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Public view of law termed schizophrenic

The American view of the legal profession is "schizophrenic" according to Seth Hufstедler, President of the California State Bar.

Mr. Hufstедler, who was presented as part of the Dean's Lecture Series on "Professional Responsibility" on April 10, in the Moot Courtroom, said that "on the one hand the 16th, 17th, and 18th century negative image of the lawyer is still with us, and on the other, some view many lawyers as being dedicated to justice."

Going on to say that the dichotomy had not been reconciled, Hufstедler stated that the profession is in "some trouble."

Focusing on the disciplinary system of the State Bar Hufstедler said "that the Bar welcomes and encourages citizens to bring complaints against lawyers by making the procedures easy." Over 4,000 complaints were filed last year alone.

The disciplinary process is composed of essentially five parts, according to Mr. Hufstедler. They are: 1) staff review of the complaint; 2) preliminary hearing; 3) formal hearing; 4) appellate review of the findings.

"Finally, the recommendations are given to the State Supreme Court for action," he said.

The sanctions which can be brought to bear on attorneys

are disbarment, suspension, and public and private reproof.

"Out of the 78 lawyers disciplined last year, 14 were disbarred, 36 were suspended, 6 were given private reproofs, and 22 public ones," said the Bar head.

Hufstедler said, "Lawyers are primarily disciplined for misuse of their client's funds."

According to a recent study conducted by the Bar, he added, "Lawyers who violate the rules and are caught are generally under 50 years of age and practicing either by themselves or in small partnerships."

Mr. Hufstедler advanced as a reason for the age differential that "older lawyers have financial and intellectual independence, and that young lawyers have not yet developed an ability to say no to their clients."

The largest number of complaints are about the fact that "clients feel their attorney is not acting fast enough, which is a result of lawyers being either derelict in their duties or failing to make their clients understand the complications and time factors involved in their case," he said.

The public is also unhappy with attorneys, according to Hufstедler, because it doesn't understand that "lawyers are expensive." This is an area of dispute and unhappiness to start with, often clients must compromise their claims

and so they go away from the legal system feeling cheated, by the court costs and attorney fees.

In fact, said Hufstедler, "The only time a client is happy is when he comes away getting more than he feels he is entitled to and that occurs very rarely."

Mr. Hufstедler also announced that a new set of rules of professional conduct are in the process of being approved by the Board of Governors. Saying that the new rules are "not Watergate inspired," he said they involved shortening the time involved in the disciplinary procedures and include making legal ethics part of the Bar examination.

As proposed, the test on legal ethics, is not "designed to test character, merely a knowledge of the rules."

It will have to be passed in order for lawyers to be admitted to the Bar, he said, and won't be averaged in with the other scores.

In fact, the legal ethics examination will probably be administered separately sometime before the Bar examination, beginning in 1976, the Bar president stated.

As for advice to lawyers who want to "be loved, liked, and respected" by their clients, Hufstедler said, "The answer is simple. Pay attention to your client. Take care of his/her needs. Explain the costs involved from the outset. Keep the client informed, and be diligent in your work."

LOYOLA School of Law

BRIEF

Vol. 4 No. 4

Los Angeles, California

April, 1974

Academic standards report causes near confrontation

by Melanie E. Lomax

What was billed as a discussion between students, faculty, and the administration on the academic standards, report and the proposal to raise the mandatory grade point average to 75, turned out to be something approaching a confrontation, and something less than a dialogue between the groups involved.

The meeting, held March 19, in Classroom A, was filled to capacity with students who opposed the raising of standards, members of the academic standards committee who were Professors Robert Sulnick, Lloyd Tevis, and Daniel Stewart, and representatives of the administration, Dean Fred Lower and Associate Dean Gerald Uelman.

In what was more of a statement and response, than a question and answer format, students denounced the proposed change, the so-called 75 plan, which would require students to maintain a grade point average five points above what present requirements are in order to remain in school.

Students who spoke charged that the change is an attack on minorities and on evening students and would effectively make it impossible for many to remain on school.

In response to that accusation, Professor Tevis said he could not think of anything "farther from the minds of the members of the committee and faculty than to dismantle the evening division."

He added that he is opposed to making Loyola into an "elitist school," like UCLA and USC by eliminating the evening division, and said he believes that "some of the finest lawyers are evening students."

As far as minority students are concerned, Professor Tevis said he had helped install the L.E.O.P. program at Loyola and that he "certainly doesn't want to destroy it now."

It was also announced at the meeting that members of the committee had changed their recommendation that the double standard, requiring minority students to maintain a lower grade point average than majority race students be eliminated.

The committee decided to recommend that minority students be allowed to maintain a 73 average which is five points above present requirements for students on the L.E.O.P. program.

