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Would you buy used tapes from this man?

Students consider impeachment

Exactly one year after Richard Nixon's election to his second term, Loyola Law School held an all day symposium on impeachment.

Laura Kaplan, one of the organizers of the program explained its purpose. "The Student Bar Assns. of Loyola, UCLA, USC and a committee of students at Southwestern law schools voted unanimously to commemorate the first anniversary of Richard Nixon's reelection as president by calling for his impeachment on Nov. 7, 1973."

Ms. Kaplan explained that this was not an isolated event, but a part of a national reaction by the legal community to, in the words of ABA President Chesterfield Smith, "Preserve the system of justice and rule of law."

"As law students, the issue of impeachment or resignation is of particular concern to us as future participants in the legal and political processes," Ms. Kaplan said.

"We are greatly troubled by the president's actions because he has openly undermined the Constitution by interfering with both the judicial and legislative branches of government."

According to Ms. Kaplan, "This 'game plan' has been demonstrated repeatedly in the manner in which the Nixon administration has handled such diverse issues as the IndoChina war, the impounding of funds appropriated for social programs, the illegal use of the IRS, the FBI, the CIA and the 'plumbers' to stifle those who are critical of

the administration, and by interfering with the proper function of the Justice Dept. and the courts.

"The latest matter involving the 'presidential tapes' is only a culmination of this plan," she said.

The Impeachment Teach-in was only one manifestation of the concern students here have shown over the president's action. On Oct. 25 the SBA unanimously passed a resolution calling for impeachment, and a petition calling for impeachment was circulated among the student body received over 700 signatures.

First to speak at the Nov. 7 teach-in was Dennis Levitt, news director for KPFK radio which has given continuous gavel to gavel coverage role of all of the Watergate hearings. Levitt focused on the role of the media. "Some say Nixon's problems were created by the media. Sen. Strom Thurmond came out and said that the radical wing of the media combined with the super liberal establishment are trying to destroy the President and turn the nation into chaos," said Levitt. "But the numbers of media critics are dwindling since the sacking of Cox and the case of the missing tapes."

The question, according to Levitt, is whether the media created Watergate, ITT, the milk deal and the rest. "The administration charges that reporting has been malicious, vicious and hysterical, but how often have these stories been fallacious and how many turn out to be true?"

After Nixon's assault on news coverage at his Oct. 26



Dennis Levitt

By Gerry Shea

press conference, his press secretary was asked for specific examples of this "shoddy" journalism. He couldn't give any examples, but said he would look into it.

Levitt said there are cries of trial by press, but "if there were no investigation by the press, there would probably have been only one Watergate trial (that of the seven who broke into the Democratic headquarters.)"

According to Levitt, "it's ironic that the Washington Post

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LOYOLA School of Law

BRIEF

Vol. 4 No. 2

Los Angeles, California

November, 1973

LEOP funds slashed; students protest to Grant

By Melanie E. Lomax

The Student Bar Association of Loyola passed a resolution recently calling upon the administration to make known the specific reasons for what it termed drastic cuts in the Legal Education Opportunities Program (LEOP).

The SBA resolution also voiced support for the position taken by Balsa, La Raza and the Asian students in the current controversy over the extent and direction of LEOP at Loyola.

The resolution stated, "It is our view that the LEOP program and its continuing growth should be of the highest priority for this law school."

According to Karen Atkins, student-faculty representative, the SBA resolution was adopted unanimously.

The main thrust of it is "to get the school officials to give a factual basis for its decision to cut the program."

Ms. Atkins said there is some urgency in the matter, because "recruiting for next fall begins soon, and therefore LEOP students want a clear explanation of the matter and want to have future policy laid out."

Recently, representatives of Balsa, La Raza, and Asian students met with the faculty to discuss the problem of funding LEOP at Loyola. The students presented their views on the program and asked the faculty's support.

The faculty, according to Ms. Atkins, was receptive to the presentation "and felt the issue was deserving of serious consideration."

According to Assoc. Dean Lola Grant, the problem that Loyola is having, "is one that everyone is having. Money is tight all over and that is real."

The Counsel on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) put up the funds three years ago to start the LEOP at Loyola as they did at other schools, "they came in with seed money," said Dean Grant, funding the program for two years.

"The only thing that CLEO was interested in was increasing the number of minority law students," Dean Grant said.

After two years, the funds for the program are withdrawn and the schools are left to take the program over. Dean Grant said, this "is the situation that Loyola found itself in this past academic year. In taking over the program Loyola is faced with all the normal considerations a university is faced with in funding its programs."

She said, "Loyola, like all private institutions has to be realistic in funding programs because of the absence of state funds."

However, Dean Grant denied that Loyola has cut the funds. "Contrary to the beliefs of many of LEOP students, Loyola has increased the program over and beyond what it was under CLEO," she said.

"Under CLEO, there were funds for ten Negroes, ten Chicanos, and four Asians, and presently Loyola funds the program for 15 Negroes, 15 Chicanos and seven Asians."

Dean Grant said LEOP has not been a failure in spite of the problems it has had. "With opportunity programs, if they provide an opportunity, they are successful."

"The real issue is getting minority students into and out of law school," she said.

The program is now before the faculty for consideration. Dean Grant said that the policies of the program and the admission standards are subject to faculty approval. Although, she said, "students are not in on the final decision making, student input is important and welcome." The faculty has been supportive of the program and the presentation recently by students evidences, on their part, a willingness to work towards a solution of the problem," Dean Grant said.

