The Loyola Reporter

Loyola Law School Los Angeles

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ATTORNEY GENERAL CANDIDATE: STATE SENATOR CHARLES CALDERON

BY JAVIER ACUÑA

This year will be an exciting and closely watched election for California. A new governor will be elected, as well as a new lieutenant governor and state attorney general. While candidates spend millions of dollars during their campaigns, the final decision will be left to the voters of California.

For Democrats in California, this year will be an opportunity to win back the offices of governor and state attorney general. As the June 2 primary nears, California will choose from a selection of qualified candidates. This year's candidates include state and local politicians, lawyers, and business people.

For Senator Charles Calderon of Los Angeles, the position of State Attorney General can be a reality come November. As State Attorney General, he will have the responsibility of enforcing the laws of California and implementing anti-crime legislation. He will hold one of the most powerful positions in California, second only to the post of Governor.

State Senator Charles Calderon, a 47-year-old legislator representing the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, worked as a prosecutor for three years in the Los Angeles City Attorney's office. "I know what it takes to make good on promises, to be tough on crime, and to put dangerous criminals behind bars," Calderon said. He is the first Latino to run for Attorney General in California history.

In 1982, Calderon ran and won a seat in the California Assembly where he served with distinction for eight years. In 1990, Calderon was elected to the state Senate. Two years ago, the Senate elected him as Majority Leader. For the first time since California became a state, the Senate elected a Latino as Majority Leader. His years in the Legislature have been characterized by a strong, consistent set of beliefs developed on the streets of East Los Angeles, in the California Community.

CALDERON: page 2

ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY & THE MODERN LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

BY ROGER BARRETT JAMES

"Professor, could you please speak into the microphone? My lap-top isn't transcribing you very well." Will students one day be taking notes without lifting a finger? When? Why not now?

Modern dictation software, such as the popular Via Voice by IBM and Naturally Speaking by Dragon Systems, is now capable of recognizing continuous speech, and is beginning to find its way into the modern legal environment.

Just ask Loyola Professor Dan Schechter, who has been using dictation software for the last 3 years to transcribe his articles, letters and e-mail. According to Professor Schechter:

"When I first started using dictation software, I had to pause between each word. It was a little bit cumbersome, but I still preferred it to typing. Now, however, the 'continuous speech' software means that I can speak at about 100 words per minute, and the words come up onto the screen instantaneously. For me, at least, it's much faster than typing.

"Ironically, the old 'discrete-speech' products, which were slow at text entry, were better at text editing than are the continuous-speech products. But I don't mind editing on the keyboard, as long as I can get the words down onto the page without typing them. I expect the continuous-speech products to incorporate better and better editing capabilities in the near future." Incidentally, this quotation is an exact transcription dictated by Professor Schechter at Modern: page 10
Is Custom Music A Reality At Last?

By BILL COLTRUE

After months of delays, the latest attempt to bring custom music compilations to consumers became a reality when it debuted on the internet last week. The company behind this new service is CustomDisc Inc., a Stamford, Connecticut firm founded by Nicholas Dury, Garth and his CustomDisc website features an online library of over 100,000 songs and a variety of genres. Buyers can now browse this library, hear Real Audio clips, and select up to 70 minutes of music to include on their personalized CD. The resulting compilation, costing about a dollar a song plus $7.99 setup fee, is then burned onto a CD within 15 minutes, packaged in the buyer's choice of artwork and shipped the same day.

Yet to be seen is whether consumers will respond to this seemingly steep price point. If seventeen four minute songs were selected, for example, the resulting CD would run about $25.00. On the other hand, a 10 song collection might come in at only $18.00—far from the $16.00 retail of most popular new releases. Many may see the trade-off as enticing: what's an extra two bucks to be assured that every track will be a personal hit? Besides, if even two of the songs you want would otherwise only be available on a rare out of print CD's, you'd be paying twice the retail just to hear them both. Of this, of course, is exactly what the record companies fear. In industry parlance the term for this is "cherry-picking". If consumers are free to select only the track that motivates them to buy, there is no incentive for them to purchase the full CD with the other nine or so tracks the buyer may not care about. By allowing this level of selectivity, both labels and artists stand to lose the royalties associated with those other nine songs. And since artists and labels control the licenses, CustomDisc faces an uphill battle to fill their library with hit music. Two previous custom compilation ventures have sprung up over the last decade, hungry for market share, and eager to circumvent the major label distribution machines. Many of these labels have grown up using the World Wide Web as a marketing tool, and for them this would seem a natural progression.

In addition, many such labels already depend on singles as their main source of income, and are not deterred by the threat of cherry-picking. For them, Custom Disc is the democratization of the music business. If they find it good, it'll sell—and to hell with MTV!

CALDERON: from 19 public schools, and as a young prosecutor

As a legislator, Calderon has compiled an outstanding record of reforming and strengthening many anti-crime laws. Calderon's Drug Dealer Liability Act holds dealers financially responsible for the harm caused by their products. Another bill outgrew the gang activity by making it easier for prosecutors to seize gang-related financial assets. Calderon also wrote legislation to expand the death penalty to those who kill a child in a gang-related shooting. Calderon's innovative sex crime laws force convicted sex offenders to call in daily so their whereabouts can be tracked by law enforcement agencies at all times.