Professor Sulnick, in attempting to explain as a member of the committee why he felt that the standard should be raised, said there should be standards for professional schools and the standard, in his view, should not be the current C-. He termed a C- "a charitable grade" and said it showed that the student lacked an ability to analyze a problem and that no one should go through law school with such an inability.

Professor Sulnick also said that the question is:

"Does everyone have a right to graduate simply because they come to law school?", and he believes the answer is no.

Allan Wernick, a second year day student, said he believed students should have been on the committee and that there should be "student input."

"Students have an interest. This is not simply a faculty matter," he said.

Several students argued that the committee was concerned about Loyola's Bar results and they believed that if the standard was raised, Loyola would do better on the Bar examinations.

Pat McFarland, a third year day student, said, "Statistics do not mean anything unless you take into consideration the variables."

"We should consider that grades may not have anything to do with what makes a competent lawyer."

In response, Professor Tevis acknowledged that the committee had relied to some degree on the unproven assumption "that there is some relationship between grades in law school, ability to pass the Bar, and competency in practice."

"Lawyers who hire graduates make that assumption. They feel that those who do well in law school will do well in the firm," he said.

"If the law school has adequate academic standards, the Bar will take care of itself." Professor Tevis went on, adding that this has been demonstrated at Boalt Hall, Stanford, U.C.L.A. and other law schools.

Several students charged that the committee had proposed the change so as not to affect any student currently enrolled, as a means of cutting down student opposition to the plan. They also said that poor teaching and the disparity in the quality of teaching at Loyola was responsible for the lower grades, and that something should be done about these assertions.

At the end of the meeting, it was clear that many students were opposed to the changes and have plans to continue their opposition. This was later borne out in the SBA referendum in which 481 voted against the change and 141 voted for it.

However, it was equally clear that members of the faculty and administration believe that a change of standards is best for the school, the students and the community.

The faculty has acted on the academic standards committee's recommendations on a piecemeal basis. It was reported that the faculty last week adopted a compromise plan which raised the GPA requirement 3 points absolutely and adopted a probation requirement for students whose average is between 73-75. Other issues and recommendations have yet to be acted on but the faculty is to complete its consideration of the academic standards report before the school year ends.

Judge calls law political start



Judge Joan Klein

The place for women to "start in politics is with a law degree," said Presiding Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein during a panel discussion on "Women in Politics," held at Loyola's Moot Court April 3.

The panel discussion, which was presented by the Loyola Women's Union, was composed of former Councilwomen Rosalind Wyman, Muff Singer, an administrative assistant for Assemblyman Berman, and Rosemary Tribulato, a candidate for the Assembly from San Fernando Valley.

Judge Klein, a UCLA graduate, who is currently running for the Superior Court, has recently completed a study and submitted recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legal Equality of the State legislature, documenting what she calls women's gross underrepresentation in both the Bar and the judiciary.

Her study discovered that during former Governor Brown's term in office he appointed some 650 judges, ten of whom were women.

She said Governor Reagan has thus far appointed 570 judges and has "done his bit also by appointing 10 women to the bench out of a possible 1600 women lawyers in the state."

Not only is there discrimination by sex in determining who will be named judge, but, according to Judge Klein, women lawyers are generally only appointed the Municipal Court.

"Currently, there are 21 women judges in California, none on the Supreme Court, one on the Court of Appeals. Five are Superior Court judges and the remainder on the municipal court," she said.

Judge Klein's reasoning is that this is "because women are not viewed as a threat or a force or a group that can deliver the vote." She is not optimistic that the situation will improve in the near future.

Because she does not believe appointment to the Superior Court is on "merit," Judge Klein said she has decided to take her case "to the people" as a candidate.

Mrs. Wyman told the audience that women who go into politics "have to be able to lose, have to have drive, imagination, and a sense of humor."

(Continued on Page 4)

LOYOLA
SCHOOL OF LAW

The Brief is a monthly publication funded by the Student Bar Association of Loyola University School of Law, 1440 West Ninth 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.

Editor
Assistant Editor

Melanie Lomax
Ardie Johnston

Staff

Judi Bloom
Leslie Shaw
Bruce Robinson
Photographer

Wally Wade
Pat Riley
Edward Siegler
Ross Hart

Res ispa loquitur

by Jim Bendat

Have you ever had occasion to arrive home after a long day at this institution, only then to open your mail and find yourself bombarded with more law? I'm referring to advertisements from Bancroft-Whitney, advertisements urging you to buy a book on the History of American Law for only \$75, advertisements informing you about lectures you can attend for only \$100 or so, and the like.

If you haven't gotten any of this type of mail, consider yourself fortunate. But for those who have received it, did you ever wonder how those places got your name and address?

I recently found out the answer when I received a letter from the "College Bureau," located at 41 Kimler Drive in Hazelwood, Missouri. Their letter to me read:

Re Loyola University Law School
Dear James:

Will you help us? we need a copy of the 1973-74 Student Directory for the above school. We would be willing to pay \$10.00 for this directory.