"I knows it when I seize it"

Pornography views aired

By Judi Bloom

"Pornography is matter which is obscene when to an average person and contemporary community standards it appeals predominantly to a prurient interest and goes beyond customary candor and is utterly without socially redeeming value." Don't worry, no one else knows what it means either.

The question of the appropriateness of legislation covering pornography was the topic of a forum presented by the St. Thomas More Society last month.

Judge Andrew Weiss of the Beverly Hills Municipal Court was the moderator. Before becoming a member of the Bench, Judge Weiss had served as an Asst. U.S. Attorney and had clerked for Justice Traynor in 1952.

Judge Weiss began by attempting to put some method in the madness of pornography definitions. One of the problems he explained, was that nobody has known what obscenity is because the Supreme Court kept granting cert. and stating the matter in question was not obscene after the lower courts had said it was.

In June, he explained, the Court made two major change in the definition. 1) the community in the community standard clause of the definition is now the local community; 2) the utterly without redeeming social value qualification was dropped and instead one must affirmatively take to justify the matter as having social, political or cultural value. The result of the changes, Judge Weiss declared, is that statutes must now be made more explicitly. In California, the courts have held that the existing case law makes the statute (CPC 311) valid under the Miller decision.

The first advocate to speak was Rick Rosenfeld formerly of the Justice Dept. and the U.S. Attorney's Office. He has also taught at Loyola and is now a defense attorney.

The Miller decision "smacks of the step backwards" Rosenfeld said. He sees the decision as an abrogation of the "clear and present danger" doctrine because the legislature may now legislate about obscenity without any compelling reason. That is, he explained, presuming the area falls within the purview of the First Amendment. There is a view that obscenity receives no First Amendment Protection. That view is one to which Justices Black and Douglas have never ascribed, taking literally the admonition that "Congress shall make no laws . . ."

The problem, according to Rosenfeld is that the minority can now oppress the majority. In California, the majority rejected stricter obscenity standards at the last election and each week 19,000 people see *Deep Throat*. Despite this, the minority

can now enforce similarly restrictive standards as appeared on the ballot.

The result of Miller, Rosenfeld predicted will not be merely the banning of topless and bottomless entertainment or the banning of *Deep Throat*, but as has already happened, the banning of *Carnal Knowledge*.

Next to speak was Deputy Sheriff Ralph Kinealey. Speaking from a prepared 19 page speech he generally defended the stricter standards. He explained that "police are mandated to enforce the laws as they are, to enforce all crimes until the laws change."

The biggest problem for the police is change, he said. They must change with the community and it is hard to keep up with the Supreme Court. "The burden is on me," he declared.

He presented his own definition of pornography. "It is something you don't show children, don't give as a gift, something you're ashamed of. It debases virtue and humanity." That, he claimed, is why the laws were made.

Los Angeles is the "pornocopia" of the West, according to the officer. He claimed that there is a nexus between pornography and sex crimes. Despite the fact that the President's Commission advocated the repeal of all obscenity laws because there is no such nexus, he stoutly affirmed their necessity.

There should be restrictions on what anyone may see because the age of majority is now 18 and at 18, people are still impressionable and must be protected, he maintained.

Arthur Knight, an art critic with the *Saturday Review of Literature* and presently a writer for *Playboy* and *Playgirl*, is an expert about the history of film and has appeared as an expert witness in obscenity trials.

Knight described how films have reflected society's mores. Films show the constant swing between repressive and permissive extremes he explained. After World War I came the first real change in movies. From 1912 to 1922 the moviegoers were the middle class and they wanted to see the activities of the very rich in the movies.

It was then that the first attempts to censor were made. The Motion Picture Assn. formed to codify existing laws to enforce self-regulation. If 'sinful' behavior was shown at all upon the screen, the 'sinners' received retribution at the end.

The advent of sound brought increased realism to pictures, Knight explained. The realism was accentuated by the Depression. People had discovered that virtue was not always rewarded. The film stars were no longer in the Lillian Gish mold but the Joan

(Continued on Page 3)

Invisible government?

By George Clark

Ten years ago this month, John F. Kennedy was murdered. Even as he was being laid to rest, the new President sought to lay to rest the many fears and rumors that had been circulated as to the cause of the heinous crime. But ironically, the passage of time has not solved the mystery of the assassination but only heightened speculation about it.

Among the most prevalent theories circulating today is that of District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans. Last November, Garrison published his theories and findings. The major news publications refused to publish them, incidentally. Garrison's conclusions boil down essentially to the following:

1) That John Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy within his own government.

2) That the Pentagon brass and the CIA, indignant over the fact that Kennedy had planned to pull the troops out of Southeast Asia, were the perpetrators of the assassination plot.

3) That Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were the agents of the perpetrators.

4) That the perpetrators covered up their dastardly deed by doctoring the Warren Report and eliminating people that had knowledge of their clandestine activities.

Basically, all Garrison is doing is reiterating a theory held by many that there is an "invisible government" working behind the scenes that makes the same kind of important policy decisions as does the constitutionally elected government. This invisible government, according to the theorists, consists of the many undercover and espionage agencies of the government, plus the higher echelon of the military intelligence.

