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# The Loyola Reporter

Loyola Law School Los Angeles

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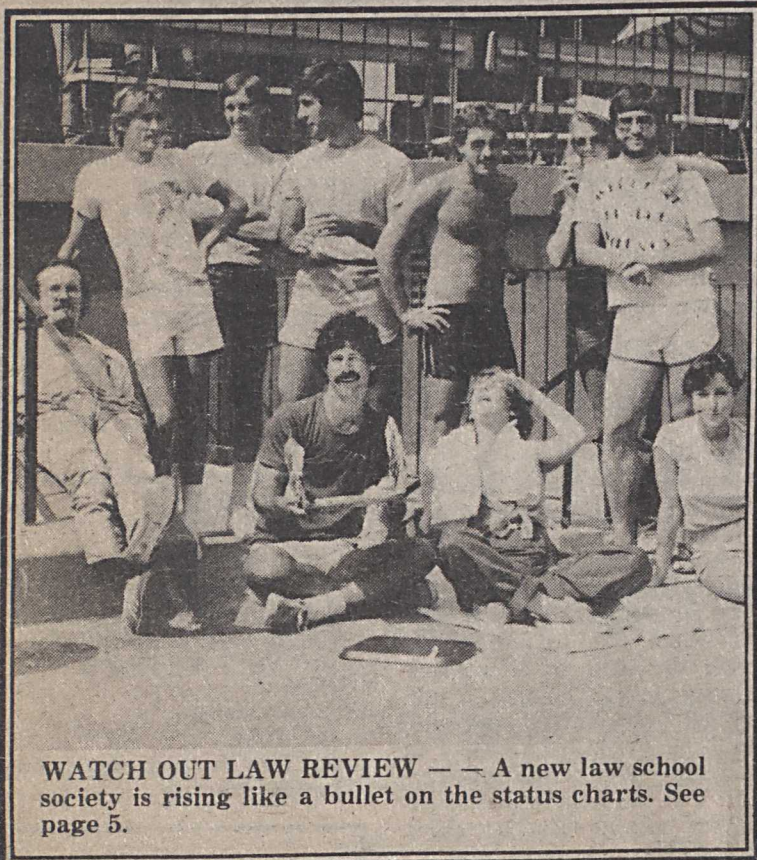


# The Loyola Reporter

The Student Newspaper of Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Volume 4, No. 2

Friday October 24, 1980



WATCH OUT LAW REVIEW — A new law school society is rising like a bullet on the status charts. See page 5.

## People's College

### A radical approach to law

By Sal Manna

People's College of Law is a maverick law school in Los Angeles that has no competition for the title of Anomalous Law School of the Decade. It diverges from even the most innovative of traditional law schools in both belief and practice. The school's catalog lays it on the line: "If you want to become a deputy district attorney, or work in the legal department of some corporation, do not waste your time or ours by applying. There are other law schools for you — all the others."

People's is student run, with only one nonstudent in the administration. There is no dean. Each student is required to participate in the school's operation and the admission applications points that manual labor is part of the work requirement.

Peoples opened in September 1974 through the combined efforts of progressive legal groups, including the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Lawyers Guild, the Asian Law Collective, and the La Raza National Law Students Association. Located in the working-class Alvarado-Wilshire district near MacArthur Park in downtown Los Angeles, the school's student body is tiny: 150 students are currently enrolled, and 26 of the school's 59 graduates have become lawyers.

But whatever the school lacks in size, it seems to make up in gumption. "There is a myth that the law is so intricate and delicate that only a chosen few can work at it," says former steelworker/trucker Rees Lloyd.

"Peoples tries to demystify the law so that ordinary people can do it and they're proving it can be done. The goal is not just to produce lawyers, but the best lawyers. And if we're not the best, then at least it won't be from any unconcern or lack of effort."

Public defender and one-time welfare mother Patricia Reber agrees. "Most law schools are business law schools. They teach corporate law, tax law. Our society teaches people to go to law school to make the big money. I'm repelled by that. Peoples develops working class attorneys in a supportive atmosphere in which the kind of law you want to practice is what they discuss."

What upsets some of Peoples' critics is that the school makes no bones about the fact that it is a highly political organization. In a profession that considers itself objective and without political preference, Peoples has adopted a blatantly radical stance. Over the last dozen years, professionals in the field of journalism who questioned the legitimacy of a totally objective viewpoint ultimately developed what's called advocacy journalism. Similarly, some sections of the legal profession have come to the same conclusion: justice is in the eyes of the beholder.

The focal point of this undercurrent has been the National Lawyer's Guild, for 42 years the organized alternative to the American Bar Association. Its interest in "people's causes" have run the gamut from union struggles to civil rights to military law. Now claiming a member-

ship of around 6,000, the NLG has been instrumental in the formation of Peoples. Former NLG president Hand Di Suvero was a cofounder of the law school, and NLG has offices in the new Peoples building, a functional, unobtrusive two-story structure. An attorney who made his reputation while working at the Greater Watts Justice Center, Di Suvero is the brother of renowned sculptor Mark Di Suvero, whose sizable contributions permitted Peoples to buy its own building this year.

Donations and grants provide most of the school's funding. Because of its desire to be accessible to minority groups and the working class, tuition is only \$405 per semester, which includes a reluctant increase of \$100 from last year. The fee for review courses for the first year bar exam (the baby bar) is \$30. If a student fails to pass the exam, he or she can continue to attend classes without charge and is still considered a member of the school as long as he or she continues studying to pass the test.

The traditional law school horror stories of cutthroat competition are nowhere heard. Because Peoples is unaccredited, the state of California requires all students to pass the baby bar before entering their second year of study.

Of the 35 unaccredited law schools in California, three have been placed in a special provisional category: New College, Pacific Coast, and Peoples were singled out by the state bar examiners as being a cut above the

(Continued on page 4)

## Warm memories

By Bill Abel Avers

Students entering Loyola do not realize their good fortune. Loyola's national reputation has been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years, and it is now rated in the top ¼ of the ABA accredited schools.

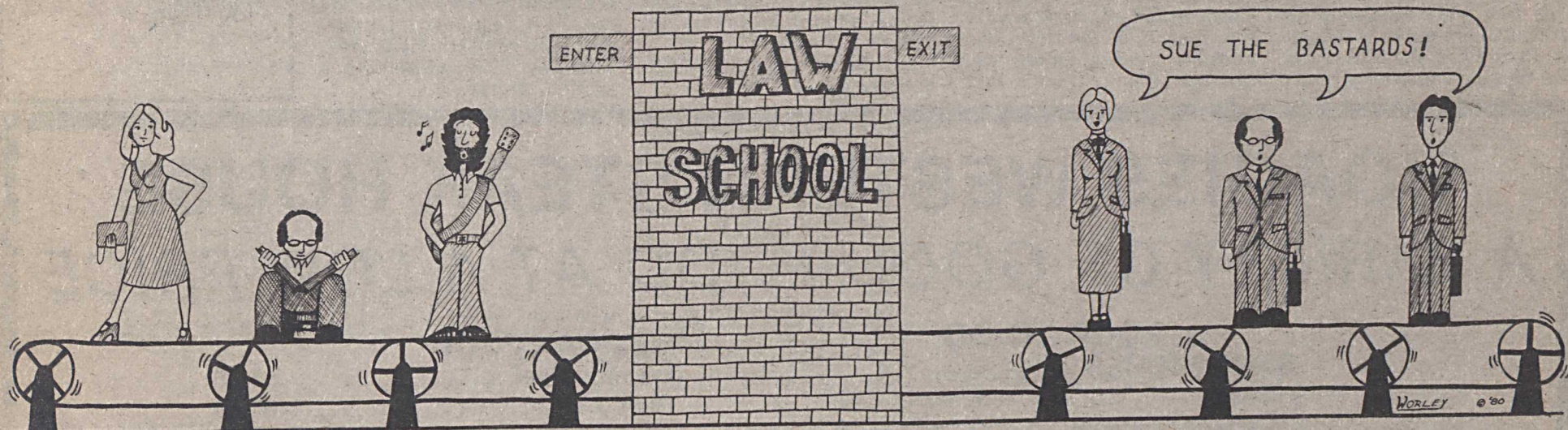
The Loyola Library is another source of pride. We are the third largest private law school library west of the Mississippi, and are now a designated Federal Document Depository.

The monumental \$8 million building project which will create a beautiful law school campus in its strategically central Los Angeles location will enrich Loyola for decades to come.

It is easy to be proud of a school like this, and I am proud to be an alumnus. But life out here on the outside is not so bad, either.

After three years in law school, I am pleased to announce that there are jobs out there for those misguided souls who want to work after graduation.

(Continued on page 5)



## Law school, a corporate stud-y

The well-informed, wide-eyed law student knows of Gilberts and study groups, yet does he know s/he has entered a rehabilitation center for bleeding hearts and jerking knees...

The position that law schools serves as motivation laboratories for the establishment is supported by a recent University of Davis Law School survey. Upon entering law school, 57 percent of the students listed their primary motivations for entering law school as "alleviating social problems" and of "helping individuals." By the time the survey group began their third year, only 34 percent remained committed to their original goals.

Law schools are geared to produce commercial-corporate lawyers. When course offerings, scheduling, and counseling are examined, it becomes apparent that commercial-corporate law is the favorite son and public

interest law is the stepchild.

Numerically, the curricular emphasis is slanted toward corporate-commercial interests. The 1977-1978 American Association Law Students Directory reveals that nine times as many law professors teach corporate law, corporate finance and commercial law as teach consumer and poverty law. When compared to these national figures, Loyola fares well: Our ratio is 4:1. However, this ratio is misleading since many of Loyola's corporate and commercial law professors teach more than one course in their discipline. The ratio of commercial-corporate law courses to consumer-poverty law ones is 7:1.

Besides the lack of curricular balance, public interest law's stepchild status is evidenced by course scheduling. Of the four public interest law courses available at Loyola this semester, all are taught in the evenings, thereby

eliminating or inconveniencing attendance by the majority of the student body.

Nonetheless preoccupation with commercial-corporate interests is not limited to course scheduling and offerings. It also affects counseling. As a counseling gesture, Loyola developed two curricular concentrations, corporate & tax law and commercial law. The current catalog lists no other concentrations, thereby enhancing the perception that there are no alternatives to traditional careers.