For the past few years, we obtained this directory from a student who has since graduated.

Your name was selected at random, from last year's directory.

Please mail the enclosed card within five days. The directory should be mailed First Class. Upon receipt of the student directory we will mail you a check for the above amount, plus postage. If you have any questions, please telephone collect at 314-878-4212, Extension #73.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,
Pat Dickerson

In picking yours truly at random, the so-called "College Bureau" had made a big mistake. If they thought I was going to join their conspiracy to invade the privacy of Loyola students, they had to be kidding.

I decided to do something about the situation. I decided to go to a man who surely understood the need for privacy; a man who had helped redesign the front of the school so as to provide for more privacy in his own affairs — Dean Fred Lower.

I showed Dean Lower the letter I'd received, and I told him how disgusting I felt the whole thing was. He seemed concerned at first as he began to read. Then, as he finished the letter, his face broke into a broad smile. "I guess they know," he said, "That every law student has his (sic) price."

Announcements

REGISTRAR'S NEWS

Post cards for Spring 1974 grades will be accepted thru May 10th. Be sure to show the following: Your Exam Number or your Social Security Number, Course, Professor, Section Number, Day or Evening class, and your complete address on the front. Use only standard U.S. 8¢ Post Cards — the Postal Service may refuse an unusual size or shape of card.

To improve communications between the student body and our Office, a portion of the Registrar's Bulletin Board has been set aside for "Urgent Notices." These notices will include notification to individual students concerning openings in closed classes, registration or other procedural problems, etc. We ask students to pay close attention to this particular portion of our bulletin board.

★ ★ ★

Placement office — Mrs. Freeman, Placement Director would like to hear from students who have already accepted a job for the summer or for after graduation, regardless of whether they got it through her office or not. She needs some indication of how many people still need jobs.

Also, Mrs. Freeman would like to hear from students who have not yet obtained employment for

the summer or for after graduation. She would like to know areas of interest, so that she can more effectively concentrate her energies. Students can either drop a note in her box in the Registrar's office or drop by the Placement office or give her a ring on the phone.

★ ★ ★

Financial Aids Office — Mrs. Higgins the Director of Financial Aids would like to remind students that the office is now accepting applications for Federally Insured Loans for the 1974-75 school year. Please turn in immediately. Students who have not already submitted are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Also students who are interested in any type of financial aids for next year who have not yet sent a student's confidential statement are requested to do so immediately.

Graduating Seniors who have not made appointments with Mrs. Higgins to sign their National Direct Student Loan Exist-Interview papers are requested to make an appointment immediately, before April 27th.

This is the final issue of the Brief for the semester. We resume publication in the Fall.

SBA referendum splits along day-night lines

by Wally Wade

As a result of a referendum measure, voted on by less than 200 students, the Loyola Bar Association has been split into separate day and night associations — maybe.

Because of disputes over referendum procedures, the officers of the S.B.A. have voted to re-submit the separation question to the students at the regular student body elections on April 22 and 23. The vote in the original referendum, held March 25, 26, 27, showed 144 for and 40 against the proposal, which would have divided the S.B.A. into autonomous day and night organizations with separate finances and officers.

Opponents of the referendum claim that not enough notice of the impending vote was given to the students, especially the day students.

Supporters counter that the cause of the low turnout was not lack of notice but student apathy, and that those who did vote reflected the attitude of those who did not vote.

"There was more notice given of the day/night referendum than of the opinion poll on academic standards," said Bob Canny, S.B.A. night vice-president and a supporter of the referendum, "and 625 voted in the opinion poll. This simply shows that the S.B.A. is not considered relevant by the students of the school."

Canny explained that the proposed division of the association required either a petition signed by 150 students or a majority vote at a referendum, and that the referendum method was chosen because it was getting late in the school year.

Carol Frederick, a former night student and presently S.B.A. 2nd year day representative challenged Canny's contentions. "The referendum itself was a procedural mockery," she said. "There was no S.B.A. meeting to inform the reps so that they could in turn inform their constituencies of the referendum dates. The polls were manned only in the morning and evening, not in the afternoon when most day students are around."

Ms. Frederick was also critical of the poster campaign in favor of the referendum, as was Karen Atkins, S.B.A. student-faculty representative. "If students are informed and vote a certain way, that's o.k.," said Ms. Atkins, "but this was thrown together too hastily. Day students didn't even know they could vote and the posters were not informational, but propagandistic."

She said that opponents of the measure didn't carry on their own poster campaign because the election was "practically over" by the time opponents realized it.

Cherry Trumbull, S.B.A. 1st year night representative, who introduced the referendum motion in the S.B.A. prior to the student balloting, said she supports two separate bar associations because the night students' interests are not represented adequately under the present set-up.