Let's suppose, for the sake of argument, that there is an invisible government that can do and even does the types of things that the theorists say. The question then becomes exactly how powerful a force is this invisible government within the constitutional framework of the United States? Was it powerful enough to murder a President of the United States? If this force is this powerful, as Garrison contends, consider the following:

1) Every President that enters office after Kennedy could be blackmailed by the threat of death by this unseen entity. Garrison and others believe that Lyndon Johnson was forced to prolong the Viet Nam War by the invisible government. It is a documented fact that Kennedy, in the summer of 1963 had ordered all American Troops withdrawn by December of 1964. This was Kennedy's death knell, according to Garrison.

2) That the invisible government can circumvent the policies of the elected officials. If this force can kill a President, then obviously this force is one that goes unchecked by Congress. The elected officials may never know what the invisible government is doing.

3) That the invisible government upsets the delicate system of checks and balances because, in fact, it is operating as a "fourth branch" of the government. It can effectively offset the policies of the other three branches.

This article may be laughed off as pure speculation or nonsense. That may be the case. I myself don't buy all of theories. Some of them can't be proved. But is this because they are fallacious thinking or because the invisible government won't let us know the truth? Remember one thing, even Lyndon Johnson once publicly stated that he thought the Warren Report was inconclusive.

An abbreviated history of the Chicano Law Students Assn. & other illusions

By Patricio Vargas

In the late 1960's, law schools throughout the nation were pressured, guilt-driven and shamed into admitting that America's Chicanos were being too obviously excluded from them, by them.

And so, in admitting their exclusionary attitudes, they conceded to also admit Chicanos, and other minorities, into these schools under special programs.

In reality, out of the alleged American Cornucopia Of Justice, Chicanos were allowed the usual leaky thimble-full of admittees and gimpy financial support. And that was all the Colonists conceded.

We were admitted into law schools all right, but that was all. After a scholastic life-time of being academically under-nourished and kept purposely economically anemic, they expected us to perform as automatically as the scholastic super studs they threw up against us. Coming out of the Barrios, culturally and attitudinally confused, we, of course, suffered casualty rates that both disheartened and frustrated us and the Movement aims.

But it was more than our romantic accents and our genetic inability to think and wield a pencil like the typical White Lawyer-apprentice. It was a whole constellation of variables, the very same constellation that quicksands Chicanos generally: we attempt to survive as amphibians in an element that demands we burrow into capitalistic dung and come up smiling. We are not built for it. In the world capitol of capitalism, we are not equipped for it, we are not allowed to develop and most importantly, we should not aspire to join the ranks of this aimless army that roams the earth sniffing out profit and pleasure.

However, whence a small group of people finds itself herded, driven to live in ghetto compounds, allowed only the employment dregs and droppings, of the larger, governing group that allows and openly encourages police terrorism, then that smaller group, bewildered and defeated, in a thoroughly natural and commonsensical reaction, aspires to imitate and join that gangster group, since rebellion is death.

We are that bewildered and defeated small group today.

We are desperately trying to imitate and join that arrogant gangster. We rationalize, as desperate men do, that while we are playing with this very large, slimy, man-made ball of shit, we won't get any on us, as we finger and fondle it. It besplatters and befouls us quietly and even though we may surreptitiously wipe off the more obvious flecks and

splatters, those invisible, clever, shit atoms hug us to their hearts, swimming to our minds, stenching our spoor.

And thus we are totally fucked, on all fronts, in all positions and postures we adopt. We have been finding that out as we graduate, more and more lawyers career and ricochet toward token positions as field aides and representatives to Democratic gubernatorial candidates, as pacifiers of swarthy constituencies belonging to smiley, monolingual boorito-eating Congressmen and other farceurs.

We are also in great demand by Federal agencies and the more progressive law firms who just happen to have a large Chicano clientele list and honorary membership in the Mexican-American lawyer's Club.

So let us all stop adding to the dung hillocks to which we all are staked . . . not even People's Law Offices will work, as the one or two ongoing experimental offices will attest, we must start casting about, again, for another solution, because lawyering turned out to be a deadend.

However (again,) dead-end that it is, it's still the best we got. And while that is not saying much, we have to cling to it until another stepping stone is fashioned and we must hope we don't lose too many of our companions to the Seductress and her Success Siren.

But we may not have to wait as long as some think we must. Because every social epoch has had the same soothsaying harbinger on its horizon, hovering on it, announcing its impending expiration. And this epoch is no different. The same silent, motionless, wings blacken these skies, making the economic pillars sway ever so inexorably, ever so more instantly and these societal flutterings and rustlings need but time to blossom into thunderation & smoke.

Every epoch gives birth to its own destruction, like a candle, but it also carries within it regeneration, like the dry, spherical, dead tumbleweed that wanders the semi-deserts, wind beckoned, distributing its seed in its wake. It was the same way society up-heaved and convulsed into a Medieval coma, reviving from its feudal despotism in which it had robotized the average men on the cobblestoned street to deaf, dumb and blind serfs, into a less brutal, more sophisticated brand of mind and body control . . . and we limped toward the distant fullblown capitalism eagerly.

(Continued on Page 4)

Tell it to Mel

by Melanie Lomax

... Several weeks ago two third year day students decided to integrate the Women's Lounge, and went downstairs and took naps on the couches without anyone's consent.

One of the students justified his action to me on the basis that there were not equal facilities for men at Loyola, and until there are, he felt entitled to use those allocated to the women.

He said, "there is a basic inconsistency between the women's lib position and the unwillingness of many of the women students to share the lounge with the men."