Senator Calderon also authored many gun laws. In the Assembly, his Toughened Court Practices in Sexual Assaults Act endures the evidence that prior acts may be admitted in specific sexual assault cases to disprove the assertion that the victim consented to the act. As Senator, Calderon authored the Expanded Organized Crime Law to Seize Gang Profits which allows law enforcement agencies the right to seize the assets of criminal street gangs under the California Control of Profits Act. This year, Calderon is authoring legislation that would use school bond funds to improve school safety, funds for at-risk youth early intervention programs, and legislation to reform the juvenile justice system and the jury system.

"My approach to public safety has always been direct. If you do the crime, you should do the time. If you take a right, you should lose your rights. And, without question—if you take a life, you should lose your own," Calderon said when he announced his candidacy in Sacramento and Los Angeles on March 3. Calderon also added that, "As Attorney General, I will combine my experience as a parent, a school board member, a prosecutor and a lawmaker to make California a place where children no longer agonize when they watch their children leave their homes at night, and where parents no longer agonize when they watch their children leave their homes at night."

The Loyola Reporter is located at Loyola Law School, 919 S. Albany Street, Los Angeles—Downtown Parking in Parking Structure

Reception to Meet the Participants to Follow

"A jury consists of twelve persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer." —Robert Frost

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The Loyola Reporter Presents

RELIGION IN POLITICS:
CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES
featuring

MICHAEL JOHN PERRY
University Distinguished Chair in Law
Wake Forest University
Author of "RELIGION IN POLITICS:
Constitutional and Moral Perspectives"

New York: Oxford University Press 1997

Joining as Respondents in the Program

John Coleman, S.J.
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Loyola Marymount University

Professor Lawrence Solum
Loyola Law School

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1998
STARTING AT 4:00 P.M.

STUDENT LOUNGE BURNS BUIlDING
LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL CAMPUS

919 S. ALBANY STREET LOS ANGELES—DOWNTOWN PARKING IN PARKING STRUCTURE

RECEPTION TO MEET THE PARTICIPANTS TO FOLLOW

* "A jury consists of twelve persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer." —Robert Frost

THE LOYOLA REPORTER  Volume 21, Number 4  April 1, 1998
### Career Services Update

**National Survey Reveals Significant Variances in Lawyer Compensation in Private Practice**

The National Association for Law Placement has completed its third comprehensive survey of associate compensation. This year's survey brought nationwide responses from over 500 firms of all sizes, with firms of 25 or fewer attorneys representing nearly one-quarter of the respondent pool. The survey revealed that the median salary for first-year associates ranged from $40,000 in firms of 2-10 attorneys to $71,500 in firms of 251 attorneys or more, with a median for all participating firms of $63,250. Each year of associate experience generally brings several thousand dollars in increased compensation; median salaries for eighth year associates ranged from $78,000 in small firms to $107,000 in large firms, with a median for all participating firms of $95,000.

The volume of data allowed analysis for 28 individual cities as well as many additional states and regions not encompassed by those cities. These analyses reveal a wide range of law firm compensation. For example, the median salary for first-year associates in all firms of over 251 attorneys in the Northeast was $85,000, with reported salaries ranging from $60,000 to $90,800. Likewise, for all firms of 251 or more in the Midwest, the median first-year salary was $67,000, with reported salaries ranging from $54,000 to $75,000. Where a new associate in a large firm in Los Angeles might earn in excess of $80,000, the median salary for a new associate in Phoenix, Arizona was $55,000. The survey also reports the aggregate compensation and bonus systems at participating firms. Aggregate compensation includes bonuses in addition to base pay. For first-year associates, aggregate compensation ranged from $30,000 to $91,300 nationwide. Among the findings regarding bonus systems, the majority of firms (38.4%) use a discretionary basis as one means of determining eligibility for bonuses. Three-quarters of firms of 2-10 attorneys do so, just under two-thirds of firms of 11-50 attorneys determine eligibility on a discretionary basis. About one-third of firms determine eligibility based on meeting fixed goals. Bonus amounts were based on various factors, the most common of which were merit/performance (61.7%) of offers offering associates bonuses), discretion (46.5%), and billable hours (43.1%). The detailed results of the survey, including medians, averages and ranges of base salaries for associates through the eighth year, aggregate compensation for associates, and comparisons of compensation structures, have been published in the 1997 Associate Salary Survey Annual Report on Compensation. The report is available in the office of career services.

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### 1997 Associate Salary Survey National Summary Chart

#### Median Starting Salaries by Associate Year and Firm Size (as of August 1, 1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRM SIZE (number of attorneys)</th>
<th>2 - 10</th>
<th>11 - 25</th>
<th>26 - 50</th>
<th>51 - 100</th>
<th>101 - 250</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>First</td>
<td>62,250</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>(399)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>(105)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>61,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>(425)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
<td>(105)</td>
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<td>Third</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>57,750</td>
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<td>(361)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>(56)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
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<td>47,500</td>
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<td>(12)</td>
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<td>(49)</td>
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<td>Fifth</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>53,818</td>
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<td>72,000</td>
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<td>(27)</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
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<td>Sixth</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>70,400</td>
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<td>(29)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
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<td>Seventh</td>
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<td>74,750</td>
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<td>78,000</td>
<td>80,340</td>
<td>79,475</td>
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<td>First-year Summer</td>
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<td>480 (5)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>840 (21)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<td>(17)</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>(68)</td>
<td>(102)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second-year Summer</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>675 (8)</td>
<td>900 (24)</td>
<td>900 (47)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(379)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>(68)</td>
<td>(102)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-year Summer</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>924 (12)</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>1,300 (39)</td>
<td>1,275 (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(169)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>(68)</td>
<td>(102)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figure in parentheses following each median is the number of offices reporting. Asterisks indicate fewer than 5 firms reporting.*