Imbalanced course offerings, inconsiderate scheduling an insensitive counseling all serve to reinforce commercial-corporate interests at the expense of alternatives. Remedying these inequities would create an atmosphere more conducive to producing lawyers willing to serve the needs of the entire population.

—Kim Thurman



# Loyola News Briefs Loyola News Briefs Loyola News Briefs Loyola News Briefs Loyola News Briefs

## Entertainment Law Journal

Los Angeles' massive entertainment industry is the subject of the newest scholarly publication on campus, the Entertainment Law Journal. It is planned for distribution around April 1, 1981.

The ELJ will feature both outside articles and student work. The Journal will cover such areas as personal service contracts, intellectual property, right of publicity, misappropriation of ideas and legal aspects of sports. In the works is an article by Loyola Professor Jay Cooper on Current Trends in Recording Industry Contract Negotiation.

Late last month, the faculty approved a grant to fund the Journal through this year, at least. The initial issue is scheduled for 192 pages, and will be offered at around \$10.00. Students will be able to purchase the ELJ, but at a large discount, probably half-price.

A special feature of the ELJ, a Directory section, which will list many of the firms in Los Angeles that deal with Entertainment Law. Many students who want to get into this field will find the Directory helpful in selecting firms to contact or send resumes to.

Professor Gerald P. Rosen is

the ELJ's Faculty advisor. The assistance and guidance from Deans Theodore Bruinsma and Richard Vachon and Professor Minda Schechter was invaluable in the formative stages of the ELJ.

The ELJ is also looking for students to help with production work, such as cite checking and proof reading. Interested individuals should leave a note in the Entertainment Law Society box in Gil's.

## ΦΑΔ

ΦΑΔ is the largest professional law fraternity, with chapters located around the world. Among its 93,000 members are U.S. Presidents, U.S. Senators, Congressmen, U.S. Supreme Court Justices, Law School Deans, many local judges and practicing attorneys. ΦΑΔ emphasizes professionalism, with many alumni-law student contacts to help you throughout your legal career.

ΦΑΔ publishes a directory which aids in job placement, and employs a full-time Placement Director to assist ΦΑΔ members. The one-time \$35 initiation fee will pay for your lifetime membership in ΦΑΔ. This money goes to ΦΑΔ International and pays for your initiation, pin, certifi-

cate, *The Reporter*, a quarterly legal publication for life, the directory free of charge, job placement, etc. For each \$1.00 given to ΦΑΔ, you will receive \$2.50 worth of benefits.

Membership in the Ford Chapter includes Dean Bruinsma, Assoc. Dean Vachon, Asst. Dean McAlpin-Grant, former Dean and present professor Tevis, as well as a number of law school faculty. This fall, ΦΑΔ will publish and distribute over 1500 Student Manuals. The \$15 annual chapter dues will entitle you to insurance plans, discounts on Gilbert's outlines and Hertz Rent-a-Cars, as well as our MANY social activities. Dues also pay for the initiation ceremony. Initiation will be at the federal courthouse, with a FREE Bar-B-Q lunch at Dean McAlpin-Grant's home.

Our calendar of activities includes:

Oct. 16, 1980 — Judges Nite — meet ΦΑΔ Judges in person, and get to know them.

DISCOUNTS ON GILBERT'S (Many Beer Blasts)

## Marcus named

The United States Jaycees recently awarded Deputy District Attorney A. Gregg Marcus the "Outstanding Young Man of America" award for his excellence in professional endeavors and civic activities. One of the activities for which Deputy D.A. Marcus was noted was for his work as a vice-chair on Barbara Klein's *Task Force on Domestic Violence*. He has also been a successful prosecutor of rape and child abuse cases.

Marcus' philosophy in the courtroom during his eight years as a D.D.A. involves being "both vigorous and relentless, thus winning a high percentage of difficult felon convictions."

## Memorable dates

All first year students must register with the Committee of Bar Examiners within three (3) months of commencement of law studies. Forms may be attained in the Registrar's Office. These forms should be returned directly to the State Bar.

Last Day to elect PASS/FAIL is November 14, 1980.

Next Professional Responsibility Examination is in March 1981.

Students who plan to sit for the February 1981 Bar Examination should be aware that the last day to timely file is November 3, 1980. Applications are available in the Registrar's Office.

June 1981 Graduates. Have you filled out an Application for Degree? Check the list on the Registrar's Bulletin Board in main hallway to be sure your name appears. Applications are available in the Registrar's Office. This should be done as soon as possible as the deadline has past.

It is highly recommended that you make an appointment with Dean McAlpin-Grant for a "Graduation Check". The Dean will review your units completed, required courses, residency & statutory requirements, etc.

## Sparking

Much to our chagrin there has been very little response to our offering students guaranteed parking spaces at the Apple Betty Building at 1543 West Olympic Boulevard.

I would like to once again make the offer to all current parking permit holders: a subsidized, guaranteed, parking slot, one block from school in exchange for your current permit. You can help in decongesting our parking lot by accepting our offer.

Within a week those near campus slots not utilized by current parking permit holders will be assigned to first year male students by lottery. *Immediately thereafter we will strictly enforce parking regulations especially against those people parking in fire lanes and in other unauthorized areas.* These penalties will be added directly to each student's term account.

## Well wishes

Ms. Elizabeth Shaw, of the Law School Administration, suffered a heart attack on Saturday, September 6, 1980. She was in the Intensive Care Unit at Granada Hills Community Hospital and is now recuperating at home. The Day SBA wishes her a speedy recovery.

## Strange closet partners

### ATTENTION ALL STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS!

Loyola Student Organization Room Assignments are as follows:

#### ROOM A

Asian-American Law Students Association  
Law Partners Association  
Scott Moot Court Honors Program

#### ROOM B

National Lawyers Guild  
Los Angeles Student Trial Lawyers Association  
Entertainment Law Society  
Republican Law Forum

#### ROOM C

La Raza Law Student Association  
Cuban American Law Student Association  
Disabled Students Union

#### ROOM D

Black American Law Students Association  
Environmental Law Society  
Tax Law Society

#### ROOM E

St. Thomas More  
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International  
Public Interest Law Society  
Christian Legal Society

#### ROOM F

Women's Union  
ABA/LSD  
Gay Law Students Association  
Loyola Reporter

## Bridging the Gap

### By Stephen Nichols FACULTY MEETING—

The September 17th faculty meeting was attended by a large number of adjunct faculty members. The faculty voted to endorse the first Entertainment Law Journal pending clarification and approval of financial figures. After the meeting, a substantial gift was made to the school for the exclusive use of the Entertainment Law Society. These funds will be drawn upon as needed in the publication of the journal. Other issues scheduled for discussion were postponed until the next faculty meeting October 15.

The faculty would like to call attention to the regulation in the student handbook prohibiting food and drink in classrooms. This rule will be enforced by individual professors as they see fit. In addition, the SBA would like to ask all students whether

in or out of classrooms to be considerate of not only the staff at Loyola but also of their fellow students by taking a small amount of time and effort to put trash in the cans which are available.

### FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Dave Rosen and Steve Nichols have been tentatively appointed Day SBA members of this committee. Evening division members will be announced when appointed.

### GETTING THROUGH—

If you have any opinions about current issues such as the way the administration is handling the parking situation or the tuition deferment program, let us know. We need input from you on any issues you may want to raise. Your section representative is the means of getting your thoughts through to those who can take action.

*Editor's Note  
Sorry for the delay in publication.  
The printer was  
deluged with work.  
And our citecheckers  
were busy interviewing and  
pulling their  
resumes.*

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☐ I wish to purchase the PMBE Multistate review cassette tapes. Enclosed is my check/money order for \$19.95. (I am enrolled in the PMBE Seminar.)

☐ I wish to purchase the PMBE Multistate review cassette tapes. Enclosed is my check/money order for \$49.95. (I am NOT enrolled in the PMBE Seminar.)

Note: Students will be notified regarding the specific dates, locations and times to the PMBE Seminar upon enrollment.



# People's College . . .

(Continued from page 1)

rest (many of which are under investigation by state authorities for irregularities relating to statutes on education).

Nonaccreditation has its disadvantages: "Federal or state grants and loans, including veterans' benefits, are not available to Peoples students because of that. Another drawback is that it's difficult to practice out-of-state." Hognin says that most of the graduates end up working in California as attorneys for unions, community, and civil rights groups. In many cases they already were associated with their organization as a clerk.

The impulse toward collective effort is used to operate the law school, as well. Admissions officer/student Lorraine Guzman Chatham points out that "here the students have control over what is taught." There are a number of committees that control the school's workings made up solely of students. A 35-member Governing Council consists of 90 percent students and acts as an overseer. Elections are a way of life at Peoples and occur every semester. There are also caucuses, organized power centers that promote the interests of special groups, Latinos, women, blacks, and workers among them.

To accommodate the students who work, and all of them do, classes are held at night and on Saturdays. After passing the baby bar, students may miss several classes without fear of dismissal, although the state bar's minimal attendance requirements (80 percent of all classes must be attended; at least 270 hours of classroom instruction each year for four years is required of night students) are rigidly adhered to. As a consequence of that and student's decisions to abandon their legal careers, Peoples first class of 55 saw only 10 who completed the entire program.

Also partially responsible for the rate of attrition is the fact that Peoples does not even attempt to skim the cream from the academic crop. An applicant who lacks an undergraduate

degree can take the College Equivalency Test administered by the state's bar examiners. Not only are grade point averages and undergraduate degrees unimportant: the Law School Admissions Test is not a prerequisite for admission, either. Chatham believes that "law schools prepare you to take exams, not to be lawyers." Commitment is a more important criterion, she adds, than academic record. Peoples makes a point even in not ruling out students with criminal records. A student who wishes to continue will not be dropped for academic failure.

Peoples does have a quota system. The school seeks to have a student population of 50 percent women and two-thirds Third World students. At present, the school is very close to those objectives. By comparison, women comprised 30.3 percent and minorities 8.2 percent of the student population in ABA-approved law schools in 1978.

"Despite the rhetoric," says a school official, "non-whites and the poor are being squeezed out by other law schools. You can see that in the dismantling of affirmative action programs. Present admission standards are a function of an established tendency designed to limit access to socially and politically powerful skills and have effectively barred women, Third World, and working class people from the practice of law." Though Peoples has had some difficulty meeting its own stringent goals, the feeling is that a concerted effort is bringing them closer to fruition.