He went on to say that "men of our age know about menstruation and can respect it." He didn't think that the lounge should be turned into a social parlor for the sexes.

When asked about the reception given him and his companion by the women in the lounge, he said "he received a dirty look, and heard a nasty remark upon his departure." UNITE WOMEN, you have nothing left to lose but your lounge.

... Recently, a prominent member of Loyola's faculty announced to the class, apparently in response to a news-story in the last issue of the Brief, reporting that the last library inventory showed 2,500 books missing from the student library, "that about 20 books were missing out of the faculty library."

Considering the ratio of faculty to students, the moral of the story seems to be that the higher up you go in this profession the more adept you become at stealing

... According to Mabel Freeman, the Placement director, "more big firms are interested in interviewing Loyola students than ever before."

Mrs. Freeman thinks the reasons for this are several: "Big firms are happy with the Loyola people that have been placed with them and the alumni in the various firms are pushing harder for their firms to interview at Loyola." This, in turn, has a kind of snowball effect according to Mrs. Freeman, "because the small firms feel that what is good for the big firms is good for them."

Despite the frenzied appearance of the placement office at its new location Mrs. Freeman says that

"things are going much more smoothly this year; students are reading the descriptions of the jobs available and not signing up for interviews if they are not qualified," she said.

With Loyola's reputation going up all we can say is move over USC, UCLA, STANFORD AND BOALT HALL . . .

... In a recent newsletter put out by La Raza, the Mexican-American student group at Loyola, the Brief was criticized for not running a story on Richard Cruz, a recent graduate of Loyola who had difficulty getting certified by the State Bar, but who is now certified.

By way of defense, although we do not want to confuse La Raza with the facts, the Brief is not the New York Times, or the Los Angeles Times. We don't even pretend to be the Herald Examiner. Our staff is small and our capacity to cover all that goes on at Loyola is commensurate with the staff size if not smaller.

Therefore, we suggest that in the future students and groups who feel that a particular issue is worthy of a write-up should let us know. The Brief can only be a viable means of communication in this school if we are communicated with.

... Last week Mrs. Smith opened her class by imparting to the students with great enthusiasm a very valuable piece of information. She said, "Don't ever freeze potato salad, the mayonnaise decomposes." She went on to say that she felt it was everyone's obligation to share important information like this when one has the opportunity.

I sat thinking of another piece of valuable information that Mrs. Smith shared with her class in the first part of the semester. She told us to "read the cases and come to class and don't rely on study aids like Gilberts to get you through community property."

Therefore, during this semester students have had the good fortune of getting two very valuable and sound pieces of advice from Mrs. Smith besides her discussions of community property. First, don't freeze potato salad and second, don't can briefs. Sorry about that.

Legal Dictionary

By Lane Quigley and Phil Kaufman

PENULTIMATE — expensive writing instrument
LAW FIRM — a Loyola property teacher
SUPERFICIAL — World's largest mackeral
BASIS — what Maury Wills stole 104 of
DISCHARGE — question a sales clerk asks a customer
OFFENSE — person who receives stolen goods
BONA FIDE — marital spat between Sonny and Cher
SPOUSE — married rodent
GENERALLY — Confederate Army leader
JOINT TENANT — person who lives in the Mayfair Hotel
BROKER — former Channel 4 newsman; now NBC Washington correspondent
CRITERIA — restaurant without any waiters or waitresses
VIOLENCE — string instruments
FRAUD — famous psychiatrist
DECEASED — suffering from a communicable illness
VICE-RAID — assistant bug killer
TESTATOR — person who eats exams
TESTATRIX — sample a fruity cereal
COMMERCIAL PAPER — what a broadcaster reads an advertisement from
COMITY — a Marx Brothers movie
MAXIM — Patricia Neal's employer
ETHICAL — what they have in Alathka
HORNBOOK — Louis Armstrong's Biography
CONFLICTS — inmates

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 Street, Los Angeles, California 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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Student action group organized here

By Lucinda McLaughlin

In San Diego, students and professionals joined together to force Mayfair, Vons and Big Bear markets to reduce their prices by an average of five to seven per cent.

In Minnesota, a similar group uncovered and corrected sex discrimination by loan departments of major banks in that area.

In Oregon, a student-consumer report exposed fraudulent repair practices and false advertising by various companies in that state.

In Michigan, the same sort of organization sued the government for enforcement of an old law which made criminal penalties mandatory for landlords who committed gross violations of the housing code.

Why is it that these groups have found a successful avenue for social change, while we in Los Angeles have not? There are just as many inequities here which need correction as in San Diego, Minnesota, Oregon, or Michigan.

For example, most employment agencies in this city will inform their female clients of only secretarial or similar jobs. Yet a male applicant (with similar work experience, education, and age) is told, not of secretarial work, but of a higher paying managerial position. This must be exposed fully, and corrected.

Or, it has been charged that some markets (of the same chain) charge different prices for the same product; that is, one price in white, middle-class areas, and another higher price in minority and student areas (even though the latter two are often closer to warehouses and shipping terminals).

A student action group is needed in Los Angeles. Such a group would hire a professional staff, comprised of lawyers, engineers, natural and social scientists, and others, while at the same time utilizing the talents of students and professors to aid in research. In this way all forces could be combined to act efficiently.

Such groups have been formed in 25 areas across the nation. (This includes the four groups mentioned at the beginning of this article). These groups are PIRG's (Public Interest Research Group) — a brainchild of Ralph Nader. They have worked

successfully in other areas of this country and there is no reason why a similar group cannot be formed here.