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### Article Submissions

**For a good time call**

We are looking for two or three staff writers for the Loyola Reporter. Great resume value! Hours are minimal and flexible to fit your schedule. There is possibility for advancement to an editor position for dedicated staff writers. Training will be provided to the new editors, and the outgoing editors will provide the lending help and/or advice during the following school year.

Interested applicants should call (213) 736-8117 or leave a message at the Loyola Reporter office in the Rains Building, Room 122.

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**Curriculum**

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*"We have a criminal jury system which is superior to any in the world, and its efficiency is only marred by the difficulty of finding twelve men every day who don't know anything and can't read."*  
—Mark Twain
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Schedule of Seminars

Santa Clara
- Saturday, February 14, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm
- Sunday, February 15, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm

San Diego
- Saturday, February 21, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm
- Sunday, February 22, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm

Orange County
- Saturday, February 28, 1998: 9:00 am-1:30 pm, 1:30 pm-4:00 pm
- Sunday, March 1, 1998: 9:00 am-1:30 pm, 1:30 pm-4:00 pm

Los Angeles
- Saturday, March 7, 1998: 11:00 am-5:00 pm
- Sunday, March 8, 1998: 11:00 am-5:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live in the Auditorium at the California Western School of Law, 700 Cedar St., San Diego.

Ventura
- Saturday, March 14, 1998: 10:00 am-4:00 pm
- Sunday, March 15, 1998: 10:00 am-4:00 pm

Sacramento
- Saturday, March 14, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm
- Sunday, March 15, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm

Riverside
- Saturday, March 21, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm
- Sunday, March 22, 1998: Noon-6:00 pm

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PROFESSOR PROFILE

Professor Allan Ides

Professor Allan Ides, a former tenured professor at Loyola, has returned to Loyola after seven years of teaching at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. Married with two sons who have graduated from college, and a daughter who was recently the lead scorer in the high school girls basketball finals. He now resides in Brea and commutes to school by train.

Ides graduated from Loyola Law School in 1979 as second in his class, Summa Cum Laude. He was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review and received honors in his Con Law, Crim Pro, Future Interests, Property and Secured Transaction in Personal Property classes.

After finishing law school, he clerked first in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, then in the Supreme Court for the Honorable Byron R. White. After a brief experience with a large firm, he took the opportunity to teach at his former law school. He originally taught at Loyola as an associate professor in 1982 through 1985 and became part of the tenured staff in 1985 during which time he served as an Associate Dean. He left for Virginia in 1989.

Returning to Loyola in 1997, Professor Ides currently teaches Con Law II, Civil Procedure and the Con Law Seminar. Next year he expects to teach Civil Pro, Crim Pro, Con Law I and the Legal Process class.

Professor Ides routinely sits in his office with the door open, creating an inviting and comfortable environment for students, many of which periodically popped their heads in during this interview. With his laid back demeanor and provocative teaching style, he produces a uniquely engaging and informative classroom experience.

Question: Did you have a favorite class while you were a student at Loyola?

Answer: Two favorite classes. Civil Procedure and Property.

Q: Who was your favorite professor and why?

A: Chris May and Bill Coskran. Because they were both incredibly good teachers and dedicated to the students in the classroom and in the office of the classroom.

Q: Would you say that they influenced you to be a professor?

A: Definitely.

Q: Which clerking experience did you enjoy more, the 4th Circuit or the Supreme Court?

A: I enjoyed them both. The 4th Circuit was a less formal experience because you were in a small town, with two clerks working with one judge. We had daily interaction with him. I would say that clerking with the Supreme Court was probably more interesting.

Q: Do you have any specific impressions from working with the Supreme Court?

A: I was impressed with how hard my justice, Justice White worked and how seriously he took his job. I was impressed with some of the clerks from the so-called major law schools. I thought that the education I got at Loyola was much better than the education that the students were getting at the ivy league schools. I think that this was a reflection of the teachers at Loyola. The Harvard and Yale students were very bright, but I don't think that they were as well prepared as Loyola students.

Q: If you could change anything about the opinion writing process of the Supreme Court what would you change?

A: In my chambers, the Justice took a more active role in writing opinions than in some other chambers. I think that is the way it ought to be. I think the clerk should be there to help the justice. Whenever a clerk has too much authority over an opinion, I think it is a bad thing. I think it would be healthy if there were fewer clerks.

Q: Who do you most admire on the Court right now?

A: Justice Stevens. I think he is very intelligent, creative, sometimes a bit of a maverick and unpredictable representing the defendant. I was appointed by the 9th circuit and then appointed by the Supreme Court to argue the case. [Students will remember this case from our Evidence text as United States v. Owens, 108 S.Ct. 838 (1988)].