The Admissions Committee, therefore, favors the recruitment of segments of the society not normally encouraged to be lawyers. These students must also prove, says a school pamphlet, "that they are committed to use the law as an instrument for social change; to protect the rights of the oppressed and disenfranchised groups of this society; and to serve as people's lawyers."

What other institution of higher learning points out on its application form that "honest,

soul-searching and accurate answers to all questions may take many hours. Please plan accordingly. Your answers will not be graded for grammar and we are not looking for legal treatises?"

Rees Lloyd would never have been able to become a lawyer without this bias away from traditional law schools. "I didn't have an academic background," he admits. "Let's put it this way, there isn't a whole lot of free time to catch up on your reading in the steel mill. The knack for taking a test does not indicate understanding. You can be an utterly inept lawyer and breeze through the LSATs or the bar exam."

Peoples has also tossed aside the Socratic method. Instruction consists of short lectures, discussion of cases, and substantive law analysis led by an instructor (16 lawyers are on the faculty) in a seminar context. Average first-year seminar size is approximately 35 students. Another detour from traditional legal education is a decreased emphasis on testing and a greater importance placed on writing skills. One reason for this emphasis is that many graduates will become involved in writing appeals for indigent defendants and groups who have difficulty communicating within the legal system. Framing and organizing a case becomes a crucial ingredient for helping these clients.

Six of the nine graduates who passed the California bar exam at the end of the last academic year are working for non-profit legal clinics or the ACLU. Of the others, two work for private law firms serving unions and one is a public defender. Of the 17 who passed in the latest testing, 12 are in similar positions.

Peoples sponsors the Clinica

Legal del Pueblo, which started operation two years ago and boasts two staff attorneys and a dozen student legal workers. Open six days a week and housed in the Peoples building, the clinic's primary focus is the immigration of problems of the people in the surrounding community. The clinic charges for filing fees, but not for legal services.

The initial stigma unaccredited law schools must overcome is the prevailing opinion in the legal profession that their programs are qualitatively inferior and so churn out incompetent graduates — a stigma attached even to those who pass the bar exam. While it may be difficult to disprove that assumption across the board, Peoples has found little resistance to its graduates. Says Solomon, "Interestingly enough, our graduates find jobs and, even more so, are in demand because there are enough groups out there who recognize the potential of the committed students who come through here."

While Peoples' pass rate is certainly lower than many more prestigious schools (barely 50 percent have passed the first year bar exam, and the same proportion of its graduates has passed the state bar), the school's proponents feel that success is measured not in numbers but in the good that has come from just experiencing time at the school. But the pressure to seek accreditation is growing, and many there consider it almost inevitable. And though some surmise that Peoples may then end up admitting some students who would not qualify as "socially conscious", they see accreditation as a necessary step forward.

The school started with a slim \$55,000, but their dreams were

grand. "Our vision spread far and wide," notes Solomon. "We could see ourselves moving into other regions and building schools there. We also imagined involving ourselves with community groups and not just being a school to educate lawyers." More than ever, these objectives seem possible.

"We're the only school of this kind in the country," says Chatham proudly. "We don't pose a threat, we pose an alternative. We don't deny that political people are graduated from traditional law schools also."

Adds Reber, "We acknowledge that it is important that other kinds of lawyers exist. We also realize that many are politicized by the inhumane conditions they find in law school."

The road has not been an easy one for Peoples. Always on the verge of involency, its humanistic goals have struggled against the financial bottom line. In the decade of narcissism, phrases like "the common good" were no longer commonly spoken. Only through an almost-blind single mindedness has it survived and prospered despite the prevailing social climate.

There are a number of items a critic might take exception to at Peoples — the quota system, its leftist politics, its loose academic policy — if the critic were not of its philosophical persuasion. But in the end, what is a law school meant to do? Whatever the answer, Peoples probably fulfills it to a great extent. Besides that, as Rees Lloyd put it, how many steelworkers and truckdrivers can you find in the libraries of traditional law schools?

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## PILS: Underdose of public interest

By Barrett Francis

The Loyola Public Interest Law Society (PILS) defines the public interest lawyer's goal as to provide legal representation for people who are left out of the commercial legal process. But Paul Brugera, PILS president, says "We (PILS) don't want to label certain areas of the law as 'public interest' and others as not so." Rather, over its two years of existence at Loyola, the membership of PILS has explored the many legal settings in which lawyers may practice public interest law. The Public Defender, the District Attorney, and the Federal Trade Commission may be considered public interest lawyers. Many private firms have pro bono policies.

The Public Interest Law Conference is part of PILS continuing exploration of this area. The goals for the conference are twofold. First it is hoped that the conference will get more of Southern California's public interest lawyers out into the open to meet each other. Secondly PILS expects the conference to bring the Northern California and Southern California public interest lawyers into communication, thereby creating a more unified California public interest law community. These factors make the conference

important to practicing attorneys as well as providing an opportunity for Loyola students to meet and hear experienced lawyers.

During its two years PILS has sponsored a number of talks and events. The late Allard Lowenstein, a former John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy supporter, active in the 60's war movement, spoke informally to Loyola students about the role young people can play in our society. A former Congressman from New York, Lowenstein entered headlines recently when he was shot in his New York office by a deranged client.

Other speakers have included representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, Public Counsel, and Center for Law and the Public Interest. The latter referred to itself as an "impact litigation firm."

Last year PILS organized the raffle which raised \$500 for starving Cambodians.

PILS currently has about 20 members. Professor Robert Sulnick advises the society. PILS, which points out that it is not affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild or the ACLU, invites students to join while attending the October 17 & 18 conference, by contacting one of the officers, or by placing a note in the PILS mailbox at Gils.

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# New law society gains exposure

By John Kanin

The newly rising building on Olympic Blvd. is just another step in Loyola's march into the forefront of Southern California Law Schools. In its shadow there grows a new development of which all students can be equally proud; a unique law school society has been formed. A group of concerned students have taken it upon themselves to deal not just with the body of the law, but also to insure a better treatment and understanding of the skin of the law.

These brave and brawny souls call themselves the Suntan Law Society (STLS). They feel there is no reason to neglect an area which is of special importance to the lifestyle and lifeblood of Southern California (Did you know that Rod Steward only hires lawyers with good suntans?)

Unfortunately, knowledge of this organization has been sparse and subject to rumor. A spokesman for the STLS has announced an ambitious program assured to bring the organization into the limelight.

First, there will be an inter-

law school Ban de Soleil "Biennale" held sometime near Halloween. Several teams from other Sunbelt schools have indicated interest in the competition.

STLS will go beyond the bare minimum of campus activities. For example, it has already planned a guest speaker series in conjunction with the Environmental Law Society. It is tentatively being titled "EPIDERMUS: It's Legal Rights and Responsibilities."

With its membership fees STLS plans to develop the most extensive collection of suntan oils of any law school in America (including University of Hawaii Law School). These products will be made available to all students who show a surface interest.

STLS also intends to donate a punching bag to be placed on the concrete pillar on the patio between the side entrance and a certain short evidence professor's window. We think that this addition will serve as an important means of reducing stress among Loyola students.

Perhaps our most ambitious plans are those which call for our own Suntan Law Review. The

articles will focus on aspects of tanning and the legal community (recent contributions include "Palsgraf after Skin-graph: In Retrospect" and "Protections for Santa Monica Beach Lifeguards").

We have yet to locate a faculty sponsor although one of our female members is working diligently to persuade a professor who is known to sunbathe nude

on top of a roof at the LMU campus in Westchester. Our charter has dispensed with bilaws (for obvious reasons); our only requirement is that members promise under oath not to darken artificially in a Suntan Parlor. The group's adopted the most fitting motto of "DON'T MELT."

Do to the fact STLS will not receive its charter until after the Autumn chill has set in, there

will be no charge for dues this Fall Quarter. They are now starting to get some momentum in garnering student enthusiasm — THE 1st ANNUAL BEECH DAY is scheduled for the Thursday two weeks before the last day of class. It is expected that classes will be cancelled due to the overwhelming response of both students and professors yet the library will remain open for the pale lightweights.

## Worn memories . . .

(Continued from page 1)

For example, there are three Mobil stations in West Los Angeles alone that need lube men. Two markets on Wilshire Blvd. have bagger positions going begging. And two gardeners working the Hollywood Hills district are accepting applications for assistants who speak English. Those rumors of a jobless future are pure bunk.

But there are a few hints for law school survival which should be heeded before attempting great thoughts about the other world, the productive one.

First year students should be advised that while there are crucifixes in each room, genuflection while briefing cases is unnecessary. While there may well be a God, he/she won't remember the elements of Res Ipsa Loquitur for you.

Drugs should be avoided. Loyola is a straight kind of place, if you know what I mean. The freaks all go to USC and UCLA, where blank verse law is still acceptable. Remember, Drug Abuse Law is a course, not a clinic. Instead of experimenting with controlled substances, call up your faculty advisor and get bombed with him/her at El Cholo. During my three years I came to realize that's what they're there for.

Second year students should avoid Con Law. Get a waiver from Dean Vachon. All you must do is fill out the form, but don't give him a reason for the "drop." He won't believe it, anyway.

If you must take Con Law, don't look for rules. In Con Law, rules are called "tests." The distinction is that with a rule, you can memorize the black letter law and you have something. But with tests, you don't. Read the Constitution. It says Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce. That provision has been used to order restaurants to serve blacks. Other sections have been interpreted to strike down legislation limiting work weeks, to throw Japanese-Americans into camps without hearings, and to validate chattel slavery.

Second year students also worry about jobs. It may seem that the Placement Office is only interested in placing the top 5 percent of the class at blue-chip law firms. This is not true. The Placement Office is interested in at least 10 percent of the students, and will dutifully list job opportunities that happen to walk through its door for the other 90 percent. It's really a terrific answering service, if you think about it.

Third year students worry about Remedies. Although it is on the bar, don't bother to take it. Six units of some free form law is more valuable, since the bar review course will teach you all the Remedies you need to know in six hours.