"The night students have unique problems," she said. "The bookstore and offices are not open at night. Many faculty members don't like to maintain office hours at night. A separate night organization with its own budget could provide speakers during the evening hours, as well as enter into agreements with the administration to provide funds for extending hours in offices, the bookstore, and the library so that night-students would have greater access."

Bob Canny, echoing Ms. Trumbull, observed that "all the night students got out of the S.B.A. is a beer bust or two."

Carol Frederick agreed that most S.B.A. money is spent on day students, but contended that creating totally separate organizations was like "amputating an arm to prevent an infection in the finger."

"Whatever effect the S.B.A. has on student-administration relations is mostly persuasive," she said. "Splitting the organization completely would greatly lessen the student bar's position regarding the administration and would actually result in night students being 'disenfranchised'."

She suggested that a better solution would be a united bar association with segregated budgets — one for day students' activities and one for night students' activities.

The disputed referendum has caused S.B.A. President Ted Perez to arrange for three ballots for the upcoming elections. Night and day students will receive separate ballots, according to Perez, on which they will vote as if the bar associations will be divided. A third ballot will be given to both day and evening students, in case the voters fail to ratify the referendum.

Both supporters and opponents of the dis-united bar association indicate they believe the earlier referendum will be ratified.

If it is not, some opponents, like Ms. Frederick, say they will work for separate budgets within the one association.

But supporters of the referendum, claiming it was fair and equitable, say they will fight the ratification vote if it goes against the referendum.

Round 3 (if any), however, will have to wait until next year.



Alumni Dinner — from left to right Dean Frederick Lower, Jack R. Fenton, Bernard E. Witkin, Robert W. Merrifield, Beverly, Alvin, Loskamp, Father Donald P.

On the evening of Saturday, Mar. 2, the annual Loyola Law School Alumni Banquet was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel. Bernard E.

Witkin, noted legal author, was the honored guest. Recognition was also given to Jack R. Fenton who obtained his LLB from Loyola School of Law in 1949 and is

now serving as Majority Leader of the state Assembly, and Robert G. Beverly who graduated from Loyola with an LLB in June of 1951 and is Minority Leader

Future trends at Loyola seen by Dean Lower

by Edward Siegler

Editor's Note: After talking with Professor Tevis in the first issue of The Brief this year about the "Way We Were" or the way he saw Loyola in the post-WW II days when he attended the law school, The Brief thought it would be appropriate to do a story on what Loyola will look like in the future.

Edward Siegler, a first year day student who will be a staff reporter for The Brief in coming issues, interviewed Dean Lower to find out what the administration and the Regents have in store for Loyola in the future.

The construction of new facilities and a reduction in the number of entering students are currently receiving their share of attention by the administration of the Law School, according to Dean Frederick Lower.

The most recent and apparent step toward the new construction project was the purchase of the adjoining lots south of the Law School on Olympic Blvd. This footage was purchased with general University funds and will serve as the location for

(Continued on Page 4)

Profile of a Professor:

by Bruce Robinson

If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears, however measured or far away.

— Henry David Thoreau,
WALDEN.

One can always tell a great deal about a person by what the person surrounds himself with in his office or his home. Consider the following two examples in Prof. Harry Laughran's office.

Enter his office at the law school and on the wall to your left, there is a poster with that famous quotation from Thoreau printed on a large black and white picture of a man sitting by himself on a great rock with his back to the viewer as he stares out at a rough sea. It is not hard to imagine that Prof. Laughran is listening to a "different drummer."

Now move a few steps forward to his desk, look to your right and you will see a colorful political poster. That tells you that Prof. Laughran was a McGovern Democrat in 1972.

This remarkably soft-spoken, reserved, contemplative and introspective professor, who chooses every word he speaks with the utmost deliberate care, was born in a small town on the Mississippi Gulf Coast 33 years ago.

It is quite possible that his decision to go to law school has its roots in his childhood from the influence of his father's closest friend. This friend, who was Laughran's "uncle", was an attorney and later became a judge. Laughran followed his example and eventually was graduated from Tulane University School of Law in New Orleans in 1965. Having decided against going back to a small Mississippi town to practice, he took the Louisiana bar examination, intending to remain in New Orleans and work for a small law firm.

Later that same year, he went to the Indiana University School of Law to teach Legal Method and Legal Drafting for two years. Then in 1967 he moved his family West and took up his present position at Loyola.

A music comment

Digging Dylan

by Michele Lomax

Editor's Note: In the wake of the controversy over the worth of singer-composer Bob Dylan's return to the concert stage, The Brief sought out somebody to inform us, who combined all the appropriate attributes, awareness of the great days of The Great One, critical ability, plus the advantage of having been among the relatively chosen few who were able to get a ticket and get in to witness the prophet's resurgence. Perhaps the following comments by the editor's sister, Michele Lomax, who is a drama-movie-music critic on The San Francisco Examiner, will shed some light on what had to be one of the most bemusing events of recent days.