Q: What was the first class you taught at Loyola?

A: My first class was as an adjunct. A Survey of the Constitutional Law, anything to do with it, with Civil Procedure actually being part and parcel of Con Law.

Q: Do you have a favorite day in teaching that sticks out for you?

A: I have a most memorable day in teaching. It was the first day that my classes were visited by tenured faculty members, my first year of teaching. Some of my students hired a stripper to come to my class.

Q: How did that go over with the tenured professors?

A: One of them thought it was hilarious because I was very embarrassed and turned beet red. The other was a very traditional Catholic conservative, but it ended up being in my favor because he felt very bad for me. He was a little embarrassed.

Q: Without naming names, is there a student that sticks out in your mind for better or for worse?

A: Most troublesome student I ever had was Dave Burcham. (Crim Pro. during Ides first year teaching). But he has improved considerably since then.

Q: Has the administration changed over the years? Not necessarily taking into consideration the personalities involved, which obviously change?

A: But the personalities have a tremendous impact on it, and it changes a lot. The administration from the time I was a student until now, is a different world. And we have probably been through a couple different worlds in between.

Q: Would you like to be a part of the administration again?

A: I don't think so. I like to spend my time with students.

Q: Why did you leave Los Angeles to go to Washington and Lee in the first place?

A: I got tired of the crowds and the traffic, and I wanted to try something different.

Q: Why did you come back to Los Angeles?

A: I missed the crowds, the traffic...

Ides: page 10

“A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops.”

Henry B. Adams
1. If you average 3 hours of sleep a night.
2. If your trash is overflowing and your bank account isn't.
3. If you wake up 10 minutes before class.
4. If you wear the same jeans 13 days in a row -- without washing them.
5. If your breakfast consists of a coke on the way to class.
6. If you carry less than a dollar on your person.
7. If your social life consists of a Law School student community.
8. If you get more sleep in class than in your room.
9. If you get more mail than mail.
10. If you know the difference between a tort and a torte.
11. If you refer to events in your past and use the words "As I then was."
12. If you can't remember how to think for yourself.
13. If you laugh at jokes about judges.
14. If you consider ANY non vanilla questions like what was our occupation. Juror #1 was a lawyer. I said I was a law student.
15. If you chuckle whenever you read the Paula Jones case was "Sound Dirty but Aren't."
16. If you wear the same jacket with you, in the middle of summer, because there's a wind chill factor in the classrooms and the library.
17. If you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.
18. If you learned the Paula Jones case was "Exit."
19. If you have to bring a jacket with you, in the middle of summer, because there's a wind chill factor in the classrooms and the library.
20. If you frequently converse in "legalese."
21. If you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.
22. If you frequently asked for a medical excuse but I didn't want to go on public record as a wacko. I might run for vice president.
23. If you understand more answers in class with, "I haven't read the case but.."
24. If you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.
25. If you frequently asked for a medical excuse but I didn't want to go on public record as a wacko. I might run for vice president.
26. If you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.
27. If you learned the Paula Jones case was "Exit."
28. If you laugh at jokes about judges.
29. If you had time to make it to the tile store. I was remodeling property that I had bought last year. I explained to the woman at the store that I couldn't predict my schedule because I had jury duty. The woman was going to charge me more for the tile than she had quoted. I turned to myself, "We have a contract!
30. If you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.

Top 10 Law Quotes that Sound Dirty but Aren't:

1. Have you looked through her briefs?
2. It's good to be judge. I have very carefully examined this case, and I have to give it my full attention.
3. The judge gave her the stiffest one he could.
4. If, you were President Clinton, would you consider ANY non legal issues like what's behind the door in the room, the classrooms and the library.
5. His attorney withdrew at the last minute.
6. Is it a penal offense?
7. Better leave the handcuffs on..
8. Judge Bernard Kamins read the charges: one count of first degree murder and three counts of attempted murder. I felt the blood drain from my body, but reassured myself that this was a huge panel and my name has never been chosen at random for anything in my life. I became Juror #2.
9. I explained to the woman at the store that I couldn't predict my schedule because I had jury duty. The woman was going to charge me more for the tile than she had quoted. I turned to myself, "We have a contract!
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Jury Duty: The R

BY JEANNE COLLACHA

The questionnaire came early fall semester when we were deep into 2-207 land. "Would serving on a jury prove a financial hardship for you?" "Yes, indeed it would. I am in first year law school. It's costing over twenty thousand dollars, and if I lose any time I will flunk." The summons to appear on February 25, 1997 arrived during Christmas break. I postponed my obligations until after January. When summer came my friends urged me, "Get out of it! Postpone it." I didn't want to postpone it because I could have ended up with a bench warrant at the worst possible time. I could have asked my shrink for a medical excuse but I didn't want to go on public record as a wacko. I might run for vice president. Ask your parents who Thomas Eagleton is. I showed up at Santa Monica Superior Court on June 24th at 8:00 A.M.

I was called for a huge panel, People v. Zapata. Judge Bernard Kamins read the charges: one count of first degree murder and three counts of attempted murder. I felt the blood drain from my body, but reassured myself that this was a huge panel and my name has never been chosen at random for anything in my life. I became Juror #2.