Yes, six hours. After sitting through six weeks of BAR or BRC, you will start to wonder things like "why did I learn more Torts here in three days than I did in nine months at Loyola?" Then you will confront the nasty realization that there is no less efficient way to learn the law than through the case book method. Administrators and budding Kingsfields (or de Sades) claim that it helps you learn to "think like a lawyer." But since they teach you to research and write like a lawyer in one four unit course, why can't they do it for reading, also? You begin to wonder.

Then comes the bar. For six weeks, its prospect will nauseate you. You will lose sleep and stop eating. Then you take it and find it's just as bad as you expected. You walk out feeling great, thinking "that wasn't so bad," and get blasted for the better part of August.

But the results do not come out until November, three and a half months later. The Bar Examiners have cloaked a monopolistic admission structure (which in any other industry would be struck down out of hand) with the banner of competency. Since the most recent bar results indicated a 34 percent success rate, while most states' result hover around 70 percent, we must assume that California believes half of the non-Californian attorneys are incompetent, if you begin with the postulate that people are no dumber on one side of Stateline than they are on the other.

The closer you come to November, the worse you feel you did. Issues you missed appear from nowhere. Stories of people who started taking the bar before V-J Day who are still at BRC circulate. Just go in convinced you flunked, and you won't be anything but pleasantly surprised, right?

Then call the Mobil station.



(Paid Advertisement)

## Bar Review Courses Exchange Charges over Passing Statistics

It is getting hot and heavy in the world of bar review. In a recent series of full page ads, the BAR/BRI bar review course sought to discredit a statistical study of bar passage rates done by a dean at a major California law school. The study, prepared by Assistant Dean Dennis Avery of California Western University School of Law (an ABA and AALS accredited law school), compared the performance of students who took the Josephson Bar Review Center course (BRC) and the BAR/BRI course. It showed that the BRC students had a higher passing rate at each level of class standing. The advantage of BRC students ranged from 6% for students graduating in the top half of their class to almost 20% for those graduating in the bottom quarter.

The BAR/BRI ads suggested it was "unprofessional" for BRC to reveal the study, that the figures were inaccurate as to BAR/BRI students and that the figures were compiled by a BRC student representative, not Dean Avery. Michael Devlin, a BRC spokesman, was confident and undisturbed by the BAR/BRI attack. "We expected this. The study is very damaging to them and they know it. When it first came out, they tried to intimidate Dean Avery and even threatened a lawsuit. They promised to provide additional information which would change the figures for BAR/BRI students. The excerpts they published in their ads were from letters sent while Dean Avery was expecting the new information. When no new information came, the Dean wrote us on September 6, 1979 (almost 9 months after the study was released) strongly and unequivocally denying the BAR/BRI assertions and reaffirming the integrity and accuracy of his study. We have made copies of this letter available to all BRC student reps."

The letter from Dean Avery states: "I assume responsibility personally for the figures and I have received no subsequent information which would alter the figures. . . . The figures do to the best of my present knowledge accurately report the performance of our graduates who took the Summer 1978 California Bar Examination."

According to Mr. Devlin, BAR/BRI has been "defensive on the whole statistical issue," ever since 1974 when it first refused to agree to a BRC proposal for a system that provides for the computation of comparative bar passage statistics by the law schools or independent professional auditors. "We wouldn't be quibbling about the statistics at one school if BAR/BRI would change its policy of concealment and agree to across-the-board statistical validation. The fact is that they know that any independent report would parallel the Cal Western study because BRC's educational methods are simply more sophisticated and effective," claimed Devlin.

In answer to the suggestion that his own comments were self-serving Devlin pointed out, "The difference is we are willing to 'put up or shut up.' We are the ones that want independent validation because we are totally confident in our system. If BAR/BRI thought we were wrong, don't you think they would accept the challenge and prove it? They know what their real figures are and they don't want anyone else to know."

[We have asked that this article be run in the paper and we have paid for it as an ad — BRC.]



## Loyola's first dean v. Clarence Darrow

By Gerald F. Uelmen

In this age of advance sheets, law students and lawyers don't have much occasion to browse among the first 200 volumes of the U.S. Reports. For the denizens of Loyola Law School's library who do, however, a special treat is in store. They can hold a little bit of history in their hands.

Stamped across the spine of each linen-bound volume is the name "Joseph Ford." These books came from the personal library of the first Dean of Loyola Law School. That was back in the days when being Loyola's Dean was a part-time avocation for active practitioners. And Joe Ford was active.

Certainly his most celebrated case was the prosecution of Clarence Darrow for attempting to bribe a juror. It's a story worth retelling. Clarence Darrow came to Los Angeles in 1911 to defend the McNamara brothers, labor union organizers who were accused of the dynamite bombing of the Los Angeles Times building which took twenty-one lives. Labor rallied behind the McNamaras, raising thousands of dollars for their defense. Darrow assembled an impressive array of local lawyers to assist him in the defense, including Job Harriman (then Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles) and Joseph Scott (later second Dean of Loyola Law School). He also hired Bert Franklin, ex-Deputy U.S. Marshal, to investigate prospective jurors. Franklin was arrested on Tuesday, November 28, 1911 at the corner of Third and Los Angeles, in the act of delivering a \$500 down payment to a juror who had been selected for the McNamara trial just getting underway. Just as the detectives were moving in to arrest Franklin, they observed Darrow run across Third Street and approach Franklin, exclaiming "They're on to us, Bert." Darrow pled the McNamaras guilty three days later, and began preparing to defend himself. To save his own neck, Bert Franklin became the chief witness against Darrow, agreeing to testify that Darrow had full knowledge of the bribery, and supplied the cash to bribe two different jurors in the McNamara trial. Darrow was separately indicted for both bribes.

If any trial ever held in Los Angeles deserves to be labeled the "courtroom battle of the century," it has to be the first bribery trial of Clarence Darrow. Representing Darrow was the great Earl Rogers, still a courthouse legend. Representing the people was Deputy District Attorney Joseph Ford. This is the way Ford was described by the daughter of Earl Rogers, who had a front row seat:

"If there was a better man at breaking all hell loose in a courtroom than Joe Ford I never saw him... He was tough, a rugged little Irishman, with graying curls, a jaw like an English bulldog, and that same bulldog's ability to hang on, never let go, so that he aroused Darrow's ire more than any other man ever did." (Adela Rogers St. John, *Final Verdict*, p.413).

Earl Rogers put on a masterful defense of Darrow, and his cross-examination of Bert Franklin still serves as a model of courtroom strategy and technique. But Darrow himself insisted on giving the closing argument. First, the jurors head from Joe Ford. In his biography of Darrow, Irving Stone suggests Ford

overplayed his hand:

"The final pleas were begun Aug. 12th by Assistant D.A. Joe Ford, a forceful young man, a scholar and student of Irish folkways and literature and oriental philosophies. Politically ambitious, Ford hoped with his closing plea to win Captain Frederick's position as District Attorney at the next election. One of the jurors commented 'Ford wrote out his speech, learned it by heart, then dressed up in his Sunday best and invited all his friends to hear him. But he laid it on too heavy, he was too heavy, he was too bitter. He was vicious and venomous; I hated him; I couldn't bear to look at him.'" (*Irving Stone, Clarence Darrow for the Defense*, p.213)

Clarence Darrow included more than a little venom in his closing argument too, and it was all directed at Joseph Ford. Here are some excerpts:

"I don't object to a lawyer arguing the facts in his case and the evidence in his case and drawing such conclusions as he will; but every man with a sense of justice in his soul knows that this attack of Ford's was cowardly and malicious in the extreme. It was not worthy of a man and it did not come from a man."

"If you help the Erector's Association put me into the penitentiary, gentlemen, and Mr. Ford stands outside the doors licking his picturesque chops in glee at my destruction, then what? Will the labor cause be dead? Will Ford's masters ride roughshod over the liberties of men? No! Others will come to take my place, and they will do the work better than I have done it in the past."

"If I stay here, they will probably get me for murder after awhile, I do not mean the murder of Mr. Ford, he is not worth it; but they will put up a job and get me for something else."

"For God's sake, Ford, if you are ever made district attorney of this country, if

By Terry Canfield

Students received their grades in late summer; now it's time for the professors to get theirs. Classes have been in session for five weeks, and the endless gossiping about professors has begun again. To continue a tradition, we are providing a portion of the professor and course evaluation results from Spring 1980. The four questions below were selected as representative of the twenty-two queries included on the evaluation form filled out by students in each class. Although this sampling may have been more useful before registration to those who had a choice in professor and class selection, we hope it will be of interest to you as well as an aid for future semesters. First year students and those who had a 3:30 p.m. registration number, take a look. Although your fate is sealed, you may not be doomed!

While searching the columns for your professors' ratings you may want to focus attention on a few items we have discovered. Note, for example, that as the percentage of the class respond-

you are able to climb up the ladder of fame, higher and higher still, I would rather spend my days in the meanest prison pen than the wit and malice of men can contrive than change places with you, infinitely rather."

"And here comes this wonderful man, so honest, so pure, so high, so mighty, Ford, who says the state has a right to do that, who says the state has a right to put spies in the camp of the 'criminal', but the 'criminal' hasn't the right to put spies in their camp. Isn't that wonderful, gentlemen?"

"Ford speaks of me as though I were a cheap jury briber, ready to give a bribe to anybody who happened along. It is a wonder that I didn't try to bribe Ford."

"Ford says I might have got up all this scheme so as to cover up a case of jury bribing. Well I might — I might. Sometime his bitter heart might be touched by

ing decreases, the validity of the evaluation diminishes. Ask yourself what the possible correlation could be in question number twenty between an answer of "not take the course" and an answer of "take the course with a different professor". And, isn't it strange how statistics reveal students, if they had to do over again, would elect not to take a course from a professor they determined was "good" or "among the very best"?

Several patterns surfaced after the statistics were compiled. Instructors teaching small classes received superior ratings when compared to those teaching large classes, suggesting that closer interaction between professor and students is desirable to students. What does this say about the effectiveness of the Socratic method?

Male professors appeared to be more popular than their female counterparts. This particular pattern may be meaningless since women occupy only approximately eight percent of the entire staff evaluated and some have less experience. You

feelings of kindness and charity, it might if the days of miracles had not passed."

"And Judge McNutt is dead, dead, says Mr. Ford. I couldn't help it. If the Angel of Death hovering around the courtroom had come and asked my advice, I would probably have told him 'Take Ford, spare McNutt,' but he didn't. I cannot help it because the Angel of Death made a mistake."