I don't know how it was elsewhere in the state, but the Bay Area stop of the Dylan tour was a bigger fizzle than Kohoutek. And to extend the comparison, the media buildup for it — none dare call it a hype — was just as big.

Dylan came to the Oakland Coliseum (a lot of the chic San Francisco events these days seem to be held away from San Francisco) with an advance that suggested the Second and Last Coming. It wasn't just that every department, save the sports department of every local publication, seemed to have a Dylan angle for days in advance of the event, there was the national blitz in the weeklies, on the wire services, what have you.

They all wrote of a star coming out of the East who had at every stop rekindled, for the moment at any rate, the ashes of a generation which had declared itself like no other, holier than those who bred them.

Unless the night in Oakland was the singular failure of the tour, no one preceding it had dared to cry, "The Emperor wears no clothes!"

Some older writers wrote as if they feared like impotence and death being called not hip or with it. As for their younger counterparts, their personal sense of worth seemed somehow tied up with Dylan. If Dylan proved contrary to his lyrics, so were they. They had just talked a great revolution, a great life.

Back to the big night in Oakland, Dylan was as much of a recluse on stage as he is in his personal life. He never could sing worth "am-I-born-to-die." The only thing he has to give is himself. But he wasn't giving. The only acknowledgment of the audience's presence he made was to say, "Be right back," after the first set.

Laughran, his wife and 8-year-old daughter live in a large two-story house in Pasadena. The Laughrans like Pasadena in part because it bears no resemblance to the typical California bedroom community. Pasadena has a small, eastern town atmosphere which appealed to them. In addition, he detests long commute driving and Pasadena has the extra advantage of being not very far away from Loyola by freeway.

Committee work, research projects, or preparation for classes keep Prof. Laughran here at the law school many nights of the week and paper work often eats up a substantial portion of his weekends. When he has time, he enjoys a good mystery or spy novel, but is likely to put it down, never to return, if it turns out to be a dud in the first few chapters. His favorite television programs are "McCloud" and "Columbo."

The Laughrans are avid campers and in the last four years have spent a large part of their summers in Mexico. He and his wife have an affinity for that country's history, culture and people. Mrs. Laughran is an excellent cook of Mexican food and Laughran himself is learning to cook.

Although his knowledge of how to cook Mexican food may be minimal at this point, he is more versed in the language. He speaks it well enough to get by and reads it quite well.

Prof. Laughran is very content with teaching at Loyola. He is the envy of one of his friends who works at a big law firm and the reason, he feels, is that teaching, for all of its paperwork, committee assignments, preparation for classes and grading of exams, allows him to be his own man, set his hours, and come and go pretty much as he pleases.

"Teaching," said Laughran, "is not like working in a large law firm where a partner can come to you at five p.m. and tell you to do a brief which is due at 10 a.m. the next day."

When the interview was over, my eyes couldn't help darting back to that black and white poster with the Thoreau quotation on it and I found myself thinking, "Henry David, you would have liked Harry Laughran. No doubt about it. You really would have liked him."

Like everyone else, I stood in tribute to him, or something when he first came on stage. Maybe it was the decade past I saluted, instead of him.

I was a little misty-eyed, too, but that's as emotional as I got all night. I wasn't by myself. When Dylan came back on stage after the intermission, the lines at the snack bar didn't even break. Beer and hotdogs were obviously of more substance than Jesus II.

Dylan seemed to have a curious perversity. Whatever the audience wanted, he wasn't giving. For its money, it could have at least expected to be carried away by the old songs. But Dylan had changed the arrangements so that they weren't recognizable for the first few bars, thereby aborting the emotional impact.

At concert's end, the lights were turned on an audience which at last saw something to applaud — themselves.

I discount the cigarettes lit as a sign requesting an encore. The gesture had been described by the Eastern Advance as some kind of reverent lighting of candles. Perhaps it was in the beginning. But by the time Dylan worked his way West, it was probably more a programmed response.

The Dylan concert was sold out way back in December, about 30 seconds after the tickets went on sale, by mail, almost by appointment, what with all the instructions regarding postmarks and orders.

Why all this when, as an acquaintance put it, "Dylan hasn't written a song that meant anything to anybody in years." Or as a friend wrote, "Where was he when we needed him," recalling all the confrontations of the past about which Dylan was silent.