Judge Kamins said he liked to conduct his voir dire in an Oprah Winfrey-Phil Donahue style. First, he asked us plain vanilla questions like what was our occupation. Juror #1 was a lawyer. I said I was a law student.

Juror #3 was an FBI agent. Things were not going well for the judge. We went through the preliminaries and tomorrow we would get into the issues. Great! I had time to make it to the tile store. I was remodeling property that I had bought last year. I explained to the woman at the store that I couldn't predict my schedule because I had jury duty. The woman was going to charge me more for the tile than she had quoted. I turned to myself, "We have a contract!

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ByrneaCollachaa

From 1929 to 1933, Loyola Law School was the 5th floor of the Byrne Building. (On the 5th floor of the Byrne Building.)

The next day Judge Kamins held up cards and asked us juror to tell him whatever came into our mind: GANGS, DRIVE BY MURDER, I told them. When summer came my closest friends don't know. I have been a victim of a kidnaping, rape and attempted murder. I come as close as you can to
being a murder victim and still be able to sit in a jury box and answer questions. "Sears like that don't heal, do they?" the judge asked me. "They don't. Yet, and I know this will confound the attorney's. I'd like to be a criminal defense attorney."

The young man accused of the crime, Mr. Miguel Zapata, sat looking bright, shiny, and vulnerable in his new clothes: a starched white shirt, silk vest and tie. The judge told me, "I didn't see the evidence."

The judge dismissed us for lunch. When we returned I saw the lawyer sitting next to me, "OK, law student, there are no attorneys here anymore. Tell me what's going on." The young man had fled guilty to second degree murder.

The young man accused of the crime, Mr. Miguel Zapata, sat looking bright, shiny, and vulnerable in his new clothes: a starched white shirt, silk vest and tie. He answered the judge, "If I had a solid case, I would want me."

The owner of every hotel in Hastings, Nebraska, required to provide each guest with a clean and pressed nightshirt. No couple, even if they are married, may sleep together in the nude. Nor may they have sex unless they are wearing one of these clean, white cotton nightshirts.

A state law in Illinois mandates that all bachelors should be called master, not mistress, when addressed by their female counterparts.

Any couple making out inside a vehicle, and accidently shouting the word "flirt" at any female person with whom he is unacquainted."

In the state of New Mexico, every room is required to have twin beds. And the beds must always be at least three feet apart. Also, the beds must always be at a minimum of two feet apart when a couple rents a room for only one night. And it's illegal to make love on the floor between the beds! A Tremonton, Utah law states that no woman is allowed to have sex with a man while riding in an ambulance. In addition to normal charges, the woman's name will be published in the local newspaper. The man does not receive any punishment.

In Nevada sex without a permit. The privilege of admiring the working bums in Las Vegas, Nevada, is only a misde-meanor. Any couple making out inside a vehicle, and accidently shouting the word "flirt" at any female person with whom he is unacquainted."

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Real laws of the Past and Present

In Ottumwa, Iowa, "It is unlawful for any male person, within the corporate limits of the city, to wink at any female person with whom he is unacquainted." In Zion, Ill., it is illegal for anyone to give lighted cigars to dogs, cats, and other domesticated animals kept as pets. In Carmel, N.Y., a man can't go outside while wearing a jacket and pants that do not match. In St. Louis, it's illegal to sit on the curb of any city street and drink beer from a bucket.

In Oxford, Ohio, it's illegal for a woman to strip off her clothing while standing in front of a man's picture. In Pennsylvania it is illegal to have over 16 women live in a house together because that constitutes a brothel... however up to 120 men can live together, without breaking the law. In Michigan, a woman isn't allowed to cut her own hair without her husband's permission. In Kentucky, "No female shall be allowed to sit on any highway within this state unless she be escorted by at least two officers or unless she be armed with a club."

An amendment to the above legislation: "The provisions of this statute shall not apply to females weighing less than 90 pounds nor exceeding 200 pounds, nor shall it apply to female horses."

No man is allowed to make love to his wife with the smell of garlic, onions, or other offensive odor upon her breath in Alexandria, Minnesota. If his wife so requests, law mandates that he must brush his teeth.

In Norfolk, Virginia, a woman can't go out without wearing a corset. (There was a civil-service job-for men only-called a corset inspector.) In Oblong, Illinois, it's punishable by law to make love while hunting or fishing on your wedding day.

In hotels in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, every room is required to have twin beds. And the beds must always be at a minimum of two feet apart when a couple rents a room for only one night. And it's illegal to make love on the floor between the beds! A Tremonton, Utah law states that no woman is allowed to have sex with a man while riding in an ambulance. In addition to normal charges, the woman's name will be published in the local newspaper. The man does not receive any punishment.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BY THE LOYOLA REPORTER

The Future of Entertainment Law at Loyola

There are many rumors floating around the Law School at the moment concerning the Entertainment Law faculty position that is currently due to the departure of Professor Lon Sobel. One of the rumors maintains that in December the faculty decided to hire a professor from another field of law instead of finding a replacement for the empty Entertainment law position. In effect, giving away Professor Sobel's salary and thus making it financially impossible to hire a new Entertainment law professor.

I can tell you the truth, the Loyola Reporter submitted questions to Dean Levenson to ascertain what occurred at the December faculty meeting regarding the plans of the school to find a replacement for Lon Sobel. By printing her responses we hope to silence the rumors regarding this situation.