**"If there was a better man at breaking all hell loose in a courtroom than Joe Ford I never saw him..."**

The jury was out only twenty-seven minutes before it acquitted Darrow. But bulldog Ford wouldn't let go. He proceeded to trial on the second bribery count,

might consider, the possibility that women be as easily accepted in a traditionally male role.

Few noticeable differences emerged between day and night classes, and the instruction by adjunct professors compared favorably with that of full-time professors. The latter result may be due to the part-time professors' current experiences in the profession and at law schools are appreciated.

Finally, with regard to themselves most students said that they were "difficult," even if it were possible, a class could be "easy" to admit it?

Despite the extreme trend of general approval of the evaluation system, further information is needed. The Course Evaluation report in the library is only obtainable and review comments written back of the evaluation. But, then again we are classified ads section of the Free Press.

which most observers felt was the weaker case. Darrow decided he didn't need Earl Rogers for the second trial. He was convinced that his own emotional summation was what saved him from San Quentin. The second trial, however, resulted in a jury hung 8-4 for conviction. Thus, even Clarence Darrow had a fool for a client, although he never admitted it. The case was never retried. Joe Ford agreed to drop the prosecution, in return for Clarence Darrow's agreement to never appear in a California courtroom again. Clarence Darrow kept that promise.

Dean Joe Ford is remembered at Loyola Law School today by more than the book bindings in our library. Our chapter of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity is called Ford Chapter in his honor. His photo initiates the "rogues gallery" of Deans in the entry hall of the law school building. And until his recent retirement, our adjunct faculty was graced by the distinguished presence of Joe Ford's son, John J. Ford, who served for eighteen years as a Justice of the California Court of Appeal.

## Faculty grades in

## APPLE BETTY COFFEE SHOP

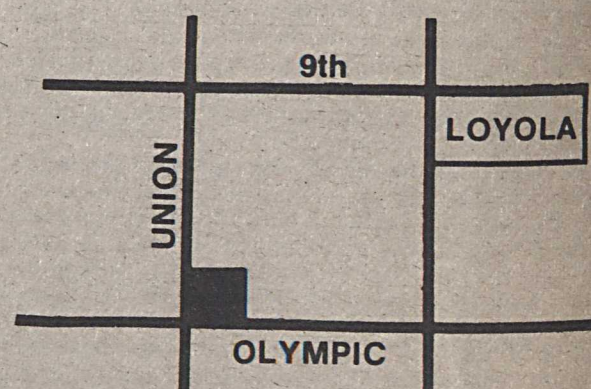
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STATUS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS RESPONDING NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED	PERCENTAGE	THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS COURSE IS:					COMPARED WITH ALL INSTRUC- TORS I HAVE HAD IN LAW SCHOOL, THIS INSTRUC- TOR IS:					THE INSTRUC- TOR DEMON- STRATES GENUINE INTEREST IN STUDENTS AND TREATS THEM AS HUMAN BEINGS:					IF I HAD IT TO DO OVER AGAIN AND HAD A CHOICE I WOULD:						
				EASY	NOT HARD-NOT EASY DIFFICULT	VERY DIFFICULT	NO RESPONSE	NOT ACCEPTABLE MEDIocre	ACCEPTABLE	GOOD	AMONG THE VERY BEST	NO RESPONSE	NEVER	RARELY	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	NO OPINION	NO RESPONSE	NOT TAKE THE COURSE	TAKE COURSE WITH DIFFERENT	TAKE COURSE WITH SAME	NO OPINION	NO RESPONSE		
P	ALARCON, Crim Law Sem (D)	6/11	55%	17	67	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	83	0	0	0	17	83	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
P	BALL, Trial Advocacy (E)	19/23	83%	0	58	42	0	0	0	5	16	21	53	5	0	0	21	79	0	0	0	21	79	0	0
F	BENSON, Ad Law 1 (D)	38/59	64%	0	63	32	0	5	3	8	3	50	37	0	0	3	8	84	3	3	13	5	79	0	3
F	BENSON, Ad Law 1 (E)	44/55	80%	2	57	41	0	0	0	2	20	36	39	2	0	0	18	82	0	0	25	11	61	2	0
F	BENSON, Ad Law 1 (D)	15/18	83%	0	80	13	0	7	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	0	13	87	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
F	BENSON, Leg Draft (E)	6/7	86%	0	17	67	17	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
P	BERGER, Proc & Prac 11 (E)	4/6	67%	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	25	25	0	0	50	25	0	25	0	0	50	0	50
P	BROWN, Preventive Law (D)	17/20	85%	12	76	12	0	0	0	0	24	47	29	0	0	6	24	71	0	0	6	6	71	18	0
P	CASTANARES, Sec Trans-Real Prop (E)	37/56	66%	0	14	59	27	0	0	5	14	38	43	0	0	0	11	78	8	3	11	5	84	0	0
P	COOPER, Ent Law (E)	59/82	72%	7	68	24	2	0	2	5	19	46	27	2	2	2	39	47	10	0	17	5	69	3	3
F	COSKRAN, Property (D)	89/95	94%	0	11	70	19	0	0	0	0	1	99	0	0	0	11	89	0	0	0	0	99	0	1
F	COSKRAN, Comm Leas (D)	19/24	79%	0	26	47	26	0	0	0	0	11	89	0	0	0	21	74	5	0	11	0	84	5	0
F	COSKRAN, Comm Leas (E)	25/25	100%	0	28	56	16	0	0	0	0	16	84	0	0	0	16	84	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
P	CURTIS, Pub Empl Lab Law (E)	16/23	70%	6	69	19	6	0	0	0	25	56	19	0	0	0	19	75	6	0	0	6	94	0	0
P	FEDER, Sec Trans-Real Prop (D)	35/38	92%	0	9	71	20	0	0	0	9	57	31	3	0	0	9	83	9	0	6	0	94	0	0
P	FIGORE, Est Planning (E)	27/44	61%	0	33	41	22	4	41	26	22	7	4	0	11	0	22	56	11	0	15	52	15	11	0
P	FLETTE, Env Law (E)	29/35	83%	0	76	21	3	0	34	21	38	7	0	0	0	14	21	38	24	3	21	52	14	7	3
F	GARBESI, Con Law (E)	77/89	87%	0	13	60	26	1	5	4	23	32	34	1	3	14	26	47	9	1	6	35	47	9	1
F	GARBESI, Contracts (D)	117/128	91%	1	38	55	6	0	2	2	6	37	54	0	0	4	26	64	4	2	3	20	69	7	1
P	GLATT, Corp Reorg (E)	15/18	83%	0	27	60	13	0	7	7	40	33	13	0	0	0	33	47	20	0	33	7	60	0	0
F	GRANT, Civ Pro (D)	108/134	81%	2	24	56	19	0	14	13	28	39	5	2	0	5	43	50	1	2	15	40	31	12	1
F	GRANT, Crim Law (D)	73/91	80%	8	52	34	3	3	19	30	36	14	1	0	8	7	36	33	12	4	7	60	15	10	7
F	GRANT, Jurisprudence (E)	18/29	62%	0	11	50	39	0	11	6	17	39	28	0	0	11	33	50	0	6	11	6	56	11	17
P	HADDOX, Law & Psych-Crim Law (E)	14/22	64%	21	79	0	0	0	21	0	43	29	7	0	0	0	21	64	14	0	21	7	71	0	0
F	HIRSCHTICK, Compensation (E)	24/28	86%	0	13	46	42	0	0	0	4	25	71	0	0	0	21	79	0	0	13	0	88	0	0
F	HIRSCHTICK, Bus & Tax Planning (D)	6/13	46%	0	0	67	33	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	17	83	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
F	HIRSCHTICK, Bus & Tax Planning (E)	11/16	69%	0	0	91	9	0	0	0	0	45	55	0	0	0	9	91	0	0	18	0	82	0	0
P	HOBBS, Crim Trial Adv (D)	13/13	100%	0	46	54	0	0	0	0	0	15	85	0	0	8	8	85	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
F	JOSEPHSON, Crim Law (D)	106/1270106	83%	5	40	44	10	0	1	2	3	30	64	0	5	10	52	26	6	1	1	12	81	3	3
F	JOSEPHSON, Crim Law (D)	69/85	81%	9	49	38	4	0	1	17	17	38	26	0	12	25	38	20	6	0	3	33	54	9	0
F	JOSEPHSON, Evidence (D)	73/90	81%	0	3	33	64	0	3	8	24	34	37	4	15	29	37	12	5	1	4	55	30	7	3
F	JOSEPHSON, Evidence (E)	23/27	85%	4	13	30	52	0	0	4	13	26	57	0	9	26	48	13	4	0	0	39	52	9	0
F	KANNER, Property (D)	100/131	76%	1	15	71	12	1	1	0	6	17	76	0	2	9	45	41	3	0	2	12	82	3	1
F	KANNER, App Adv (E)	14/17	82%	14	50	36	0	0	0	14	14	21	50	0	0	7	57	14	14	7	7	0	79	7	7
F	LIEBELER, Corp Finance (D)	10/17	143%	0	30	50	20	0	0	10	10	50	30	0	0	30	40	30	0	0	0	20	70	10	0
F	LIGHTFOOT, Crim Pro (D)	70/96	73%	1	50	46	1	1	0	3	3	27	67	0	0	4	17	71	6	1	1	9	87	1	1
F	LIGHTFOOT, Adv Fed Crim Pro (D)	9/10	90%	0	11	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	11	22	67	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
P	LIPPERT, Workers Comp (E)	27/38	71%	15	63	22	0	0	4	19	33	33	11	0	0	7	19	67	7	0	11	26	44	15	4
F	LOWER, Con Law (D)	43/52	83%	0	12	60	28	0	0	0	2	30	67	0	0	0	9	91	0	0	2	19	77	0	0
P	LUKE, Urban Hous & Comm Dev Law (E)	14/19	74%	7	79	7	7	0	7	7	21	50	7	7	0	0	14	79	7	0	29	21	43	7	0
P	LUNA, Debt Cred Rel II (D)	5/6	83%	0	20	60	20	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	20	80	0	0
F	MAY, Civ Pro (D)	77/80	96%	0	5	53	42	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	6	91	3	0	3	0	97	0	0
F	MAY Con Law (D)	84/96	88%	0	11	63	26	0	0	0	4	12	85	0	0	0	15	82	2	0	1	6	92	1	0
F	McALPIN-GRANT			25	56	19	0	0	0	13	38	44	6	0	0	0	19	81	0	0	19	25	56	0	0
P	McMILLAN, Int Law (D)	14/23	61%	7	64	21	0	7	7	14	21	29	29	0	0	21	43	29	0	7	7	29	64	0	0
F	McDERMOTT, Civ Pro (D)	77/98	79%	0	22	47	31	0	12	35	26	25	3	0	13	9	40	17	19	1	8	58	22	5	5
F	PHILIPPS, Legal Ethics (E)	31/56	55%	23																					



# Arts, Torts, and Sports Arts, Torts, and Sports

## Fresh fruit for rotten vegetables

The rapidly disintegrating punk-new wave rebellion of the late seventies has offered us at least one worthwhile rule of thumb that the intelligent listener should keep in mind when browsing through the local record shops: inasmuch as it is quite easy to assume a cynical view of life, it is quite another undertaking to track down a jaundiced train of thought to its logical conclusion. While punk in the American vein has paid a considerable amount of lip service to ostensibly revolutionary attitudes and given many a frustrated rock critic a chance to play out grandiose star fantasies (cf. R. Meltzer), it has diluted the hardened spirit that motivated many of the move-

ment's early adherents to cut their hair and indulge in self-mutilation.

