is budgeting. The women

students plan to draft their proposals for activities for this year to present to the SBA Finance Committee to obtain sufficient funds to operate. The major expenses will be for speakers and communication.

Representatives for the various sections were chosen at the dinner meeting. They will be obligated to attend all meetings but all women are invited to attend.

## Deadlines

All announcements submitted to the newspaper must be typed, triple spaces with margins set at 10-65. The deadline for all copy is Oct. 22, 1973, and any announcement should be placed in the Loyola Brief box in the coffee shop.

# Business law society has innovative format

Loyola students interested in business law held an organizational meeting recently. Their purpose was to form a society to acquaint law students with the business context of legal problems. Profs. Lloyd Tevis and Gerald Rosen are faculty advisors, and Barry Kahn was named acting chairman, until permanent officers are elected.

Although still in the formative stages, the group has already planned an innovative format for its programs, "straight lectures will be avoided in favor of inviting guests from the business community to deal with practical problems or to participate in panel discussions," according to Alan Lowy, one of the organizers. Additionally, tours are planned as a follow-up to the on-campus discussions.

The society's first program will initiate the hypothetical problem format. A representative of Title Insurance and Trust Co. will work out three legal problems which his company can assist attorneys in solving. Problems to be discussed will be announced to students several days in advance. A tour of Title Insurance and Trust will be offered several days after the on-campus presentation.

The society is interested in recruiting members and interested students may attend the next meeting. The time and place of meetings will be posted and will vary to maximize the students opportunity to attend.