There are three features of PIRG which distinguish it from the protest movements of the past. First, PIRG is financed solely by a self-imposed voluntary student fee of \$1 or more per semester. By combining fees collected from various schools in the Los Angeles area, a PIRG of 50,000 student members could control an annual budget of \$150,000, enough to hire 10-12 professionals and rent adequate office space. Since Los Angeles has over 500,000 undergraduate students (plus thousands of graduate students), the potential for a powerful PIRG is great.

Secondly, the hiring of professionals eliminates the previous lack of continuity in the student movements. (In the 1960's student movements died in the summer, and the organizers had to rebuild support in the fall). A backbone of professionals, directly responsible to the students through student elected representatives, will provide continuity through the summer and winter break.

Lastly, the professional staff can organize student research teams. Therefore, any student will be able to create change in the areas which he or she feels is most urgent, whether it be racial or sexual discrimination, fraudulent advertising or repair practices, water and air pollution, or any others. With PIRG as a focal point, students will be able to alleviate social ills, supported by group action.

Los Angeles colleges which have begun to form CAL-PIRG-LA (California PIRG — Los Angeles) include UCLA, Cal State Northridge, USC, and Loyola. Cal State Northridge has already started numerous projects.

The PIRG concept is not a simple one. Proper explanation of the PIRG movement would take more time and space than is available here. Students or professionals who would be willing to help with the organizational aspects of CAL-PIRG-LA are greatly needed. If you would like more information, and would like to contribute your talents, please contact Lucinda McLaughlin (213-645-9749) or Dean Grant.

Church task force urges legal aid

"Publicly supported legal services should be kept free from political control and interference, which violates the tradition of a nonpartisan system of justice," was one of the major recommendations of a study on "Legal Aid and Availability of Legal Services," conducted by the United Presbyterian Church.

A task force chaired by Loyola law student Lynne Reade developed the background report and recommendations which were unanimously adopted by Commissioners to the denominations recent annual meeting. The report was also commended to the 9000 churches of the denomination for study.

Members of the task force included persons directly involved in poverty legal services, theologians, and lawyers of national prominence.

John D. Robb, past chairman of the American Bar Assn.'s Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Defender Assn. served as the official representative of the ABA to the task force.

Judge Delbert Wong of the Superior Court of County of Los Angeles participated in the study as did Prof. Cruz Reynoso, past director, of California Rural Legal Assistance, who is now teaching at the University of New Mexico School of Law. Other attorney-members of the task force were Craig Schindler, Oakland, Carol Ruth Siver, San Francisco, Herman T. Smith, Los Angeles, and Tom Luce of Delaware.

The report focused on the availability of quality legal services (both civil and criminal) to all groups within the society, particularly to the poor, and on current conditions in legal services, particularly the gaps, the trends, and the miscarriages of justice.

General categories of the recommendations were support for existing legal services programs, support for the independence of legal services programs, support for the increase of paraprofessional and lay advocate programs, establishment of a United Presbyterian program for legal services, and support for scholarships for minority and low-income law students.

Due to the rapidity with which final exams are approaching, there will be no December issue of the Brief. However, there will be one right after vacation in January. All announcements and letters to the editor 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. The deadline for all copy is Jan. 14, 1974, which should be placed in the Brief box in the coffee shop.

Community property offered

Students who were unable to get into Community Property this fall will have another opportunity to take the course spring semester.

The Administration has announced that a one-unit reading course in Community Property will be offered on an experimental basis. The use of reading courses in law schools was recommended in the 1971 "Carrington Report" study of Law School Curriculums by the American Assn. of Law Schools. This will be the first time the method has been used at Loyola.

Students will be given a syllabus of assigned readings, and will be expected to develop their own capacity for self-instruction in managing the material. No formal lectures will be given, but Prof. Harry Laughran will be available for consultation on a regular basis. Students will be given an examination and graded at the conclusion of the course.

Enrollment will be limited to third year day and fourth year evening students. Anyone interested should sign up at the Registrar's office by the end of this week.

Obscenity probed . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Crawford type who lived 'in sin' and lived well. 1934 saw the Legion of Decency which worked with the Motion Picture Assn. for 30 years to impose their own morality upon the industry, Knight stated.

The tensions within society from Vietnam, anti-establishment youth caused a change in the 60's. The question, according to Knight, is whether pictures affect or reflect society.

Dr. Fred Goldstein is a clinical psychologist specializing in the area of sexually aberrant behavior and has been an expert witness for both prosecutors and defendants.

Most Americans, according to Dr. Goldstein are hypocritical about their attitudes toward obscenity. If they really wanted to protect children they would make sex-education compulsory in the public

schools to encourage normal and healthy attitudes toward sex. Instead, Dr. Goldstein maintained, adults won't let children know. Therefore children and later as adults seek out dirt because of their unhealthy attitudes.

According to Dr. Goldstein, Justice Douglas has the most consistent moral attitude. He refuses to look at the matter which comes into the Court to be defined because he knows it is trash but also refuses to take it out of the aegis of the First Amendment protection. He allows each person to have the freedom to choose if he or she will look at the matter.

Dr. Goldstein also reaffirmed the President's Commission that sex offenders do not read pornography as a rule.