This watering down of the punk weltanschauung is the direct result of the refusal of most American popular musicians to translate the grimy working-class despair of Northern England into a readily assimilated and understandable rejection of our own inhibiting class structure. American practitioners of new wave music wear their antagonism in an air of middle-class college-bred ideology, the prime example of this deviation being the **Talking Heads**, who can capture both listeners and journalists with their existential ailments of alienation and arty neuroticism. On the

other hand, **The Damned** or the **Sex Pistols** have either been dismissed as inarticulate or have chosen to self-destruct rather than taking on the western trappings of conventional record industry wisdom.

Thus, it is little surprise that of all the American bands that have surfaced since the British Bicentennial invasion, only San Francisco's **Dead Kennedys** can match the utterly invigorating nihilism emanating from London and Manchester. For years the **Dead Kennedys** have been offered lucrative record contracts on the sole condition that they drop their controversial name. It is a true

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### Movies

## Enigmatic Stuntman

By Greg Alarcon

"The Stuntman" directed by Richard Rush, is an assault on all of the conventions of filmmaking we have generally been accustomed and the surprising result is a soul-reaching and lushly thought provoking film. It is not an easy film, much is left to the audience to find all of the pieces in this cinematic puzzle, but the pieces are indeed there.

The plot is intriguing. Steven Railsback, last seen playing Charles Manson in the television film "Helter Skelter," plays a fugitive from the law who may or may not have been the cause of a stuntman's death. Whether or not he was the cause of the stuntman's death, a film crew has captured some incriminating evidence of him on film. The director is played by Peter O'Toole, in a performance which many will see as his best since plying the enigmatic "Lawrence of Arabia," feels either fatherly or mephistophelian towards Railsback, for he allows the fugitive to assume the identity of the dead stuntman to evade the police and also to complete the film he is making on schedule. The crew is indifferent, they will accept Railsback either as the former stuntman or as himself; a sense of pervading amorality flows throughout the film.

The leading lady of the film and the film within the film, Barbara Hershey, may or may not be the director's lover, and she may or may not be Railsback's emerging great love as she at times proclaims. It is highly suspect that she may just be prodding the new stuntman along in order for him to perform the near-death stunts which continuously go beyond what the director O'Toole has promised.

The film conclusion replays the very stunt which cost the first stuntman his life and that's all I'll say. By the end of the film identities, logic, and motivations have become mixed and we learn something about life, about our illusions, and about our fears, as ostensibly does Railsback. The film provides no easy answers, but is courageous enough to present the questions and stream through the inner logic of the film within film structure.

Richard Rush, who has given us such questionably entertaining venture as "Getting Straight" and "Freebie and The Bean" spent nine years attempting to get the backing to get "The Stuntman" made. Looking at the surreal structure of the film, it is somewhat understandable that Hollywood would exert cold feet to such a project. Amazingly enough, the daring innovator turned out to be shopping center magnate Melvin Simon, who had the courage, conviction, and most importantly the financial backing to get this film made.

The film is a unique and uncompromising American film, and many will come away from it feeling that they have seen a European film in English. With the concentration on quiet intensities, and the contradictions played through each of the character's minds, I began to look for the subtitles at the bottom of the screen. If we were to look for similarities in other films we would have to look at Michelangelo Antonioni's "The Passenger" where Jack Nicholson assumes the identity of a journalist friend who has been killed. The differences would

(Continued on page 9)

## Stardust mimicries

By Albert Fish

Woody Allen is now, as one can well read, on the outs of the in society. This ostracizing trend probably began on Academy Awards night when he won three Oscars and refused to attend the ceremony in deference to his weekly clarinet practice at a quaint little New York bar. Since that night virtually any praise of Allen has been carefully qualified with most of the compliments tinged with the not-so-subtle traces of academic arsenic.

There is a tendency to forget that Allen's humor and dramatic structuring have always been somewhat scattershot and that all his films up through "Bananas" have had narratives that have swerved erratically from topic to topic with exceedingly little regard for coherence. "Interiors", his first foray after the success of "Annie Hall", was a sophomoric adulation of Ingmar Bergman. "Manhattan", on the other hand, unsettled many viewers because, for once, Allen portrayed himself as a bit of a schlemiel who didn't quite know when he was asking for a degree of happiness, a good stone's throw out of mere mortal reach, a Henry Bech brought to celluloid.

It is this exact tension of not knowing what to expect from the comedian that makes "Stardust Memories" such a delightful film. "Stardust Memories" finds Allen's symptomatic lack of continuity contained within a tightly crafted stream-of-consciousness framework borrowed from the best European directors, yielding the illusion of a more homogenized product than most of his fans would expect.

Set during a weekend at a small East Coast film festival, Allen's premise is sparse: faced with the suffocating demands of stardom and the need to find some sort of personally satisfactory romantic relationship, film star Sandy Bates (as played by Allen) must make a decision as to whether he is going to set his own priorities or drift about aimlessly, inebriated and rendered impotent by the horde of culture vultures that attack themselves to anything and anyone who has made the cover of Intellectual Digest. Assisting Allen in his search for self are a trio of women who are spiritually, if not physically, the equivalent of Shakespeare's three witches.

As he vacillates between erotic escapades with assorted bi-sexuals (Jessica Harper), schizophrenics (Charlotte Rampling) and a family-totting divorcee (Marie-Christine Barrault), Allen tries to make up his mind as to which of these three love-

lies warrants consideration, summarily dodging back and forth in time and texture. Some of "Stardust Memories" most riveting images (such as the Resnaisque montage of Allen's last encounter with Rampling) leave the audience with a chilling feeling of the isolation that underscores the deep-seated tone of existential despair running throughout Allen's wit. Conversely, Allen has not lost the ability to fall back on the familiar juxtaposition of images (the initial wallpaper of his kitchen is a blown up photograph of a Viet Nam street assassination) or the obvious bourgeois sentimentality of "Annie Hall" (this time out, replacing lobsters for pigeon flying through his apartment window).

Of course, this duplicitous stance accentuates some of Allen's chronic cinematic problems. One crippling aspect of Allen's work is his penchant for starring in his own productions. Like many rock-stars, Allen insists on delivering his best material personally rather than lending his scripts to even the slightest outside interpretation. The weakness of this tactic is that unlike consummate image manipulators like Lou Reed or David Bowie, Allen's mode of occupying center state is never given the requisite additional degree of excitement generated from a constantly evolving succession of disguises. Allen does not have the evasiveness to be either the Thin White Duke or the Rock Animal and the sameness of his whining brand of humor eventually obscures some of his most trenchant observations.

Still, Allen beats his own worst critics to the punch, giving us a film about film and filling it with remarks and parodies of some of the most scathing insults that the working movie press have heaped upon him over the last 40 months. In order to attack "Stardust Memories", a writer would inevitably have to fall back into the pat phrases Allen has condemned and, by so doing, acknowledge the utter uselessness of the reviewer's trade. Or as Allen puts it: "I love intellectuals ... they remind me of the Mafia ... they only kill their own."

Finally, one must wonder whether Woody Allen gave the hero of "Stardust Memories" the same name as the killer in Alfred Hitchcock's "Psycho" as a deliberate tip of the hat or a subconscious indication of his malevolent wishes. Indeed, the entire point of "Stardust Memories" might very well be that laughter is more lethal than other more standardized forms of retaliation.

## 'Dressed to Kill': scarier than law school

Brian De Palma's "Dressed to Kill" is a dazzling and witty film which plays on the deepest fears of women allowing us to share their fears. It is a near brilliant exercise in equating the two most potentially terrifying aspects of human existence, sex and death. We are shown the search for sexual freedom and the price one pays for it.

While advertised as a horror film and being promoted like Palma's excursions into the supernatural such as "Carrie", "The Fury", and "Sisters", this film more properly belongs within the detective genre. This film belongs next to Alfred Hitchcock's undisputed masterpiece "Psycho" for which it is an almost complete remake.

The autumnly alluring Angie Dickinson plays Kate, a bored housewife longing to explore her hidden feelings of sexual desire. We are introduced to her in a luxurious dream of a woman taking a shower. Her moments of watery bliss are thwarted by a stranger who appears in the shower and covers her mouth. Immediately we cut to her apartment where she is engaged in a perfunctory act of marital relations with an anonymous husband. He plants a "thank you" kiss on her after the act is completed. She is left wholly

unsatisfied. Her subsequent conversation with her teenage son, Keith Gordon, shows no more intimacy and honesty.

We are next introduced to Kate's psychiatrist, masterfully played by Michael Caine, who seems sympathetic is a cold professional way to her difficulties in her relations with her husband. Sensing her need for encouragement about her attractiveness, he gives her a polite compliment. Kate takes the professional relationship a bit too far, and makes a pass at him. This is quickly deflected by Caine, giving the obviously rehearsed line about "being happily married and wanting to stay that way".