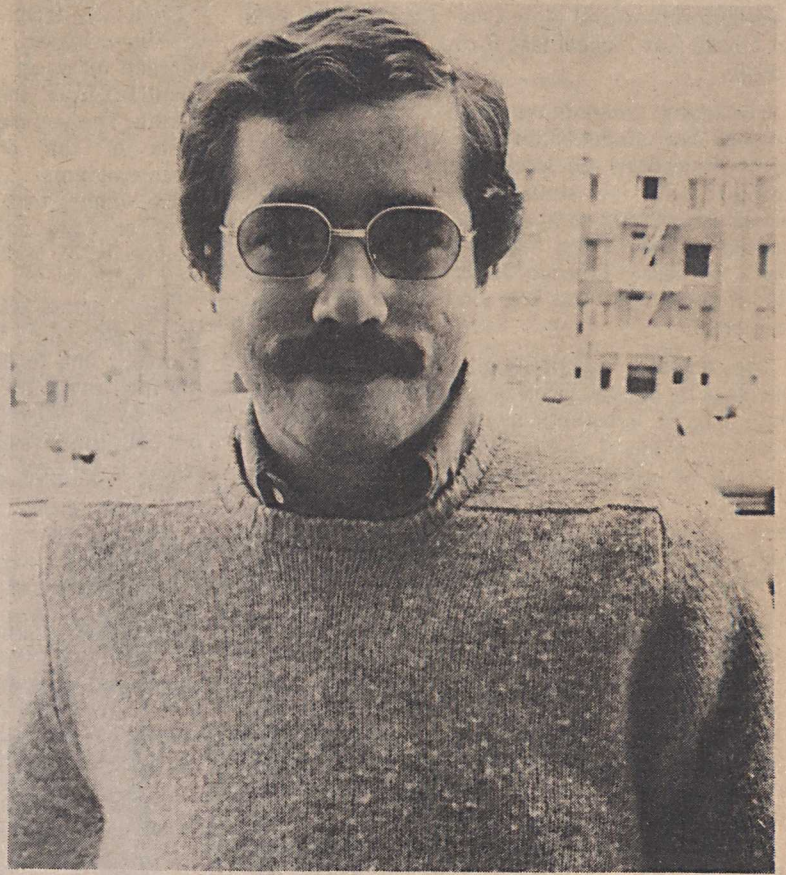
One answer was from the first person quoted, "You went to the concert in case you were at a party and someone asked if you'd gone."

Woodstock Nation may have turned out to be a nation of sheep. In the days after the concert, people asked their reaction invariably responded hesitantly, and cagey at first.

Only after I had voiced my disappointment did they express theirs. "Yeah, wasn't it a bummer," they said, or words to that effect.

And so Dylan has retreated again into his money, to borrow from F. Scott Fitzgerald, or whatever it is that keeps him warm. It certainly isn't his audience.

Harry Laughran



Places to eat

Food for thought

by Leslie Shaw

Q: Who is credited with the famous saying, "An army travels on its stomach?"

- (a) Groucho Marx
- (b) Cinque
- (c) Williston
- (d) 2 1/2 hours from New York
- (e) none of the above

A: If you guessed "(e)" you may continue on to the next section; if not, go back and start over.

For those who were correct, we are now into the second edition of Food for Thought. Many have asked how I came up with such a title. I didn't.

I was asked to review three restaurants this edition, but I haven't gotten paid for my last column yet, and subsequently couldn't afford to go to three restaurants in the last month. So, just like last month, there are only two restaurants being reviewed this time around.

We stand now on the verge of final exams, and if you (like almost everyone else) are looking for an excuse not to study, I think I have the answer. It's "(e)". No, really, the answer is sandwich. That's right, sandwich. Although many think that the sandwich was named after the Earl of Sandwich, the opposite is true; the Earl of Sandwich was named after a meal consisting of two slices of bread surrounding a non-piece of bread. This month I would like to recommend two of the better (and cheaper) places in town to buy a sandwich.

The SUBSTATION, located on Figueroa, about two blocks north of Adams, is the more established of this month's sandwich spots. When I first started going to the SUBSTATION I didn't like the fact that they gave cute little names to their sandwiches. I always felt like a fool asking for a "Laurel and Hardy" with no pickles, but I went anyway (I got around this by pointing to the sandwich I wanted on the menu, and telling the guy behind the counter that "I'll have one of these").

The SUBSTATION features about fifteen different sandwiches made with about seven different ingredients. Variety is not their strong point, but what they have is good. All sandwiches are made on a long French roll, and come in two sizes; one roll, and one-half of a roll. The meatball sandwich is good, as is the provolone, genoa salami, and maalox combo. The best thing to do is check it out for yourself.

There is little on the SUBSTATION menu outside of sandwiches. They have potato salad and such, but even so, the selection and price makes this a good, quick place to go. Half-roll sandwiches are about 85 cents, while the whole thing is about twice that (what did you expect, some witty little remark about the complicated pricing system?).

The SUBSTATION is pretty crowded around lunchtime because the Automobile Club headquarters are only about two blocks away, and USC is about six. If you can run over by noon, you shouldn't have to wait long.

Oh, by the way, you don't have to dress formally. The motif is kind of "sawdust on the floor and 59 cent Akron posters on the wall."