Democracy Brazilian-style explained

By Pat Riley

In the course of introducing Dr. Italo Paolucci, State Investigating Officer of Sao Paulo, to the International Law Society at Loyola on October 31, Prof. Donald Wilson alluded to the Brazilian's "que serra" towards two recent attempts on his life.

Paolucci, who is currently on a State Dept. tour of the U.S. as a guest of the World Affairs Council of Los Angeles, refuses police protection because he believes bodyguards would be ineffective in deterring an assassin and would get in his way.

One might wonder why Paolucci, an apparently innocuous law professor, is such a figure of controversy. He heads the State Investigating Committee in Sao Paulo, which is charged with the elimination of corruption and subversion in the Brazilian government.

"Under the current Act 5, the committee can investigate any government employee suspected of corruption or subversion," he said. After being charged by the committee, the defendant has ten days to prepare a defense. If found guilty by the commission the party loses his job and is turned over to criminal process.

With the assistance of Prof. Robert Benson, who helped Paolucci translate his thoughts into English, he explained that he believed his tour of the U.S. was precipitated by the fact that things are very "hot" in Brazil.

In commenting upon the current Brazilian government he denied that it is militaristic and undemocratic. "Democracy is participation" he said, "but it is also responsibility. We are in the process of preparing the people for a more democratic government."

Currently the people elect mayors and members of Congress but are unable to elect the President.

Paolucci said he believes education is of major importance in preparing his people for democracy. In addition to his work on the committee, he holds professor-

ships at six law schools in Brazil. "There are a limited number of my generation to teach in the universities, so we must work hard, not only to educate the younger generation but also to serve as an example to them," he said.

Brazilian schools are operated much differently than those in this country. Students of all disciplines are required to live and work in the communities.

When the floor was opened for questions from the audience, students seemed more interested in questions of a political nature than in Brazilian legal education. When asked, "How long he felt it would take for Brazilians to become prepared for democracy?" Paolucci replied that "it is difficult to foresee, but I would hope that in five to seven years we will have, not a perfect, but a better democracy."

When another student challenged the fairness of his committees process, Paolucci stated "the system is necessary at this time to rid the government of corruption." He also stated that he believed the new system was an improvement over the old one, because "the old system produced biased results and was incapable of eliminating corruption." Paolucci expressed the hope that summary procedures such as these could be eliminated, "when their government was free from corruption like the United States." This response received wry laughter from the audiences.

Paolucci also commented on the notorious "death squad," a group of police officers in Sao Paulo who function as a secret vigilante group in their off-hours. The "commission is trying to wipe this group out," he said.

Paolucci's "que serra" attitude was again apparent in his answer to the closing question. When asked what would happen to him if the current regime lost power, he simply shrugged, smiled and slid his finger across his throat.

Impeach! . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

confirmed and Nixon subsequently impeached thereby turning itself into the electorate by putting a man into the White House. Lastly, the time consumption of such a proceeding would result in the paralysis of the entire government for roughly one years time, so say many legislators opposed to impeachment, and this factor also could impede the proceeding.

An alternative to impeachment, besides resignation, is a possible constitutional amendment the effect of which would be to give Congress the power, by two-thirds vote of each house, to remove the president by a "no confidence" vote followed by a national presidential election whereby the people would exercise their fundamental right to place in office a person more deserving of the Public Trust.

"The (1974) election was procured, the people were seduced," according to Asst. Mayor of Los Angeles Aragon who spoke about the uses to which Nixon has put the power he gained in the last election. Aragon, who participated in the minority panel, the last event of the symposium, said there has been a reversal of the momentum which had been building up between the poor and the small businessman and the traditional powers. That manipulation of power is seen in the cutbacks in housing and health care, in inflation and in price controls, which Aragon believes were planned to work the way they have.

"The price freezes have been on retail, not wholesale prices, Aragon said, "so they have wiped out the little guy. It's the same with gasoline now, forcing out the independents."

Aragon said he doesn't think impeachment makes sense, "we don't have time for it, I think he should resign now." And he said Mayor Bradley believes we have reached the point where the country is so crippled by Nixon's moral fallibility that he can no longer function and should resign.

Impeachment Day...

(Continued from Page 1)

reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein could find out more than the whole Justice Dept. with its infinite resources including the FBI and its power of subpoena." From June, 1972 to May, 1973 the Justice Dept. couldn't come up with any indictments. (Former Deputy Atty. General) Henry Peterson said he had no leads, but he just had to read the Washington Post," Levitt said.

In conclusion, Levitt asked, "Is it a question of the press distorting facts and carrying out a vendetta or the press carrying out an investigation which the Justice Dept. refused to do?"

Levitt was followed by Leo Branton, defense counsel in the Angela Davis trial, who said that Richard Nixon's use of political trials to undermine dissent and his administration's involvement in last year's dirty tricks is "totally consistent with his past political career and his apparent lack of integrity."