Below is a copy of a letter to Dean Levenson from Joel Goldstein, on behalf of the Evening Division SBA. This letter outlines the issues surrounding the controversy and provides an understanding of why many of the law students feel this issue deserves the school's full attention.

Letter to Associate Dean Levenson

FROM JOEL GOLDSTEIN

Dear Dean Levenson,

Thank you for attending a recent meeting of the Evening Division SBA. We were quite relieved to hear you confirm that Loyola is committed to a full-time, tenured faculty position whose focus is entertainment law.

As you know, many Loyola students have expressed serious concerns regarding a faculty replacement for Professor Lon Sobel. I understand that the Loyola faculty has nonetheless recently decided not to replace Professor Sobel, at least for the time being, with an entertainment professor. As you have explained, of course, the recent vote on this issue is not the final word. In any event, to the extent that (i) there is ongoing discussion among the faculty on how to resolve this issue, and (ii) Loyola acknowledges that student concerns impact alumni involvement, Loyola's continued reputation and the Law School's future enrollment, the Evening Division SBA has asked that I submit this letter to assist Loyola in considering the issue.

The recent Column One article in the Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Times, dated January 18, 1998, reports that the entertainment industry "now oblivious defense and aerospace in number of jobs and "is the engine helping to power the Southland's rebound." The article goes on to describe that employment in Southern California's entertainment industry has grown 87% in the past seven years and that thousands of lawyers service the industry through their own bulletins and catalogues and is devoted to entertainment law program this summer. Pepperdine and even Whittier have entertainment programs, some of whose very capable students are hired as interns in my office at HBO. A visit to Loyola's Admissions Office will surely reveal statistics that plainly describe what an important field entertainment law is to many of Loyola's prospective students. Thus, from the purely mercurial perspective of continuing to attract high-quality students to Loyola, I respectfully submit that any delay by the Law School in hiring an entertainment law professor is a delay that will hurt Loyola where it hurts the most.

Contrary to common innuendo, entertainment law is not about which actor is having a tempest tantrum this week. Entertainment law delves into some very substantive and controversial areas of law. Entertainment law has given birth to intriguing and important cases in copyright law. Entertainment law comprises defamation, along with its intricate Constitutional implications. The rights of privacy and publicity, something all citizens should be aware of, are encompassed within entertainment law. The Lanham Act, trademark, and unfair competition are also part and parcel of a complete approach to entertainment law. In short, it is not difficult to figure out what an entertainment lawyer does all day besides handle tempestuous actors. Thus, in the name of a comprehensive entertainment law program, the faculty is determined to appoint a Law Professor to provide its students with at least one full-time professor who is devoted to entertainment law, and it is incumbent upon Loyola to do so soon.

Certainly, it cannot escape Loyola's attention that all the other major law schools in the Los Angeles basin have significant offerings in the areas of entertainment law. To everyone's surprise, the poor defendant in effect, giving away Professor Sobel's, salary and thus making it financially impossible to hire a new Entertainment law professor.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me.

In an effort to find the future of entertainment law at Loyola, we reach 95% of the Law School population every month!

The Future of Entertainment Law at Loyola

Loyola Reporter Letter Policy

Letters should be submitted on a 3.5" floppy disk in IBM compatible format. Preferably in Word Perfect 6.0 or Microsoft Word format. Specify which format the files are in. Also, attach a print copy of the article, include your name and phone number.

Bring your article to the Loyola Reporter Office in the Rains (Library) building, Room 122. Either slip it under the door or leave it in the envelope posted outside the door.

The Reporter reserves the right to edit letters. Concise letters have a greater chance of publication. Deadline for letters are in the Friday publication.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stan the Man

Dear Editor:

Thanks to Golareh Hamid's provocative interview with Stan Goldman last month, our Criminal Procedure class one Wednesday night became almost, well, "literary." During the interview, Professor Goldman called himself a "kraudgen" (or is that curmudgeon?) and said he was disappointed law students don't understand his literary allusions in class. Prominently mentioned was some guy named Shakespeare.

So class began and a student volunteered to describe the first case. (Note that after first year, all students know that the general rule is to volunteer before one is subject to random selection by the teacher. This cuts way down on those nasty heart attacks.) To everyone's surprise, the poor defendant was suffering in the "winter of his discontent." Other "tins" familiar to Shakespeare.

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Certainly, it cannot escape Loyola's attention that all the other major law schools in the Los Angeles basin have significant offerings in the areas of entertainment law. To everyone's surprise, the poor defendant (or leave Rains 122 (213) 736-8117)

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*Lobby is like a lollipop. It sucks until it is gone.*

Ashley Salvati

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Ashley Salvati
Questions Submitted by The Loyola Reporter

1. When did the school first become aware of the empty Entertainment law position?

2. What is the process for hiring new faculty members?

3. How was the decision reached at the December faculty meeting not to replace Professor Sobel with a full-time Entertainment law professor?

4. If a new full-time professor was hired, is there still a space and money available for an Entertainment law professor at Loyola?

5. Considering Loyola’s reputation for academic quality and the financial premium students pay to take advantage of that quality, what steps is Loyola taking to ensure their students are able to receive the same advantages as students in other law schools in the area that have existing Entertainment law programs?