If you live on the west side of town, and the SUBSTATION sounds kind of interesting, don't worry. If you live on the east side of town, you should worry whether the SUBSTATION sounds interesting or not. But, if you do live near or in West Los Angeles, there is a place that can only be described Substation II, only the owners don't call it that. They get even more contemporary and call it the PACIFIC SANDWICH AND SAVINGS. PACIFIC SANDWICH AND SAVINGS just opened about three months ago, and already you can't get in for breakfast. The reason is that they don't open until 11 AM, but don't let that stop you.

PACIFIC SANDWICH AND SAVINGS also has sawdust on the floor (no posters) and sandwiches served on long French rolls. The selection is about the same as the selection at the SUBSTATION, but the sandwiches may be a bit more varied. The people that run the place claim to have built the SUBSTATION, but PACIFIC SANDWICH AND SAVINGS has a bit more atmosphere. They have wood-paneled walls and cane-back chairs. The price is about 85 cents to two dollars, and the side dishes are more plentiful (salads, etc.)

PACIFIC SANDWICH AND SAVINGS is located on Overland between Palms and Venice Blvd. It's open seven days a week, and is a comfortable neighborhood place. Like the SUBSTATION, they serve beer and wine. Maybe not strong enough for finals, but enjoyable nonetheless.

Jessup competition comes to Loyola

California Western Law School was the winner of the Pacific Region Elimination Round for the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, held at Loyola Law School last month. Loyola came in fourth.

The Jessup competition which is in its 13th year, provides law students an opportunity to argue current questions of international law, and to compete with law students from throughout the world. In the 1973 competition, more than 100 law schools in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Peru, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Zambia, India, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom participated.

The regional competition was organized and overseen by Loyola's Professor Donald Wilson, and judged by a hypothetical International Court of Justice composed of the Hon. Macklin Fleming, Hon. Manuel Real, Esquires Daniel Evens, William

Levitt Jr. and Terry O'Brien, as well as Dean Lower of Loyola Law School.

Each team from the various law school argued a case involving issues of ocean mining rights and the conflicts between developed and less developed countries over the distribution of the seabed's wealth. The winners were determined both on the basis of the oral arguments and written memorandums.

The winning team from California Western had a total of 2,533 points. The runner-up was the University of Southern California which earned 2,527 points.

These teams will go on to the semi-finals in Washington, D.C. in April and the winners of the domestic and foreign semi-finals will compete in the final round for the Jessup Cup.

Professor Wilson stated "that Loyola has already put California Western Law School on notice that we intend to be first next year."



Judging Bench — Dean Fred Lower, Hon. Macklin Fleming (Court of Appeals and Darrel Evans, Esq.

Regent sees conflict . . .

Describing himself as one of those people who believe "lawyers have taken over the world because you can't do anything without them," Terry Matthews, a businessman, president of Electronics Plating Service, Inc. and a new regent of Loyola-Marymount University, said the primary problems between a businessman and lawyers is the "lack of communication."

Mr. Matthews spoke on "what a businessman expects from his lawyer," in an appearance sponsored by the Loyola Business Law Society last month.

Conceding that "most businessmen don't know anything about the law," Matthews said businessmen need "hard and fast decisions, but many lawyers give a lot of information and talk about various approaches without giving the bottom line."

"Lawyers have a tendency to confuse clients by being too thorough," he said.

On the other side of the coin, Matthews said most "yers don't know much about business, but make

the mistake of thinking they do.

"The ideal thing," he said, "would be to have a lawyer as a business partner."

Mr. Matthews advised young lawyers to donate their time and services to businessmen and "come in for a piece of the action."

Indicating no awareness of the ethical problems involved in the lawyer going into business with his client, Matthews complained that he had found few lawyers who were willing to do this.

Businessmen are willing to pay for what they get, Matthews said, adding:

"One has to be convinced that he is current on things. Businessmen may not know much about the law, but they know that it is always changing, and businessmen get nervous if they don't feel that their lawyer's keep up."

One of the key things to success in business is good legal advice, he said.

What the businessman expects from his lawyer is that he make the law work for him.



Dean presenting the Challenge Cup to winning team

LOYOLA'S FUTURE

(Continued from Page 2)

what Dean Lower hopes will soon become a major structure in the Law School complex.

The building program is presently in the preliminary planning stage. Architects have been consulted but there is as of yet no definite plan in the making.

The present objective of the program, as viewed by Lower, is to get sufficient funds to alleviate the overcrowded condition here at the Law School. Since the Law School has been operating at a deficit for the last three years, any building project necessarily relies upon general funds allocated to the Law School from the main Loyola University complex.

A recent action by the University's Development Committee, however, may provide the funds necessary for the Law School's building project. The Committee, composed of trustees, regents and others, is in the process of making recommendations to the Board of Trustees with respect to a University-wide capital fund-raising campaign.

The present thinking is that the Law School would be a part of that overall campaign and would be the recipient of approximately 25% of the achieved goal. There is a strong indication that the Board of Trustees will endorse such a recommendation and that the campaign goal could be well over the multi-million dollar mark.