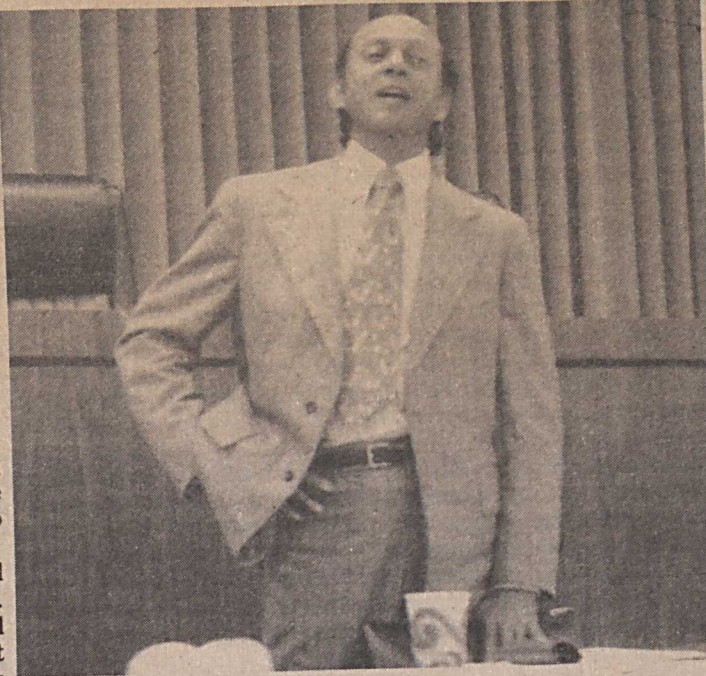
Branton recounted the political career of Nixon, showing that he has used smear tactics to win campaigns since 1946, and that having won he has used his office to politically castrate those who disagree with his politics.

Nixon's career began, Branton said, when he branded incumbent Congressman Jerry Voorhis as a communist. This was a devastating blow in the red scare which followed World War II. Nixon used the same tactics in 1950 against Helen Gahagan Douglas, again successfully, in the race for the Senate. In 1952, he undermined California Governor Earl Warren's support for the GOP presidential nomination, swinging the convention to Eisenhower and picking up the vice presidential spot for himself.

While in Congress, Nixon boosted his political fortune, according to Branton, by serving on the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. It was there that

Nixon instigated the trial which led to Alger Hiss' conviction for perjury. Branton pointed out that Nixon was only one of many whose screams for blood led to the Smith Act trials of the 1950s.

It was this type of atmosphere that Nixon brought to the



Leo Branton

White House, according to Branton. "It was an atmosphere that by its very essence sought to sniff out civil liberties." Then Branton pointed to the Ellsberg and Berrigan trials as well as the mass arrests of the May Day anti-war march of 1971, in which 14,000 arrests were made, but no convictions.

According to Branton, Harry Truman summed up Nixon best when he called him a son of a bitch.

Steven Amerikaner, administrative assistant to Congressman Thomas M. Rees from the 26th District of California, spoke about the status of impeachment to date in the Congress. Amerikaner, speaking for Representative Rees, also illustrated the options to impeachment per se open to the legislature.

There exist some thirteen resolutions calling for impeachment on the floor of the House, co-sponsored by fifty-nine representatives. In addition, sixteen other resolutions, exploring the possible grounds for impeachment, sponsored by one hundred and eleven representatives are before the House at this time.

The House Judiciary Committee, active in the area of impeachment also, has been given extra facilities to aid in its endeavors and now employs two staff attorneys to research the details of the impeachment procedure. Peter Rodino, chairman of the Committee, has submitted proposed legislation to the House designed to give the Committee full subpoena power. The latest vote among the thirty-seven Committee members was split along party lines, twenty-one votes (all Republicans) against the sixteen votes (all Democrat) for impeachment.

Although Rep. Rees supports Congressional action to start impeachment proceedings against the President, he believes that impeachment will not succeed due to the likely absence of "yes" votes in the Senate. Another barrier to impeachment success according to Rees is the gap in the vice-presidency, which leaves many legislators concerned over the prospects of running into a slew of partisan problems. On the one hand, if confirmation of Gerald Ford is held up and Nixon is impeached, Carl Albert, a Democrat, becomes president and Congress is faced with being accused of self-serving action (since it is comprised of a majority of Democrats). Similarly, Congress would be likewise uncomfortable if Ford were

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Women's meeting

Career options probed

By Melanie Lomax

The Loyola Women's Union presented a panel discussion on "Alternatives of Legal Practice for Women," Thursday, November 1, in the Moot court.

Speaking to a large crowd composed mainly of women, with a scattering of men, four women attorneys with varied backgrounds and experiences discussed the problems that they had encountered in being women in the law.

Jane, who is a young attorney in one of the large downtown corporate firms, said that her experiences in the firm have changed her and basically she has "had to clean up her act."

She said she works for one of the few firms that has always had women in it. She found that the tradition in reality was "to always have one woman in the firm."

Jane who is presently the only woman in the firm replaced "an 86 year old woman attorney who was there for 35 years, never made partner and operated in a semi-librarian capacity."

The men in the firm whom she termed "as not even democrats or quasi-liberal, viewed her as a superwoman," who had to be brilliant to get where she is.

Jane said that the advantage in working in this particular firm was that the money is very good, there is freedom of movement, in that the partners don't care "where or when she does the work just so long as it is done," and the large firms will pay for you to continue your education, she said.

Arlene, who has been an attorney for 10 years discussed her beginnings in government work and her current work as a sole practitioner.

She said when she got out of law school, the only place she could get a job was working for the government. She found her experience with the Federal Trade Commission boring and limited.

Arlene said she was "handicapped by being a woman because inevitably her supervisors were men, and they gave preferential treatment to the male attorneys in case assignments."

After trying private practice in a law firm which rarely gave her client contact, and elevated male attorneys with less seniority over her, she sent into business for herself.

Arlene said she "enjoys the feeling of being a sole practitioner and the independence of being her own boss." Her practice began to build slowly, and other attorneys would refer business to her, "that they didn't want themselves."