GOLDSTEIN: from page 8 one on the phone who has to ask for contributions to the Law School in one breath and explain the lack of a permanent entertainment faculty position with another breath. I don’t imagine it will be a pretty picture for anyone.

For all these reasons, Loyola’s tentative failure to replace Lon Sobel with an entertainment law professor is a matter of very serious concern to the Loyola student body. On behalf of the Evening Division SBA and many, many Loyola students (past and present), I urge the faculty and administration to act expeditiously to remedy the situation.

If Loyola does recognize the value of hiring a full-time entertainment law professor in the near future, the Evening Division SBA will assist that effort in whatever manner the Law School deems most appropriate. If the administration and faculty are interested, the Evening Division SBA will be happy to appoint a student representative to sit on a search/hiring committee.

The Evening Division SBA invites you, please, to describe what immediate efforts Loyola is taking to hire an entertainment professor.

The Evening Division SBA and I very much appreciate your efforts on behalf of the many Loyola students who have an interest in entertainment law.

Associate Dean Levenson’s Statement

Loyola Law School has had and will continue to have a strong commitment to the Entertainment Law field. For the last sixteen years, we have been blessed to have Professor Lon Sobel on our faculty. As many of you know, Professor Sobel is one of the nation’s foremost authorities in copyright and intellectual property issues. Professor Sobel has been on leave for the last two years. In his place, we have used the service of outstanding visiting and adjunct professors, including Professors Jay Dougherty and Robert Rotstein.

Faculty hiring for new positions occurs in December. An Appointments Committee of faculty members is involved in the initial screening process. It is not uncommon for the law school to screen over 1,000 applications for the few teaching slots that may be open. The Appointments Committee works very hard in reviewing the credentials of interested applicants and inviting the finest candidates back to the law school for a day of interviewing with faculty and students. Time is reserved for students to meet with all applicants. Additionally, the committee gladly receives any letters by interested students regarding the candidates. It was a disappointment that students this year did not choose to meet with our candidates, nor did they submit any letters for the faculty’s consideration.

After a full-day faculty meeting, the faculty selected three outstanding new hires for next year. They are: Professor Allan Ides, Professor Richard Hasen, and Professor Rhonda Reeves. The Dean’s office also extended an offer to Professor Jay Dougherty to return next year as a Visiting Professor for Entertainment Law. We are delighted that he has accepted our offer.

It is the Law School’s intention to hire the best qualified Entertainment Law professor as soon as possible. Hopefully, that will be next year. Until then, however, the Law School remains committed to its outstanding Entertainment Law program. There will be no diminution in the number or quality of classes offered in the field. In fact, next year we have added some new courses. The entertainment law curriculum will include: Copyright Law, Advanced Copyright Law, Ethics in Entertainment Law, Art Law, Motion Picture Finance & Production, Sports Law, Labor Relations in the Entertainment Industry, and the Entertainment Law Practicum and seminar. This is the greatest number of courses offered in the field since Loyola Law School began its program.

We appreciate our students’ interest in this field and we are committed to providing the best education and opportunities possible. We hope that students next year will take advantage of the opportunity to provide input on appointment applicants, including applicants for a position in Entertainment & Intellectual Property Law.

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“Without one may quote history to support any cause, as the devil quotes scripture...”

Learned Hand, Sources of Tolerance (1930)
Q: Dear Mr. Smart Guy, You seem to know what's going on. Do you have any suggestions about Summer Study Abroad programs? If you do, is it too late? I don't have enough time to research this question.

A: I'm glad that you asked. I have some information, and it's not too late. My basic recommendation is to check out the study abroad programs in Asia, and if you can swing it financially — do it. If you can't swing it financially, see the Financial Aid Office about getting your loans or grants increased, because you're probably going to summer school any way and you might as well enjoy yourself. If you're not going to summer school, you're probably going on vacation somewhere. Why not kill two birds with one tuition payment?

Q: A wonderfully practical reason for studying in Asia is the current opportunities available over there. Professor Frankie Leung has not jokingly commented that it is easier for new American attorneys to get jobs in East Asia than it is for them to get jobs here. And there is no time like the present to start networking and seeing for yourself what's over there.

A: There are many ABA schools with Asian programs, including Temple, Santa Clara, Duquesne, Indiana, Syracuse, and Loyola (New Orleans). The locations of the programs are generally in China or Japan, but Santa Clara also offers programs in Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam. The actual course offerings are too varied to mention here; consult your choice’s listings for more information.

Q: Networking opportunities are also abundant and widespread in East Asia. Networking was invented by Confucius over 2000 years ago, and having guanxi is still the way that most things get done in East Asia. People will want to meet you, and they will remember you. This can be handy when you start your job hunt. Your best personal selling vehicle by itself having business cards printed here with your name and addresses (temporarily Asian and permanent American) for distribution over there. Every working person you meet in Asia will offer you a business card, and you gotta have one so you can reciprocate. Bonus points for you if you can get the reverse of your business card printed with your personal data in the script of the country that you’ll be in. Further networking opportunities can be had this summer by joining the AmCham (American Chamber of Commerce) chapter in your Asian city. This is not as stuffy as it may sound — they’re usually young people who like to do stuff. But just as importantly, they know the players in town, like the hiring partners at the big firms.