Lower said that should the campaign be approved and prove successful, it would just be a matter of time before the Law School would have the financial capability to start building.

If and when such a structure is built, Dean Lower sees several needs of the school that will dictate the apportionment of space. An adequate student lounge and a much needed bookstore are of major concern on a list that includes additional faculty and secretarial space, more classrooms and increased library space.

Lower would also like to see the Law School Complex take on a more "campus-like atmosphere" by setting aside a certain amount of open space in the new building plans for grass and a quad-type affair.

Presently the facilities at the Law School are proving inadequate for the needs of both faculty and students. Lower noted that the School now has more

faculty than faculty offices and with the addition of four more faculty members next year, some temporary solutions are being sought.

The Law School is presently considering plans to enlarge its office space in the Mutual-Albany Bldg. and should be moving the Admissions Dept. over there this summer. At present the Financial Aids Office and Placement Center share a suite on the 5th Floor. It is possible that some faculty members will have offices in that building to alleviate the space shortage in the main building.

Loyola now has about 1280 students in both day and evening divisions with the percentages being approximately 55/45 respectively. Dean Lower would like to see this figure drop to about 1100 over the next few years. Since the school is now operating beyond its optimum enrollment, Lower sees the admissions requirements becoming even more stringent to counter the increased numbers of law school applicants.

When asked about the controversial "75 Plan", Lower emphasized the only purpose of such a plan in upgrading and maintaining academic standards. Lower considers invalid the contention that the disqualification rate will soar next year. He said the plan is definitely not designed to have such an effect, but admits the possibility of some slight side-effect from the plan.

To some students, the "75 Plan" has raised some questions concerning the viability of the evening law division. Lower, however, sees the future of the evening division as secure as it has ever been. As a graduate himself from an evening division, Lower sees the night section as performing a needed service by providing a thoroughly qualified program for the southland community. Loyola is one of only two accredited law schools in the Los Angeles area offering legal education for those unable to attend during the day.

Loyola, like many law schools, is beginning to respond rather than react to the new interest in legal education. The approach of the administration appears to be one of providing additional facilities while attempting to reduce admissions. It is hoped this will produce a better faculty-student ration and enable the faculty, as Lower put it, "to work with the students and impart not only a storehouse of knowledge but a way of thinking."

Women's Politics ...

(Continued from Page 1)

Upon graduation from USC at the age of 22 with a degree in public administration, Mrs. Wyman ran for and was elected to the City Council in 1953.

She recalled the fact that when she ran, "There was no such thing as women's lib," and she had no support, "except from relatives." She ran on a \$1500 campaign fund.

When she was elected, the headline in the L.A. Times read, "It's a girl."

One of the hardest things about politics is fund raising, Mrs. Wyman said.

She told a surprised audience that the hardest thing is to raise money from women. "Women don't know how to part with a few bucks in politics," she said.

Ms. Singer said, "Women in politics who acknowledge that they can type will find themselves playing larger secretarial roles than their male counterparts."

One encouraging note was struck by Mrs. Tribulato, who is opposing seven male candidates in the Valley.

She reminded the audience that "there are no women involved in Watergate." Therefore, she said, women should "jump right into the political arena, the water is fine."

The Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association is a group of local plaintiff's lawyers who have gathered together for the past twenty-five years for the purpose of expanding the limits of liability in California tort law.

After urging the LATLA Board of Governors to formalize an active student branch, the incoming President, Hill Sayble, inaugurated a law student convention to form a Student Division of the LATLA. On April 6th, students from Loyola, Southwestern, West Los Angeles, Western State, Beverly, San Fernando Valley and surprisingly the University of San Diego met to elect officers and representatives to the various law schools. Those elected were also seated as members of the Student Division Board of Governors.

After voting was completed, the sixty students present discussed the future role of LATLA, potential programs, student benefits and expanded law student participation. An all day student seminar (free to members) was tentatively slated for October of

this year. Southwestern University has already presented a LATLA seminar of office procedures and trial demonstrations. Benefits discussed were student rates for the LATLA professional seminars, special group insurance rates, travel benefits, employment opportunities and most notably the creation of a law student research bank. The purpose of the research bank would be to provide an as-needed law clerk service for practicing LATLA members with the clerks selected from the ranks of the LATLA Student Division.

Kathy Casey of Loyola was elected to the position of Secretary and Albert Gopin was appointed the new student representative of the LATLA to Loyola. Arthur Schaertel, the former student representative, was elected to act as one of three students to represent the Student Division of LATLA to the Parent Organization Board of Governors.

For those interested, membership applications can be obtained from Al Gopin or can be found posted in the coffee shop.

ATTENTION: EXAMINATIONS rules have been changed. Students are urged to read them on registrar's bulletin board. Exam. schedule has also been posted on registrar's bulletin board as well.