Her greatest problem so far, has "been fee collection." Her greatest problem so far, has "benn fee collection." Arlene does a lot of divorce cases, but says "the fact that it is traditionally women's work doesn't matter because it pays."

The other two women attorneys on the panel were legal aid attorneys, working on programs funded by the government.

Both agreed that the money is bad in legal aid, but this was offset by a great amount of professional freedom.

Pat who works for San Fernando Valley legal aid, said that she didn't have to account to her clients for her time and that she was able to spend as much time on a particular case as she felt it warranted.

She said her clients don't care who she is, whether she is a woman or not, as long as she appears to know what she is talking about. Pat said her "clients had no where else to go."

Pat said the problem that she has encountered in being a woman in law is with opposing counsel and judges.

"The attorneys sometimes don't take her seriously and therefore she is forced to threaten to do what she hoped she wouldn't have to and that is litigate.

"You simply can't litigate every case. You don't have the time, and therefore it is necessary to have good relations with other attorneys," she said.

One advantage that she finds in the attitudes taken by many attorneys is that "they don't expect you to be good, just adequate and therefore, you can sometimes catch them offguard."

She concluded by saying that "in life one has a right to be happy and in order for women to be happy, they have to fight to change the power structure." She viewed the alternatives available to women in the law as either giving up or fighting for change, and one gathered by her tone that to her, that was no choice at all.

Summer study abroad enhances legal education

Summer study abroad gives "one the opportunity to observe the legal life of the country you choose and gives an added perspective on this country," according to Donald Wilson who teaches International and Comparative law here at Loyola.

"There are lots of different kinds of institutions in which to learn law," Wilson said, but he believes it is essentially a self-taught discipline.

"Yet very few students ever get out of their own law school," he said, whether they attend Loyola, UCLA, USC, or Boalt Hall.

Studying law abroad, during the summer for six to eight weeks (depending on the school) gives students "a chance to meet mixed groups of people from all over the world and be exposed to different teaching methods," Wilson said.

There are basically two different kinds of summer law programs available. The first are accredited American law schools acting in conjunction with accredited foreign schools. In this American program, Wilson said Loyola will allow students unit credit for their work in an accredited foreign law school on a pass-fail basis. However, Wilson warned students to get the administration's prior approval before embarking on such a program.

The other type of study is wholly foreign operated institutions, such as the Hague institute, which was established in 1923. Work at these institutions, "leads to diplomas in international and comparative law and gives students an opportunity to be taught by scholars of good reputation from all over the world," Wilson said.

Several Loyola student participated in summer programs last summer. Pam McCarrol went to the University of Exeter in England, and Bob Greenfield went to the Catholic Institute in Paris.

Wilson, said that as far as academic requirements are concerned, he believes it is enough to be a student in good standing at Loyola and said that there may be scholarship funds available.

As far as cost are concerned students can figure on \$500-\$800 in tuition, depending upon the institution, living expenses which vary with the individual, and the standard travel expenses.

Wilson thinks the advantage of studying law abroad are: "costs of studying at Loyola can be offset for those who study for credit, students have an opportunity to travel because there is free time to sightsee, and they meet different people."

As far as a student's legal career is concerned, Wilson says studying abroad "makes you a better interview prospect because the extent to which you have lived with different groups of people and in different regions is reflected in an interview situation."

Furthermore, he said, by studying in the summer, students have demonstrated their interest and that they are serious and determined law students.

Interested students should plan to apply in early spring and contact Wilson in the next several months.

More from Vargas...

(Continued from Page 2)

We are less than a life's breath away from the next required cataclysm. Our species has thought and fought its natural self into this grotesque pattern that is apparently, but not necessarily, due to the inability of the brutish side of human nature to subjugate itself to the more humane bent of the human spirit, that runs and lifts itself to flight, willing to forget primeval profiteering and dedicates itself to life.

Socialism has awakened the drugged millions that used to be kept in a daydream of rising expectations and diminishing guiltability. Mexico, Chile, Argentina no longer point the finger at themselves, they now point North.

People are seeing first-hand, that this a world of profit and exploitation and that the mass of the people are here solely to produce, to live and die for the good of a few others.

We must, therefore join hands and fists across the globe and squash the parasitic mosquito, that carrier of misery, that blinds us, that stings us into submission.

Announcements

Applications for the 1974-75 State Graduate Fellowships are now available in the Financial Aid Office.

There are a number of changes in the eligibility requirements this year. Only applicants who will be first and second year students in Fall, 1974 will be eligible.

It is the responsibility of the students to file the application and all necessary papers with the State Scholarship and Loan Commission directly.

Mrs. Higgins, Director of Financial Aid, requests that students read the information which is posted on the Financial Aid bulletin board.

Christmas Drive

Beginning December 1 the Registrar's office will collect clothing and non-perishable food items for a needy family for Christmas.

Catholic Charities will provide a list of things that the family especially needs, and this will be posted on the Registrar's bulletin board.

Students, faculty and staff interested in contributing should check the list and bring what they can to the Registrar's office by December 17.

CORRECTION

The Brief incorrectly printed the amount of fines on overdue books. They are: 25 cents per hour on two hour books, 10 cents per day on two week books. Unpaid fines will result in transcripts and grades being withheld.

Notice: Library cards are now being issued to students. Students who have not yet picked theirs up, may ask at the desk for their card. The library's policy is no card, no book.