The next sequence is perhaps one of the most inspired in which I have seen in recent years. Kate at the Museum of Modern Art plays both the pursuer and the pursued in a scene with a mysterious man without words. De Palma uses a dropped glove more expertly than has ever been done with the proverbial dropped handkerchief as a poetic link to the two lost and longing souls. The winding corridors of the gallery and the vast empty spaces separating the artwork are visual metaphors for the circuitous route which anticipation, expectation, and fear play against each other. The scene is filmed

with a "Steadycam" as could be done in a fast action chase sequence. This is precisely the point the director is making, that love, happiness, and satisfaction are all secrets which we hide within ourselves. Fear is the barrier which we forever put in front of ourselves, masking it with respectable facades. The chase is more abstracted than in a conventional cat and mouse chase, for each of the characters is both cat and mouse.

The two finally get together, the glove is returned, and a glimpse of satisfaction is finally achieved in a cab sequence which might forever put an end to the harsh look we saw of New York taxi cabs in "Taxi Driver". Kate goes to the stranger's apartment. Later upon waking up, she attempts to compose the perfect post-coital note. While at the man's desk she sees a medical report from a lab confirming that her "zipless encounter", has contracted a venereal disease. Sex has played a cruel trick on her, but not as cruel as the one that will befall her when she leaves the apartment and at that I will conclude my delineation of the plot.

Suffice it to say that the truly happy hooker Liz Blake, played by Nancy Allen, joins with Kate's son and computer wizard Keith Gordon to solve the murder

which the police seem unable to fathom. It should be noted that Nancy Allen is Brian De Palma's wife and that De Palma is an electronics enthusiast. The nicely handled romantic interest mixing charm and intuition with technical expertise could quite easily be seen as a nod to Brian De Palma's real love story. Nepotism or not, Nancy Allen is extremely talented and plays the hooker with a heart of gold as well as she played the avenging school girl with a heart of stone in "Carrie".

"Dressed to Kill" is not without its faults. Most noticeable is its derivative-ness. It is one thing for De Palma to borrow bits and pieces from Hitchcock and French director Jean-Luc Godard as he has done consistently in all of his films. It is quite another to take the plot of "Psycho" and modernize it slightly yet without any acknowledgment of the taking. Furthermore, De Palma has started to borrow from his own films, taking almost bodily the beginning and ending of "Carrie".

Nonetheless, troubles and borrowings notwithstanding, "Dressed to Kill" is a stylish treat which will shock throughout and make you realize that you still can be scared, even after the first month of Law School.



# s Arts, Torts, and Sports Arts, Torts, and Spo

By Richard A. Ferch

*The following is a first skirmish in the never-ending battle for truth, justice, and the American Way.*

*Don Quixote Y Castille v. Windmill No. 1, 4 Loyola Rptr. 2 (1980)*

PART ONE: the facts

Plaintiff, Don Quixote, a mild mannered second year law student at a great metropolitan law school, sought the following Fall 1980 schedule: Constitutional Law, 111, (May), D2; Criminal Procedure, 145, (Uelmen), D2; Evidence, 151, (Lightfoot), D2; and Corporations, 131, (Schechter), D3. Armed with a very low registration number plaintiff sallied forth only to discover that it was not possible to register for such a schedule.

"You cannot take Corporations D3 if you are also taking D2 classes!" cried the guard at the gate.

"Praytell, why not?" plaintiff inquired.

"It is not in your section. To take a class outside your section you must petition," was the reply.

*N.B.: Neither copy of registration information contains this restriction on registration nor do either do anything more than attach the epithet D1, D2, or D3 to the classes available. Further neither registration information handouts nor the 1980-81 Catalog and Handbook discuss what a "Petition" is or how it is processed etc. In this context the rule books are mute.*

Plaintiff duly filled-out and filed said petition form, but to be safe he registered for two alternate courses. (This may have been his downfall). Plaintiff then returned to his humble abode confident that he would succeed. Alas, it was not so, for it seems that later that same day his petition was struck a mortal blow, never to rise again. The exact reasons for denial have yet to be discovered.

Crestfallen, but not defeated, plaintiff attended the first meeting of said class and noted the presence of an empty (and very forlorn) chair. Galloping his trusty feet, he promptly drew nigh the abode of "THE REGISTRAR" whereupon he proceeded to inquire as to the possibilities of gaining admittance to the class. Without providing a full choreography, it would suffice to say that the song and dance performed would do Fred Astaire proud.

A few brief comments were made by the minions and one by

the MAN himself. Unfortunately, they were less than satisfactory responses. The upthrust was that plaintiff ought to put his name on the waiting list (and pray).

*N.B.: Two Persons had already been admitted from the waiting list, and plaintiff became number five in line.*

Effectively the question is now moot, but the principles of justiciability do not preclude further

inquiry, since this is a question which will recur and the circumstances make it difficult, if not impossible, for these important questions to be properly and adequately presented in the near future. That is, it should be apparent that by the time these issues resolve it to something which can be decided time has made them moot.

In the interest of fairness, this

report ends here. Except to delineate the questions which will be put to "THE POWERS THAT BE".

QUESTIONS:

What are "sections" and how are they established?

What is a "Petition" and what rules govern?

Why are these things not established in writings which students may peruse?

What methods are available and how to they function if a student wishes to register as plaintiff wished?

Will it be likely that future Handbooks and information sheets will carry this information?

**TUNE IN NEXT ISSUE FOR PART TWO!**

We may just have some official answers, folks.

## Take me out of the law game

It was a perfect day for the big game. The sun was shining brightly. The air was cool. The beachside campus of LMU was aglow with anticipation as the Class of '82 went gunning to revenge last year's controversial loss to the Class of '81.

For all that was at stake, the two teams were remarkably civil. The game was marred by only a few squabbles. The 2nd year team attempted discovery of the 3rd year's signs, but the umpire ruled they were work product and therefore privileged. Later an argument arose concerning the situs of a ball hit near the foul line. Then there was a dispute about the sufficiency of notice in the promulgation of the rule which stated that anyone who arrived after the game commenced was ineligible. The final dispute concerned a claimed conflict of interest on the part of the umpire.

The players, especially the Class of '81, looked more like jocks than lawyers. The one big exception to that classification was the batting star of the game, Tim Ferris, who definitely looked more like a lawyer. If Loyola students studied law with the same intensity and performed in the Library as capably as they did on the diamond, then Harvard would be known as the Loyola of the East. With Loyola as the only Southern California power not on NCAA probation, the Rose Bowl can not be too far away.

The softball game proved that affirmative action can work. By agreement each team was required to have three women playing at all times. While both teams met the quota, the 3rd year female contingent was filled with ringers (spouses and girlfriends). Perhaps next time the 3rd year women will play for themselves in person not just in spirit. However, other than the

inclusion of women, there were no other oppressed minorities on the field; no Hispanics, Blacks, Asians or Gays. A strict quota has been suggested for the next game. Each team would be required to be proportionally

representative of its class. After all, if the administration can do it in the selection of deans then the students can do likewise in the selection of softball teams.

Softball is the perfect sport for lawyers. It is a duplication of the

legal profession. For every minute of action, there are hours of maneuvering which come before it and days of argument which follow.

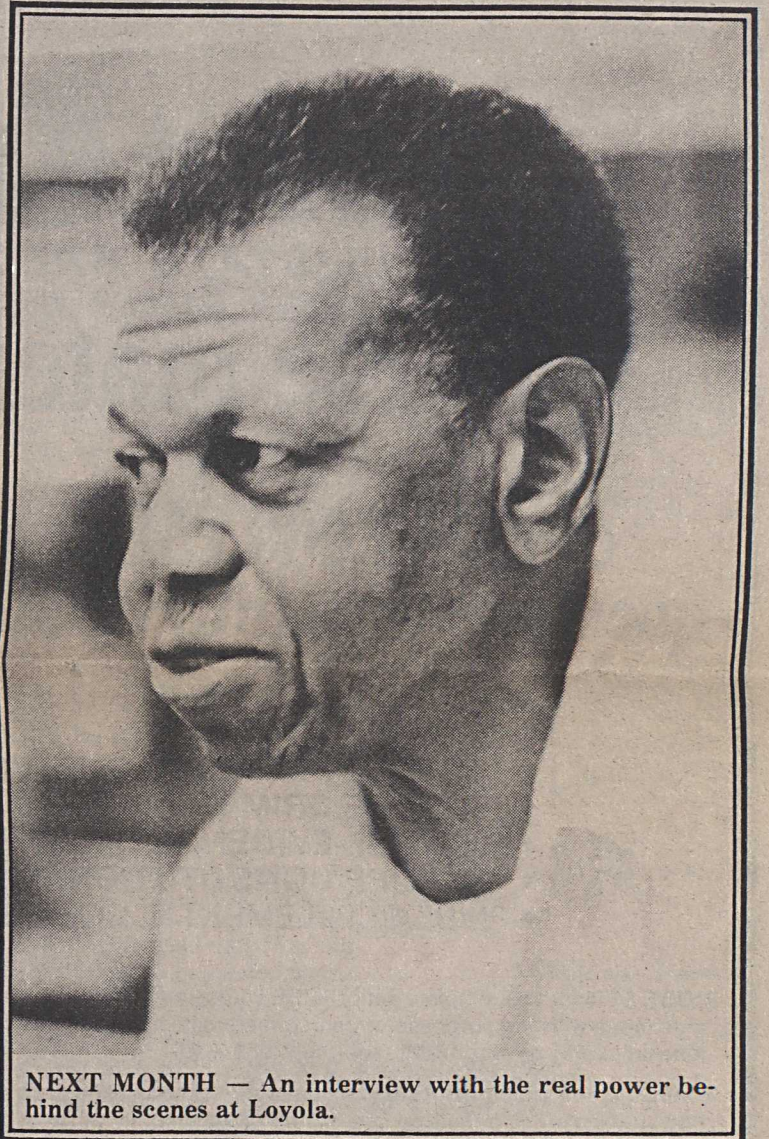
Oh, I almost forgot the 3rd year class won.

## 2nd year eats it

By Hit I. Tomee

Loyola Law School's third year softball team took time off from clerking chores and decimated the second year team at the LMV campus. Still weary and leery from first year and a soft summer, the second year team tried in vain to thwart the offensive arsenal of the 3L team. In the end, however, experience, poise, and good looks were the primary factors leading to the 3L victory. The score of 13-7 (or somewhere thereabouts) was not indicative of the phenomenal game played by the 3L team. Precision infielding, timely hitting, unsupervised drinking, and heads-up-baseball all lead coach-player Harley Bjelland to comment after the game, "I was so #\*\$% proud of those #\*\$%&s."