Q: Things to consider:
1) Tuition payments are cheaper in East Asia, but housing and living costs vary from country to country. Many have a housing guarantee, but there are right here in L.A. Last Summer, Santa Clara’s Asian programs averaged $500/unit; Loyola’s summer-rate here was $629/unit. Of course there are other costs to factor in, but there’ll be other costs no matter where you are. Also, Asia generally costs less than comparable study programs in Europe. There are exceptions (I think Japan may still have the highest: Cost of Living Index on the planet), but your dollar will usually go further back East.
2) You need to get approval from LLS. Generally not a problem, but if it is. If your timeline, you’ll have a better chance if you can show that the summer course that you hope to take isn’t offered by LLS (not difficult). If that fails, tell the registrar that you are planning to practice in Asia because Professor Leung said something about the opportunities over there and you have to check it out.
3) Second-language proficiency is generally not a problem. English is definitely the language of choice in International Law and Business, and English-speaking people know that you can do business in many parts of Asia, in English. This is not a problem, but for the sake of one’s career, you have to think about the language of choice in Asia. You have to think. I don’t think that using such technology is the answer — but your best bet is to learn the language that you will be using (even if it’s not the language of choice in your area).

Q: Work extremely hard in law school. Put in more time and effort. Hopefully it will pay off in the end.

A: I think that it is important to approach school seriously but at the same time be disinterested. Lead a happy, sane life. You have to work hard and play, but not to hard. You need a balance to survive law school.

Q: Do you have any advice for YOUR students?

A: Yes. For him, I intended to stay in Virginia, but I came here. For others, I think it is important to have an impact on the lives of people you meet, and it will do you good to try to find noodle shops and beer). At the very least, people you meet, and it will do you good to try to find noodle shops and beer).

Q: Where do you see yourself in five years?

A: Yes, but I have no idea. I intended to stay in Virginia, but I came here.

Q: Do you have any advice for law student and faculty?

A: My advice to my students and to all students, and to all faculty, is that you should learn to think. We have to think. I don’t think that using such technology is the answer — but your best bet is to learn the language that you will be using (even if it’s not the language of choice in your area).

Q: Do you have any suggestions about the Nxisons years?

A: I think that the way he handled the investigation will have some fall-out and it will make it more difficult for Congress to pass another independent counsel law.

Q: What impact do you think the Starr investigation will have on the Ken Starr investigation?

A: I don’t think it has a technical legal impact. But I think it may have an impact in terms of political pressure for him to wind things up.

Q: How about in ten years?

A: I will be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (he laughed). Well, I suppose I will be sitting in this same chair.
CROSSW RD® Crossword
Edited by Stan Chess
Puzzle Created by Richard Silvestri

ACROSS
1 Monkeyshine 40 _ Friday 66 Pieces of eighths? 68 Hit it!
6 Without the 41 Improving green 69 How do the sheep get in the pen, Holmes?
8 Boleh 42 Air plus ultra 70 Campfire story, story, JUMP OUT WAVING THE BARBECUE SAUCE.
11 Bellow 43 Go back to page one 71 _ Friday
14 Demos plays 44 LInes 72 WHEN FRED IS FINISHED WITH HIS CAMPFIRE STORY, JUMP OUT WAVING THE BARBECUE SAUCE.
15 Bush-league 45 _ Friday
16 Over-

pessimistic 46 Pre-election event 73 WHEN FRED IS FINISHED WITH HIS CAMPFIRE STORY, JUMP OUT WAVING THE BARBECUE SAUCE.
17 Why did 48 Porzi scheme 74 WHEN FRED IS FINISHED WITH HIS CAMPFIRE STORY, JUMP OUT WAVING THE BARBECUE SAUCE.
18 _ Adams and.... (50A) 49 _ Friday
20 Gives the 50 "I Still See "Plant Your Wagon roll"
21 Villagers 51 Bird or Berkeley
22 Sun shiner 52 Dressing type
23 Nuts 53 Bird or Berkeley
25 Workout spot 55 Where did this fruit come from, Holmes?
27 Jersey bouncers? 57 Where did this fruit come from, Holmes?
31 Zoo attractions 58 Easily-split rock
34 Felt juicy 59 Artificial fabric component
35 Stretched out loosely 60 Image display Helen?
38 Alumni Burner 61 Is this in the style of a devilfish, Holmes?
39 Featured papers 62 Artistic fabric component
77 Pennsylvania

DWN
1 Chess, for one 108 Woman
2 Guitarist 109 _ Friday
3 Address 110 _ Friday
4 The bombs bursting 111 _ Friday
5 Issues orders 112 _ Friday
6 Little, to a ladder 113 _ Friday
7 Dying wish 114 _ Friday
8 Following along 115 _ Friday
9 Iron, Holmes? 116 _ Friday
11 Where did this fruit come from, Holmes?
12 Humorist Barry
13 Baby’s buddies
14 _ Friday
15 Bird or Berkeley
16 A foe of Pan’s
17 Summer place
18 Artistic fabric component
19 River
20 Mogul master
21 It’s often set
22 Star-in-Cygnus
23 Summer place
24 Air Plus
25 Spanish sea
26 Bar food
27 Kingswood

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