The outcome of the game left little doubt in anyone's mind who was the superior team. After the game, Bjelland was asked to comment on what effect the article published in the last edition of *The Loyola Reporter* had on his team's performance. He stated that "the third year team did all their talking on the field today. We were given a cheap-shot by that article and had our reputation of the line but in the end we were victorious. We beat the #\*\$% out of them."



**NEXT MONTH — An interview with the real power behind the scenes at Loyola.**

## Fresh fruit . . .

(Continued from page 8)

sign of the group's integrity that they have rejected these enticements in favor of generating their own publicity by having lead singer Jello Biafra run and place a respectable 4th in the last San Francisco mayoral election.

However, for the discerning record collector, all is not lost. The Dead Kennedys' "Fresh Fruit for Rotten Vegetables" lp has not found an American distributor but is still widely available in many import bins on England's Cherry Red label. Composed of 13 Dead Kennedy compositions plus Pumas and Schuman's irresistible "Viva Las Vegas", "Fresh Fruit" is not so much a musical extravaganza that exists as its own raison d'être as it is a mugging at gunpoint.

For an adequate description of the Dead Kennedys' sound, one has to go all the way back to Gene Vincent's tortuous last performances in the San Fernando Valley, when the rock legend would slam his shattered leg against the floor and howl into the microphone like a caged animal with live electrodes stuck in its fur-shaved spine.

The band's tunes come in two speeds, fast and faster. The ultimate effect of this methadrine-inspired approach to recording is that, after several runs on the turntable, the mind adjusts itself to the break-neck pace and treats the lack of ballads not as an artistic limitation but a carefully calibrated choice not to waste precious playtime with syrupy ballads that would only cater to anesthetized nervous systems.

Reverentially primitive in their music, it is in the lyrics of "Fresh Fruit" that the Dead Kennedys seize command of the listener's imagination. They offer us snapshots of the sewers that run beneath the cultural edifice, carrying on the tradition of e.e. cummings' "Poem, Or Beauty Hurts Mr. Vinal." On cheerful little ditties like "I Kill Children" and "Drug Me," Biafra & Company present themselves as consummately reasoned barbarians. They see nothing wrong with crushing kiddies beneath a half-track ("Things I never say before/Make me see them for the shit they really are") but are, on sheer principle, strictly opposed to the passive entertainment that has become the norm in the heartland's collective suburb.

In the final analysis, the true strength of the Dead Kennedys lies in their politics. Advocating views that would wither the safe anti-Nuke sophistries of Carly Simon and Jackson Browne, the Dead Kennedys' two "major" hits, "Holiday in Cambodia" and "California Uber Alles", are as contemptuous of well-meaning but tribal liberalism as they are of the facistic leanings of a professional school student. As Jello Biafra puts it, "Kiss ass while you bitch/so you can get rich/But your boss gets richer off you/Well you'll work harder with a gun in your back/for a bowl of rice a day." And in a society that pays more attention to underarm odor than to the ominous signs of indifference emanating from our patrician elites, this stern admonition is both funny and foreboding.

## 'Stuntman' . . .

(Continued from page 8)

be that in "The Passenger" Nicholson learns about the fundamentals and failings of his own life through comparing every facet of his life and with his assumed one. Railsback is forced into assuming the identity and finds his primary struggle to be for his liberation from a crazed and uncaring society so that he can find inner peace in his own self.

The next comparison which springs to mind would be the British series "The Prisoner" where Patrick McGoochan is taken from his quiet "normal" life and thrown into an "Alice In Wonderland" where the authority figures are quixotical and mysterious, and the laws they enforce are precarious and ever changing. In making a savage comment on the depersonalization of people to numbers with blind obedience to corrupt system, "The Prisoner" makes its attack at the big picture of society as a whole. While "The Stuntman" deals with society gone awry, with the conflicting orders and shifting alliances in dealing with the director O'Toole and leading lady Hershey representing parts of society, the film concentrates to a great extent on the individual and his own view of the world. One of the brilliant things about "The Stuntman" is that we learn about the mysteries of his predicament in the dramatically consistent way a character would learn of them. Without giving us any clues as intentions, we, like Railsback are continually questioning all who he encounters, and all that he says, in our search as well as his for truth and insight.

While "The Stuntman" is a difficult film and probably not for everyone, I must wholeheartedly recommend it for anyone who has gotten through this review as an utterly masterful display of fine filmmaking. After seeing it, it will reverberate long after, as a continuously probing cinematic dream.



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# Hey Day SBA — Say what?

I. Meeting called to order by the President, Ken Collins.

II. Reports:

A. MINUTES:

The minutes were read from the meeting of Sept. 17th and corrected as follows: 1) The method used by the SBA in appointing officers to fill the vacant positions on the SBA was authorized by an amendment to the by-laws of the SBA constitution; this fact was deleted from the minutes. 2) Bonnie Adair, 3rd year rep, and John Kanin are working with Lisa Kitsuta on the student directory; this was also deleted from the minutes.

B. FINANCIAL:

The report was given by Ken Collins (Shelly Weisbart-absent): \$3,556.70 in checking, \$847.88 in savings, \$18.00 in cash = \$4,422.58.

The annual budget meeting will be held earlier this year than last year, probably during the first part of October — Shelly will be sending out notices to all campus organizations. Student organizations should be figuring out their budget needs and writing up the proposals to submit to the SBA.

Walt Rose suggested that the treasurer check into the possibility of putting SBA funds into some type of mutual fund. There are funds that pay 9-12% and checks can be written on the funds.

C. FACULTY REP:

D. ABA-LSD REP. (American Bar Association — Law Students Div.):

Walt Rosen explained that if at least 35% of the students become members of ABA-LSD, student organizations will be eligible for grants from the group. About 400 students are now members, about 100 more are needed. There are several reasons why students should join the group: to receive the informative magazine; to be eligible for medical insurance; to learn about research projects conducted in several areas of law; and for third year students, to get free membership in the ABA. All students are encouraged to join; contact Walt Rosen.

E. TRANSITION COMMITTEE

This is a committee formed during the summer made up of SBA members who are to act as reps of the students to the administration on matters relating to the new construction underway. Mitch Earle explained that this committee has been attempting to meet with Dean Bruinsma since last June but has had some difficulties. One of the aims of the committee has however been achieved; a student representative will be appointed to the faculty building committee. Another of the aims, recreation facilities in the new building, is not possible; Dean Bruinsma informed Ken Collins that there is simply no room. The Dean did say that possibly the area where the bungalows now stand might be a recreation area some time in the future. It was suggested that when the new building is completed, there might be room in the existing facilities for a recreation area. Dean McAlpin-Grant said that she would take this idea to the Dean's meeting.

A written proposal submitted by Richard Ferch for pinball and video machines was circulated to all SBA members, to be read and discussed at the next meeting.

III. Continuing Business:

A. ELECTIONS/APPOINTMENTS

This week, elections for first-year reps are being conducted. Section 3 election has already taken place and has resulted in a run-off between George Shohet and Debbie Lazaar. Good Luck to both of you. Congratulations to John Levitt who was elected as the section 2 rep.

C. DIRECTORY

Work on the student directory is progressing. A reminder to all students who wish to have their name, address and phone number listed in the directory: pick up a form in the pocket located on the SBA bulletin board, fill it out and deposit it in the other pocket located on the board.

F. STUDENT LOANS

Students should be aware that there is an emergency loan fund for students in temporarily desperate need. Funds, given in \$75.00 increments, may be obtained at the financial aids office.

Last year's SBA passed a motion to set up a \$2,000.00 emergency loan fund for students out of SBA funds. The motion was made, seconded and passed, that this motion from last year be rescinded. (5-yes, 4-no, 0-abstained) It is likely that such a fund will be set up after the budget allocations have been made for the year.

H. ATHLETICS:

Matt Marnell, Mike Duarte, Harley Bjelland and Shannon Gallagher have all agreed to work on planning athletic events for this semester. Results of all the games which are played will be announced in the newspaper.

IV. New Business

A. BRIAN SIEGLE:

B. STUDENT-FACULTY COMMITTEE:

The motion was made, seconded and passed that a committee made up of SBA members be appointed to determine what names should be submitted to the administration for the faculty committees, the names to be selected from those who signed up for those committees. (8-yes, 0-no, 1-abstained). Another motion was made, seconded and passed that five be appointed to serve on this committee: Ken Collins, Shannon Gallagher, John Dugan, John Levitt and Bonnie Adair. It was suggested that Steve Nichols be appointed on the faculty-student committee itself, as he is the faculty-student rep. It was further suggested that the committee of five require that each candidate submit a short written statement regarding his/her qualifications.

C. FISL/CGSL:

Students who deferred tuition payment awaiting their gov. loan, will find that due to the new administration policy, their checks will be withheld by the administration until tuition is paid. The theory behind this policy is that more tuition will be paid, as often tuition is never paid and the school suffers. Unfortunately, many students are very dependent on these loans and need to have the funds immediately and pay their tuition on the deferred plan. Several suggestions were made by SBA members regarding how to solve this problem in an alternative manner; for example, charging a penalty when tuition is paid late. Dean Grant stated that she will take all of the suggestions to the Dean's meeting and report back to the SBA at the next SBA meeting. A reminder to all students: please pay your tuition on time — the school is especially desperate for funds this year, due to the new building.

D. FOOD AND BEVERAGE POLICY:

Many students may have noticed a memo from Dean Bruinsma posted around the school, reiterating the no-food-and-beverage-in-class policy. This memo was prompted by a discussion at the last faculty meeting. It was brought up during the discussion that much of the eating was getting out of hand, i.e., a lot of trash is being left. A reminder from the SBA: make sure that any remnants of food brought into class leave with you — this will keep maintenance costs down (which you pay for). A motion was made and unanimously carried, that the SBA reps announce this reminder in all classes this week.

E. OCT. 30 — WINE & CHEESE:

A wine and cheese party, sponsored by the administration, will be held from about 3:00 pm to 9:00 pm on the patio, on Oct. 30th. ALL INVITED!

Next SBA Meeting: October 6, 1980, 8:00 pm.

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